"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Thursday; no decided change in temperature; moderate to fresh west to southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,179. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SLAIN VILLA MEN PUT ON EXHIBITION

Baca-Valles, Pleading on Knees, Shot by Firing Squad in Public at Juarez.

RODRIGUEZ'S BODY SHOWN

Carranza Officials Display the Dead Bandits as Warning to Obey the Law.

SENATE FACES A TEST VOTE

Opponents of the Administration Expected to Force a Line-up Over Intervention.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 18.—Colonel Miguel Baca-Valles, a Villa bandit leader, was put to death in public at Juarez today, and his body was placed on exhibition upon the station platform beside that of General José Rodriguez, another Villa chieftain.

Mexican authorities announce that they exhibited Rodriguez's body to prove to Americans that the alleged leader of the bandits, who massacred eighteen citizens of the United States at Santa Ysobel on Jan. 10, had been executed.

On Oct. 14 last General Rodriguez left Juarez at the head of 3,000 men to aid in the Sonora campaign, which marked the downfall of Villa. Then he rode in a private car bearing his name on a gilded plate. Last night his body was returned to Juarez in a box car.

Baca-Valles arrived at Juarez last night on the train which carried the body of Rodriguez. The prisoner, who was known as Villa's executioner at Juarez, was marched at 5 o'clock this morning through the dimly lighted railway station, where many families spend their night. Executions had been so frequent at Juarez in the final days of the Villa régime that little public interest was shown. The proceedings were brief.

"I am not responsible for the acts of Villa," the prisoner exclaimed. "I beg to see your General."

Begged on His Knees.

Contrary to the usual fatalistic attitude of Mexicans, Baca-Valles begged for his life. According to Americans who saw him killed, the Villa chief crawled, supplicating, before his executioners.

The officer commanding the firing squad said he had orders to kill, and he and a soldier stepped close to Baca-Valles, who was on his knees, and fired point-blank into the outlaw's heart.

The bodies of the Villa leaders were laid side by side on the station platform in the forenoon and were viewed by throngs of Mexicans.

"It is an object lesson," remarked Enrique Gonzales, a Carranza Government official. "Baca-Valles was a butcher by trade before the revolution began, and the death he met was merciful compared with those he inflicted on other human beings while he was Villa's chief executioner."

The dead Rodriguez was positively identified by Americans, including United States officials, who knew the Villa aide when he was here prior to the collapse of the Villa régime. A gold fountain pen bearing the initials "J. E. R." helped the identification, which was made originally by employes of the Babricora ranch.

Rodriguez's Body Identified.

Rodriguez was captured by employes of the ranch and executed by Carranza authorities at Madera last Thursday. He was identified as the Villa leader who had been burning railroad bridges, looting mines and ranches, and threatening the lives of foreigners ever since Villa was driven out of Sonora, following the series of defeats that began at Agua Prieta Nov. 1. 1915. Baca-Valles was caught at Palmeros, fourteen miles west of Columbia, N. M.

Lieut. Col. Enrique Cisneros, who was captured last week with Baca-Valles, is being marched overland with eight followers caught with him, and according to Mexican officials will be placed promptly before a firing squad.

The bodies of Rodriguez and Baca-Valles were put aboard a train late today and sent to Chihuahua City, where, according to Mexican officials, they will be shown in public again.

More than 100 refugees from Parral, Chihuahua, arrived in El Paso early today aboard a special train which started from the Mexican mining centre yesterday afternoon. They reported that Villa bandits in groups were scouring the country, clearing ranches, mines and other property belonging to foreigners of everything valuable. As far as known, the refugees said no one was molested after the massacre at Santa Ysabel.

The statement that the victims of the massacre did not carry safe conducts when they went into Mexico and were slain was denied today by persons who assert they saw the passports which were issued by General Alvaro Obregon, the military chief now at Queretaro with General Carranza. Statements emanating from Mexican officials that General Jacinto Trevino had offered an armed guard and that it was refused also were denied.

Promises of Protection.

The refugees declared that Mexican officials at Parral, Camargo, and Chihuahua City had urged them not to leave Chihuahua State, promising protection against further violence, provided they would gather at central points under the guns of Carranza garrisons. Many of the foreign residents, they added, had accepted these proffers and would remain.

Americans aboard the train declared that General Obregon was practically a prisoner at Queretaro. The popularity he acquired while military chief in charge of the Carranza interests on the border was declared to have met the displeasure of General Carranza.

Several refugees expressed the opinion that General Argumedo, who defeated Carranza forces in a battle at Escalon Jan. 10, had a plan to attack and capture Juarez. They asserted that Villa's men, now moving southward in small bands, were trying to unite with Argumedo. General Argumedo, it is said, has 6,000 men. General Villa still can muster several thousand others, and their partisans declare that many discontented Carranza followers will join Villa's standard.

E. R. Petskey of the National Mines

Continued on Page 4.

FRENCH GUN FIRE WRECKS 2 ZEPPELINS

Dutch Report Says the Airships Fell in the German Lines Near Rheims.

AMSTERDAM, Wednesday, Jan. 19, (via London.)—A Maastright newspaper reports that the gun fire of the French has destroyed two Zeppelins north of Rheims.

The aircraft are said to have fallen within the German lines.

HORN CHECK WRITTEN BEFORE EXPLOSION

Von Papen Drew It to Dynamiter's Order on Jan. 18, 1915, Check Stub Shows.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The $700 check, which Captain Franz von Papen, the German Military Attaché then stationed at Washington, wrote to the order of Werner Horn was dated Jan. 18, 1915. This is shown by an inspection of the stub of von Papen's checkbook, seized by the British authorities.

It was on Feb. 2, 1915—fifteen days later—that Horn attempted to dynamite the Canadian Pacific Railroad bridge at Vanceboro, Me.

SAY BRITISH LINER SANK A SUBMARINE

Germans Quote India Papers as Reporting Two Attacks by Passenger Steamers.

BERLIN, Jan. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Berlin papers," says the Overseas News Agency, "quoting the Pioneer Mail of Allahabad, and the Times of India, say they report that a Peninsular and Oriental Line steamer, the Kashgar, sighted a submarine in the Mediterranean and opened fire upon it, although the Kashgar had 150 passengers on board, among whom were a large number of women. The reports add that the second projectile fired by the Kashgar apparently hit the submarine, which disappeared and probably sank.

"Likewise these British papers report an encounter between the steamer City of Marseilles and a submarine in the Mediterranean, the steamer firing eight shots, and that passengers traveling on board her reported that the submarine probably was hit."

TWO PEACE OFFERS MADE TO SERBIA

Serbian Minister in Paris Says No Separate Peace Is Thought of by His Countrymen.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—The Serbian Legation here denies officially the rumor current for a week that Serbia was about to make separate peace.

The Legation admits that Austria twice made overtures, a second time just before the occupation of Nish, but on each occasion her offer was rejected.

ROME, Jan. 17.—The diplomatic representatives of the allies and neutral States accredited to Serbia, who arrived at Brindisi yesterday from Scutari, came on to Rome today. The forty members of the Serbian Government with whom they traveled remained in Brindisi.

In the party which came to Rome were Georges Lorillard, the American Attaché, and Robert Maverick, his assistant, who were sent at the request of the Austrian Government to protect the interests of Austrian prisoners of war held by the Serbians. The number of these prisoners, at one time 60,000, has diminished to 15,000.

260 LOST ON BRINDISI INCLUDED BRONX NURSE

Dr. Edward W. Ryan Says Miss Stephanie Hampl's Body Was Buried in Albania.

ROME, Jan. 18.—Dr. Edward W. Ryan of the American Red Cross, who arrived here today after a trip in Montenegro and Albania, said that 260 persons were drowned by the sinking of the Italian steamship Brindisi, which struck a mine recently in the Adriatic Sea. Among those drowned was Miss Hampl, a nurse.

Miss Hampl's body was buried at San Giovanni di Medua, Albania. Dr. Ryan said Mariano Lamo, a nurse, reached Scutari in safety, and hopes to return to the United States. Dr. Dura Gucha was landed at Scutari. Dr. Cunot reached Brindisi and sails for home today on the steamship Patria, from Naples for New York. Dr. Ryan said there were 427 Montenegrin soldiers from the United States on the steamship.

Miss Stephanie Hampl was twenty-one years old and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Matjek Hampl of 705 Jackson avenue, the Bronx. Her parents are Bohemians, but Miss Hampl was born here and educated in the public schools of this city and the Maryland General Hospital, from which she was graduated as a trained nurse in June, 1914. She joined the Frothingham Red Cross Expedition to Serbia, leaving here on Nov. 1, 1914.

CARRIES $300,000 CARGO FOR BELGIAN RELIEF

Supplies on 'Western Pennsylvania Ship' Largely Paid for by Workingmen.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium announced yesterday that the steamship Celebes, which sailed from New York for Rotterdam on Monday, carried a cargo of 155,000 sacks of wheat and cloth and made-up clothing for more than 40,000 people, all of it the gift of the people of Western Pennsylvania. The gift represented in money value nearly $300,000.

The Celebes, designated as the "Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania Ship," carried a banner more than 250 feet long and 20 feet wide, slung between her masts, reading: "Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania Relief Ship." Along her sides hung banners of the Belgium commission.

Thousands of workmen employed in the various industries of Western Pennsylvania contributed a large amount to purchase these supplies.

The committee that raised the money for the Celebes cargo comprised Mayor J. G. Armstrong of Pittsburgh, William Flinn, J. Rogers Flannery, M. J. Kelly, D. L. Gillespie, Rabbi Leonard Levy, and Edgar Kauffman.

SEND ULTIMATUM TO GREEK KING

Allies Demand Break with the Teutons Within 48 Hours, Berlin Asserts.

LONDON DISCREDITS IT

Another Report Said That Allied Troops Had Been Put Ashore at Corinth.

MONTENEGRO KING YIELDS

Italians Now Accuse Nicholas of Playing False—Austrians to Run Kingdom.

British Foreign Office Discredits Ultimatum Tale

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 5:09 A. M.—It is stated at the Foreign Office that no news has been received confirming the statements from German sources of new developments in Greece, and that the reports are believed to be unfounded.

Aristide Briand, the French Premier, arrived in London early this morning to be present at an Entente war council which will be held today.

BERLIN, Jan. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—A note to the Greek Government, amounting to an ultimatum, is said by the Overseas News Agency to have been presented by France and Great Britain.

According to a Sofia dispatch to the news agency, Greece is required to deliver their passports to the Ministers of the Central Powers within forty-eight hours, failing which the Entente will take "necessary measures."

"Persons in a position to judge do not agree as to the dependability of the Greek Army," says the Cologne Gazette. "Apparently the King controls a considerable portion of the higher officers, and, in view of his popularity among the people, it will not be an easy matter to compel him to step out. The King has told the Ministers of the Central Powers that they are to remain with him."

Orders have been issued to the effect that telegraph messages from Athens to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, or Turkey must be written in plain language.

Predict Outbreaks in Athens.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 18.—The Cologne Gazette is informed by its Sofia correspondent that the Ministers of the Central Powers at Athens have been ordered to burn all the archives at their legations to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Entente Powers.

Another dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from Sofia says anti-Royalist demonstrations are expected at Athens.

"King Constantine retains the sympathy of only the high military officers," the message says, "and the attitude of the army is in doubt."

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 19.—A dispatch from Amsterdam to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that French and British troops have been landed at Corinth, Greece, forty-eight miles west of Athens. The message says that, according to information received at Amsterdam from Sofia, the allied troops which landed at Phaleron re-embarked after a short inspection of the city.

"Among the wild rumors as to the intentions of the Allies," the message continues, "is the statement that they intend to advance to Athens," whence King Constantine, his court, and the Government will retire in conformity with the King's desire to maintain armed neutrality.

"In Sofia dispatches the question is asked what former Premier Venizelos will do in that event; whether he will proclaim a republic, and whether the army will side with him. These reports are said to have occasioned undisguised alarm at the Bulgarian capital."

A Central News dispatch from Athens yesterday says:

"An Anglo-French fleet has been searching inlets of the Greek islands with the object of discovering the bases of German and Austrian submarines."

May Move on Saloniki Today.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—A dispatch to The Temps from Saloniki says:

"Contradictory reports regarding the plans of the enemy are circulating here. Although an attack on Saloniki seems each day more improbable, information from a quite reliable source indicates that the offensive will begin tomorrow.

"According to this report, it will be led by the Germans and Bulgarians on the Gievgeli-Monastir front. The Turks, under command of Enver Pasha and Field Marshal Liman von Sanders, it is reported, will attack from the east at the same time.

"Field Marshal von Mackensen, who will take supreme command of the Teutonic Allies, is awaited."

MONTENEGRIN KING HANDS SWORD TO FOE

His Soldiers to Lay Down Their Rifles and be Concentrated in Districts.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 19.—According to reports received by the Exchange Telegraph Company from Cettinje, King Nicholas of Montenegro has issued a proclamation to his people, declaring that surrender was necessary in order to prevent the complete ruin of his country. The white flag was hoisted at Grahovo, where the King handed his sword to General Herlees.

Generals Oistovic and Valutovec, refusing to surrender, the advices add, escaped and joined the Serbians.

A dispatch from Berlin, via Amsterdam, says that an official announce-

Continued on Page 2.

FLORIDA, ALL EAST & WEST COAST Points Reached. 4 All Steel Trains Daily via Atlantic Coast Line. Office, 1186 B'way. —Advt.

The Ryndam, Damaged, Reaches Gravesend; Three Stokers Killed; Passengers Safe

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Holland-America liner Ryndam passed Southend today down by the bows, with a list to starboard. She was under her own steam. All her passengers were safe. Three stokers were killed and four injured.

The Ryndam later arrived at Gravesend. The passengers—those who did not land at Falmouth—will remain on board, in accordance with official instructions. None of them was injured.

The nature of the accident has not been learned.

The agents of the Holland-America Line at 22 State Street up to closing time last night had received no message regarding the mishap to the Ryndam.

The steamer left New York on Jan. 5 with 79 first-class, 34 second-class, and 38 third-class passengers, 151 all told and with mails for Rotterdam, via Falmouth. She arrived at Falmouth on Jan. 14 and landed fifty-one first-class and twenty-five second-class passengers and the English mails, and then proceeded for Rotterdam.

One of the officials of the company said that the Ryndam probably was passing the Thames estuary on her way to the North Sea when something happened, perhaps an explosion in her boiler room, and that Captain P. van den Heuvel decided to make for Gravesend, where there is a big drydock.

It was pointed that Southend, on the Essex shore, where the Ryndam signaled, is only twenty miles below Gravesend and has shallow mudbanks on either side of the navigable channel, where a vessel could be run aground in a few minutes if necessary.

The Ryndam was eastbound for Rotterdam from this port on May 27, 1915, when she was rammed in a fog by the Norwegian fruit steamer, Joseph J. Cuneo, off Nantucket, and had to put back with a big hole in her side. No one was hurt. Her passengers were taken off by the battleship South Carolina, which answered the Ryndam's S O S call for assistance.

The Ryndam was built at Belfast by Harland & Wolff in 1901 and was put into commission in 1902. She is 550 feet 3 inches long, 62 feet 3 inches beam and 42 feet depth of hold, and is of 12,527 gross tonnage. She carried a crew of 200 men.

TO NAME JOHNSON FOR POSTMASTER

President and Burleson Understood to Have Agreed on His Nomination.

PLEASING TO TAMMANY MEN

Ex-Fire Commissioner Favored Despite Criticism of His Politics and "Saloon."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—In spite of much opposition to the prospective appointment of ex-Fire Commissioner Joseph Johnson of New York to be Postmaster there, President Wilson and Postmaster General Burleson are understood to have decided that Mr. Johnson's nomination shall be sent to the Senate. They discussed the matter prior to the Cabinet meeting today, and while it was asserted afterward in official quarters that no definite action had been taken, it appeared to be assured that unless something unexpected occurred Mr. Johnson would be nominated.

That the nomination may go to the Senate within a day or two was indicated by the statement that Postmaster General Burleson took to the White House a Postmaster's nomination blank with Mr. Johnson's name filled in.

The opposition to Mr. Johnson's appointment did not become active until about ten days ago, when some of his critics were aroused over the understanding that he had been selected to succeed Postmaster Morgan. A protest came to the White House from the Anti-Saloon League of New York, which based its objection to Mr. Johnson on the ground that he had been "a saloon keeper."

Mr. Johnson's response to this was that his only connection with saloon-keeping had been his participation in the model tavern established in New York by the late Bishop Potter, among the Directors of which was the late Dr. E. R. L. Gould, who had been a classmate of President Wilson at Johns Hopkins University. It was charged also that Mr. Johnson had changed his politics several times, that he was close to Tammany Hall, and that some of his appointments when Fire Commissioner were political rather than in the interest of efficient service. Most of the opposition to Mr. Johnson was based on his alleged closeness to Tammany.

Mr. Wilson is credited with having been convinced that Mr. Johnson is a good man who will make an excellent Postmaster. That the nomination would be pleasing to many of the President's political well-wishers has been apparent. Their preference for the ex-Fire Commissioner has been due to the belief that the appointment would do much to make Charles F. Murphy and Tammany Hall look with kindlier eyes toward the White House, something that they regard as particularly desirable in a Presidential campaign year.

It was pointed out also that Senator O'Gorman was favorably disposed toward Mr. Johnson, although he had not indorsed the candidate directly. Mr. O'Gorman, it was known, was willing that Mr. Johnson should be appointed, and mentioned his name along with several Democrats acceptable to him for the Postmastership.

From what has been said here, it is clear that the nomination of Mr. Johnson will be accepted as a sign that President Wilson is not disposed to show an unfriendly feeling for the New York Democratic organization. Tammany has declined to take any active part in the contest over the Postmastership, but it has been the understanding that Mr. Johnson's appointment would be pleasing to organization Democrats.

The Democratic Congressmen from Manhattan, however, all of whom are Tammany men, decided to advance the claims of Augustin Powers, head of a downtown photo-lithographing establishment, who had been an Assistant District Attorney under William Travers Jerome. It was made apparent early in the contest that Mr. Powers would not be appointed.

Joseph Johnson said last night that he had received no confirmation of the report of his forthcoming nomination to the postmastership. All he knew about it, he said, was what he read in the newspapers.

"I have never been discouraged from the time my name was first mentioned for the place," he continued. "I hope it is true. If it is, it means that I have a lot of good friends. That's all I can say."

Mr. Johnson has a Summer home at Bound Brook, N. J., and an apartment at 547 West 150th Street. In his new post he would receive $10,000 a year, $8,000 as Postmaster and $2,000 a year as custodian of the Federal Building. The term is for four years.

George T. Keyes, Secretary of the National Civil Service Reform League, 79 Wall Street, last night issued a statement which said:

"It does not seem possible that the American people will long tolerate a condition which makes inevitable such an unseemly demand upon the President for spoils as that which has terminated in the selection of Joseph Johnson as Postmaster at New York—a demand, too, made at a time when the President should be free to give his entire attention to matters of state of the greatest importance."

"The statement calls Mr. Johnson a political opportunist, who "in 1912 did his best to violate the civil service law of New York and the principles of decent administration by distributing the appointments in the Fire Prevention Bureau equitably to each Assembly District in this city, appointments presumably dictated by Charles F. Murphy or the district leaders of Tammany Hall."

PINEHURST, N. C. Centre of outdoor sports. Hotel Carolina, Holly Inn, Berkshire, now open. —Advt.

WILSON TO APPEAL TO COUNTRY ON TOUR

Will Visit West and South in Advocacy of Defense and Other Policies.

PLANS START IN FEBRUARY

Probably Will Make Several Short Trips—Bourne's Republican Propagandists Active.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—President Wilson has decided to make a "swing around the circle," according to a statement made today in an authoritative way. The White House is preparing his itinerary. The belief of some of the President's political advisers that he should lose no time getting out among the people to ask them to support the Administration policies is reflected in the apparent intention to cancel some of the social engagements of Mr. Wilson for what was expected to be a very active season.

At the very bottom of the President's determination to go to the country is the practical challenge given by William J. Bryan in his outspoken opposition to the President's preparedness policy. The proposed itinerary contemplates having Mr. Wilson spend considerable time in the Central West, and any other parts of the country where antagonism or indifference to the Administration's plans for augmenting national defense is marked.

About 300 invitations from cities and organizations all over the United States have been received at the White House, and the itinerary is being arranged with special reference to these, but so far it has not been decided that the President shall journey further away from Washington than Denver, with the possibility that he may not go beyond the Prairie States. Tentativey the itinerary calls for visits to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis, and cities as far South as Birmingham, Ala. No political advantage in the Presidential election this year would be gained by making a Southern trip, but the President might be able to arouse sentiment for his policies that would be conducive to changing the attitude of a number of Southern Democratic Congressmen who are inclined to be lukewarm or openly hostile to measures proposed by the Administration.

President Wilson had arranged to make several speechmaking tours in the three years he has been in the White House, but these were all canceled. The wisdom of "swinging around the circle" was discussed at today's Cabinet meeting, and it was said afterward that some of his official advisers urged the President to make an extensive tour.

Whether the President will make one long tour or several shorter journeys has not been determined. It was said today that Mr. Wilson might arrange his plans so as to permit him to return to Washington between trips to participate in the social season. The indications are that he will adopt that course. He has an engagement to speak in New York on Jan. 27, and he will address the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Washington on Feb. 10. The expectation is that he will begin his longer tour or series of short tours in February.

The decision of the President to go to the country is expected to arouse his political opponents to greater activity. The Democratic National Committee, which is in alliance with the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, in connection with publicity work, has kept headquarters in Washington for the distribution of literature to party newspapers, and is ready to speed up. The Republican National Committee has also maintained headquarters in Washington from which literature has been distributed, while the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee has never discontinued its headquarters here and has been active in supplying party newspapers with material.

None of these committees has been as active, however, as an entirely independent organization known as the Republican Publicity Association, of which ex-Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., of Oregon is President. The association has been in existence for nearly a year, and has been supplying between 1,700 and 1,800 Republican newspapers with news and editorial matter. It has an entire floor in a new office building and employs a large force.

There has been talk that progressive Republicans were suspicious of the Republican Publicity Association on the ground that it was devoted to standpat principles, and at one time the threat was made that the organization would be investigated, but by whom and for what purpose was not made clear. Mr. Bourne's association is militant in attacking Administration policies. It has devoted its efforts mainly to criticising the Democratic tariff law, the condition of the Treasury, and the Mexican and general foreign policies of the Administration.

The Vice President of the Republican Publicity Association is Senator Jacob H. Gallinger of New Hampshire and its Treasurer is Representative Martin B. Madden of Illinois. One of the members of the Executive Committee is Dan R. Hanna of Cleveland, son of the late Senator Hanna. In the late Presidential campaign Mr. Hanna joined the Progressive Party and contributed liberally to the Roosevelt cause.

Ex-Senator Bourne was not in Washington today, but one of the officers of the association said that there was no mystery. The association was conducted, he said, on the lines of a partisan Republican newspaper, and its sole purpose was to advance Republican principles. The association, said this officer, did not espouse any of the policies in controversy among Republicans, but confined itself to supporting those Republican principles over which there were no party differences, and did not favor any particular candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination. The association, he added, was supported by business men and Republicans who hoped for the return of the Republican Party to power.

50,000 MORE MEN FOR BRITAIN'S NAVY; KITCHENER HAS 'TROOPS ENOUGH TO WIN'; LORD DERBY IS SURE OF VICTORY NOW

Whole Submarine Controversy May Be Reopened As Result of the Baralong Agitation in Germany

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 15, (via Aix-la-Chapelle,) (Delayed in Transmission.)—The publication of Germany's second Baralong note has aroused an emotional storm such as I have not seen in Germany in sixteen months. One feels that the Baralong case has now entered into a sensational stage which will entail historic consequences for America. Its serious interest for the United States lies in the fact that the whole submarine controversy comes perilously near being reopened in its original form.

There is no doubt as to the genuineness of Germany's cry for vengeance for the alleged murder of the submarine crew by the men of the Baralong. The whole German press hails the Government's announced intention to take the sharpest reprisals with a chorus of satisfaction, though, probably in response to a hint from the censor, it passes over the American ramifications of the case.

The Lokal Anzeiger says:

"What form the reprisals will take we can safely leave to the responsible authorities. The main thing is that the blood of the foully murdered brave German seamen will not remain unavenged. The day is coming when British treachery, hypocrisy, and murderous lust will receive its just punishment. There is still justice in the world."

There is naturally the keenest speculation over the nature of the Baralong reprisals, but it may be said that it will not take the form of putting an equal number of British prisoners to death. On the other hand, merely taking the English prisoners of the highest rank and placing them in solitary confinement would to the German mind be wholly inadequate to avenge the "crime" of the Baralong's crew and wipe out the even more bitterly resented slur cast by Sir Edward Grey on the honor of the German Navy.

There is fortunately no reason as yet to believe that the practice of torpedoing merchantmen without warning will be resumed, although this would undoubtedly satisfy the wrought-up feelings of the German Navy.

BIG NAVY INCREASE SEEN

Addition to the Personnel Means Britain's Fleet Is Now Much Larger.

PICKED RECRUITS FOR SHIPS

Admiralty Will Have Its Choice of All Men Preferring the Service.

DERBY FULL OF CONFIDENCE

Can Now Prepare to Carry On War to Successful Conclusion, He Says.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Government is planning the increase of the naval personnel by 50,000 men.

The announcement of this and of Lord Kitchener's satisfaction with the terms of the Military Service bill as enabling him to do all that had to be done to insure victory was the principal feature of the second day of the committee stage of the measure in the House of Commons.

The statement regarding Lord Kitchener was made by Walter Hume Long, President of the Local Government Board, who on behalf of the Government resisted an amendment seeking to bring under the scope of the bill all youths attaining the age of 18 years. This amendment was lost.

An amendment was accepted giving the Admiralty the first call on enlisted men desiring to enter the navy. T. J. MacNamara, Secretary to the Admiralty, in this connection said that supplementary estimates would be presented for another 50,000 men for the navy by next march.

[The active service list of the British Navy for 1914-15 was 151,000; for both active and reserve it was 216,458, a total increase of 7,529 over the previous year. Last Spring the total causualties were stated to have been about 12,000, and the losses since have been small. The addition of 50,000 men to the navy would seem, therefore, to indicate that a huge increase has been made in ships.

Just to what extent the fleet has been increased in number of vessels since the war began is unknown, but hundreds of motor boats have been built or purchased abroad for submarine defense, and there is on record the case of the light cruiser Caroline—said to be one of the twelve which was laid down on May 31, 1915, and completed on Dec. 17. Fifty monitors are also known to have been built, and probably a larger number of destroyers.

Since the war began eight superdreadnoughts have been completed, and two more, those building for Brazil and Turkey in British yards, completed and acquired by the Admiralty.

On Nov. 13 last The London Daily Express said that fourteen superdreadnoughts had been added to the navy since the war began, and that all of them would be completed by this month.]

Lord Derby, in an interview on the results of his plan of attestation, which failed to avert the bringing in by the Government of the bill for modified compulsory service, declared that his scheme had been successful to the point of showing that England would "have enough men to carry forward the war to a successful conclusion."

Lord Derby received the correspondent of The Associated Press at the War Office this afternoon, and for half an hour discussed the war outlook resulting from the Derby recruiting scheme and the Compulsory Military Service bill.

The talk was easy, informal, and without official restraint, as Lord Derby gives the impression that he is sure of himself and not afraid to discuss subjects which officials usually avoid. Asked how many men would come forward under the Derby plan, and what the British fighting force in the field would be, he said:

"It is impossible to make estimates on the numbers of men, for if the Angel Gabriel made an estimate some one would be found in the House of Commons to rise and challenge it. But one essential thing is sure—it has been a complete answer to Germany, and has shown that we will have enough men to carry forward the war to a successful conclusion."

When Lord Derby was asked what a "successful conclusion" implied, he said:

"Answering that might involve laying down terms of peace, such as Germany's getting out of Belgium and France, and so on, which is outside of my province. But certain it is that 'a successful conclusion of the war' means that it will be prosecuted until we have such a peace as will make it perfectly sure that there will be no further war of this kind in our time or in our children's children's time. It will be absolutely conclusive, and nothing short of that."

Lord Derby has no doubt of the out-

SCORN FOR BERLIN BARALONG NOTE

British Scoff at Germans' Protestations of Their Humanity in War.

REPRISALS BEFORE OFFENSE

Official Statement Says von Tirpitz's Blockade Preceded That Declared by Britain.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 19.—The British official view on the German note regarding the Baralong case was given out last night as follows:

"The Germans claim that their army and navy have observed during the present war the principles of international law and humanity, and that the German authorities take care that all violations will be carefully investigated and punished.

"Some surprise is expressed that the nation whose armed forces have been responsible for the sack of Louvain, the murder of hundreds of unoffending men, women, and children on the Lusitania and other ships, the execution of Edith Cavell, the introduction of poisonous gases, the poisoning of wells, attempted torpedoing of hospital ships, and countless other atrocities should describe their methods of warfare as humane.

Whom Has Germany Punished?

"It is further pointed out that it would be interesting to know how many German subjects, if any, have been punished for these atrocities. The Germans claim that the Arabic was torpedoed because the commander of the submarine had the conviction that the Arabic was about to ram the submarine. The true facts are that the Arabic was deliberately sunk by a German submarine without warning, and that she neither attempted to attack the submarine nor escape from it.

"With regard to the destruction of the British submarine E-18 in Danish waters by a German torpedo boat destroyer, it is claimed that it came to a fight between the war vessels, and that the submarine defended itself with gunfire. The true facts are as follows:

"The Germans found the submarine stranded in neutral waters and incapable of either offense or defense. The German destroyer fired a torpedo at the E-18. The torpedo exploded close to her. At the same moment the German destroyer fired with all her guns, and the commander of the E-18, whose submarine was afire fore and aft, and who was unable to defend himself owing to being aground, gave orders to the crew to abandon her. While the men were in the water they were fired on by machine guns and with shrapnel.

"But the Germans defend their action in the case of the Ruel on the ground that it was a measure of reprisal in accordance with measures announcd by the German Government in February, 1915. It is claimed that these reprisals are legitimate, owing to the action of Great Britain in attempting to cut off from Germany all imports and starve the German people. The Germans thus maintain their submarine policy in consequence of the British measures against German trade.

Say "Reprisals" Preceded "Offenses."

"This is, of course, quite untrue, the exact opposite being the case. As far back as December, 1914, Admiral von Tirpitz foreshadowed the submarine blockade of Great Britain, and submarine attacks were made on a merchant ship and a hospital ship on Jan. 30 and Feb. 1 respectively. Moreover, as far back as September, 1914, a Dutch ship, with a cargo of grain for Dublin and Belfast, was sunk by the Karls-

Continued on Page 2.

SEABOARD FLORIDA LIMITED 3:16 P. M. De Luxe Compartment Car Train to Florida. Quickest. Best. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1184 B'way.—Advt.

BLOCKADE ORDER AWAITS DEBATE

Britain Likely to Make No Change in Policy Until Parliament Threshes It Out.

NEW NOTE FOR WASHINGTON

Reply to Our Protest Is Drafted and Is About to Go to France for Approval.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 19.—The American Embassy has not sent any notification to the State Department that Great Britain intends to change the situation created by the Order in Council into an actual blockade.

Some time ago the Embassy notified the State Department by letter that there was a great deal of discussion in the British press and among the unofficial public concerning the possibility of a change in the blockade policy of the Government. British officials, however, declare that no change will be made until the subject is freely debated in the House of Commons. A debate of this character is expected soon.

It seems evident that the Foreign Office is weary of the criticism which its policy has been subjected to, and that it will be quite willing to have the subject freely ventilated in Parliament, but it is not regarded as likely that it will grant the demands of the extremists that the entire control of the blockade be surrendered to the Admiralty.

The British answer to the latest American note on shipping is virtually ready to be dispatched to Washington, and it is expected that it will be sent as soon as the note has been submitted to the French Government for its approval.

In connection with foodstuffs reaching the Central Powers through neutral States, the British Government recently sent a specially qualified business man to Holland and Scandinavia to ascertain whether the legations at the various capitals were doing their work efficiently in supervising agreements and contracts for preventing leakage to Germany. On his return he reported to the Government that everything possible was being done to prevent such leakage.

In behalf of the Government it is argued that, although in the early months after the Order in Council, large amounts of contraband did reach Germany, the blockade since June has been very strict and is every growing more efficient. Moreover, it is said, the Danish agreement only became operative in November, and if the statistics of trade since November were published, they would show that the blockade was continually tightening.

How War Shifted Trade.

The Daily Chronicle replies to The Morning Post's demand for a more stringent blockade on the basis of the figures of American exports to neutral countries adjacent to Germany. The Chronicle says the figures mean nothing, as they ignore the fact that before the war Holland and Scandinavia imported these goods largely from Germany and also that the Scandinavian countries are acting largely as relay stations for huge Russian imports. The Chronicle adds:

"On the general question of the British blockade of Germany, two points must not be forgotten—one of right, the other of expediency. On the question of right, one must remember that international law exists. As to expediency, it is not to our interest to make enemies of Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, or the United States.

"As regards the United States the problem is this: The United States does not suffer the hardships of being itself inside the blockade cordon, but it has

Continued on Page 2.

come, and he referred to the ability of the rapidly expanding army to give Germany a "good licking," and, he added, "it will do it all right."

The military measures taken by England had been a complete surprise to Germany, he said, first, in the number of men who had come forward, and then in the country's thorough acquiescence in the policy adopted. Even those who had opposed the compulsion measures most bitterly were careful to say that they would obey the law, once it was enacted.

Asked about the quality of the new men, the Director of Recruiting said:

"It is of a high order of physique, stamina, and intelligence. We had three sizes of recruits—big, medium, and small—but it has become necessary to discontinue the small size entirely and the mediums partially, and the intelligence of the new men is of such a high order that it helps to solve the problem of supplying sufficient trained officers."

When reference was made to the prevailing idea that many soldiers on returning from the war would go to Canada, Australia, and the colonies, Lord Derby said:

"Yes, but the best thing is that they will come back when the country needs them. I get letters daily from all over the world from men eager to pay all their expenses and come back now that the country needs them. I got a letter this morning from a young fellow in San Francisco, saying that he had closed up his affairs and was coming back to serve his country. Love for the mother country, which this war has inspired, is one of its redeeming features."

CONSCRIPTION BILL ADVANCED

First Clause Goes Through Without Any Radical Modification.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The liveliest discussion of the House of Commons debate on the Military Service bill today centred around Sir John Simon's amendment, which, if adopted, would virtually prevent any enlistment until investigation by a military tribunal proved the existence of a substantial number of single men not already attested or actually engaged in war services.

Premier Asquith opposed this on the ground that the amendment struck at the basic principle of the bill, and the amendment was rejected by an overwhelming majority.

Another proposed amendment brought out the interesting announcement that not a single soldier of the 3,000,000 enlisted had suffered capital punishment.

The first clause of the bill was adopted without any radical modification.

RUSSIANS WIN IN CAUCASUS.

Capture 24 Turkish Officers and More Than 200 Men.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 18, (via London.)—The Russian War Office today issued the following report of the operations on the Caucasus front:

In the course of the fighting of the 16th we captured two Turkish officers and 200 men, took a gun, quantities of rifles, tents, and provisions.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 18, (via London.)—The Russian forces which recently began a general offensive in the Caucasus are superior in number to the Turks opposing them, but, according to the Constantinople War Office, effective resistance is being offered. The official statement says:

Our troops are offering heroic resistance to the attacks which the enemy is carrying out with superior forces against our positions between the Arasa [Araxes] and Arasid. The resistance permits the secure cooperation of the troops on our wings with those on the centre, despite violent and continuous snowstorms.

LUSITANIA CLAIM SUIT.

Insurance Concern Wants $30,000 from Federal Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 18.—The State Mutual Life Assurance Company of Worcester has voted to file a claim against the United States Government for $30,000 of the Lusitania indemnity funds to meet payments to two of its policy holders who went down with the ship.

The victims were Herbert S. Stone of New York City, who held a $20,000 policy, and Carlton T. Broderick of Newton, Mass., whose policy calls for $10,000.

SPY ESCAPES GUARD, EVADES HOT PURSUIT

Lincoln, a Confessed German Agent, Slips Away from Government Marshal in Brooklyn.

HIS FLIGHT KEPT SECRET

Captor Is Suspended from Duty, but Denial Is Made That Fugitive Took Papers.

Ignatius Timothy Tribich Lincoln, the former member of the British Parliament, who is a self-confessed German spy, and had been held in the Raymond Street Jail in Brooklyn awaiting the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which may command his extradition to England, where he is wanted by the authorities for forgery, escaped from the custody of Deputy United States Marshal Francis J. Johnson while the two were dining at a restaurant at Fulton and Pierrepont Streets, Brooklyn, on last Saturday afternoon. The fact, however, was not made public until yesterday.

Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the Bureau of Investigation under the United States Department of Justice for this district, has a number of his men on the fugitive's trail, as has United States Marshal James M. Power of Brooklyn, but it was generally admitted yesterday that the chance of a speedy capture was lessened by the fact that Deputy Marshal Johnson did not at once notify his superiors of Lincoln's escape, and spent Saturday and Sunday in a fruitless search all by himself.

Captain Offley was very much upset by the escape of the prisoner. He admitted that he had been accustomed to have the man brought every few days from the Raymond Street Jail to the Federal Building at Washington and Johnson Streets, where Lincoln was interrogated by United States agents concerning the work of pro-German spies in this country.

Government officials, both in Washington and this city, were emphatic in their denials of a report that Lincoln had been told that he would find escape no very difficult matter if he would only consent to aid this Government in its work against the pro-German plotters against the neutrality of the United States.

On the day of his escape, Captain Offley said, Lincoln had been in the United States Marshal's office in the Federal Building in Brooklyn, engaged in translating several documents in which the Department of Justice was very much interested. Captain Offley denied that the fugitive had taken any of the papers with him, asserting that as soon as the escape was known everything had been carefully checked up and nothing was found missing.

The Secret Service men were all very much exercised yesterday over the fact that nothing had been heard of Lincoln.

"We simply must get that man," was the way one official put it when asked why Lincoln's escape should have caused such excitement.

After he had ended his work at the United States Marshal's office Lincoln and his guard started back to the jail. On the way over they stopped at a restaurant for something to eat, and Lincoln asked the Deputy Marshal for permission to go to the lavatory for a moment.

His request was granted and the prisoner disappeared. Johnson waited for some time for his charge to return, but at last became worried and went to look for him, only to find that Lincoln had escaped.

Keeps Escape Secret.

The deputy marshal was nearly frantic, according to officials of the Marshal's office in Brooklyn, and instead of reporting the matter at once went to seek Lincoln himself. He failed to find him and on Monday he broke down in Marshal Power's office and confessed that Lincoln had escaped. At Raymond Street Jail no attention had been paid to the non-return of the prisoner, as Lincoln was in the custody of the United States, and had been last seen with a United States officer.

Johnson was suspended at once, and Washington was notified. The officials there forbade the giving out of the news of the prisoner's escape until yesterday afternoon, when the Marshal made his brief announcement.

Where Lincoln is now, Federal officials are frank to say that they do not know. It was admitted yesterday, however, that a letter from the fugitive had been discovered by the Secret Service men, which had been mailed from "somewhere in the Bronx" since his flight. They are now working on the clue provided by the postmark.

Addison S. Pratt of 61 Broadway, who has been the counsel for Lincoln in the proceedings against him, said yesterday that he had not heard from his client for the last week. He refused to say anything concerning Lincoln's escape.

Officials in the office of the United States District Attorney, Snowden H. Marshall, would not admit yesterday that they had ever received any aid from Lincoln in the investigation which is now being carried on before a Grand Jury, but it was said there that Captain Offley might have found the prisoner's information of value.

Lincoln's Fight for Release.

Lincoln was first arrested on Aug. 4, 1915, on the complaint of the British Consul General in New York City, acting under instructions from the British Ambassador. It was charged that, late in 1914, Lincoln had forged the name of a well known Englishman in getting a West End company of London to discount a bill for him, leaving England immediately afterward.

Lincoln was arraigned before Judge Van Vechten Veeder and held to await extradition to England. Lincoln then applied to Judge Thomas L. Chatfield for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground that Great Britain really wanted to get him within her jurisdiction in order to try him as a spy, basing its belief on the contents of a book that he had written, "The Revelations of an International Spy."

Judge Chatfield refused to grant the writ after he had received assurances from the British Government that it would not try Lincoln as a spy, and the case was taken into the United States Circuit Court of Appeals where it now is.

Lincoln was born in Hungary in 1870 and went to England in 1896. He was ordained as a minister of the Anglican Church later in Canada, then returned to England, and shortly after was elected to Parliament in 1910, withdrawing after less than a year.

According to his own confession, Lincoln became a German spy in England because of the persecution he said he received while in that country. He was taken into the War Office as censor of Hungarian and Rumanian dispatches, and while there, he asserted in his book, he planned to entice part of the British Navy into a place where it would be destroyed. His plans were frustrated, and he was on the eve of being exposed when he fled to this country, where he was finally arrested.

According to Inspector Ward of Scotland Yard, who came here to take Lincoln back to London, the alleged forger had a wife and four children in London who were destitute, and were being cared for by the Salvation Army.

TURKS CHEER BALKAN TRAIN

Troops Greet First Cars From Berlin—Official Welcome in Capital.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 17, (via London, Jan. 18.)—Train communication between Berlin and Constantinople was opened this evening with the arrival here of the first through Balkan train. On board were German and Austro-Hungarian business men, official representatives, and a party of newspaper men from the Teutonic countries and the United States.

The arrangements for the passage of the first train worked with smoothness. Only on the shore mountain section between Nish and Pirot, where the Serbs had had time to carry out the work of destruction in the early stages of their retreat, was the running time at all slow.

Throughout Turkey the train received an enthusiastic reception. Turkish troops and working parties are camped in large numbers in Thrace on the old battlefields. Detachments of these, drawn up along the track at every station, gave a characteristically Turkish greeting by clapping their hands as the train went by.

A large party of Turkish officials and journalists met the train at San Stefano, where speeches of welcome were made. The station platform was jammed with an immense crowd cheering wildly.

Minister Talaat Bey, heading a deputation of high officials and representatives of the Diplomatic Corps, met the train at the station in Constantinople.

BRITAIN'S HEART NOW OF GRANITE

Sydney Brooks Says It Is Inexorably Riveted on Defeating Germany.

PREPARED FOR ALL ISSUES

Will Not Be Deterred by Neutrals from Blockade to Limit, If Step Is Decided On.

Sydney Brooks, the well-known English writer for the Northcliffe newspapers in London, returned yesterday with his wife on the Anchor liner Tuscania, after spending the Christmas and New Year's holidays with his relatives in England. In an interview later at the Hotel Gotham, Mr. Brooks said that the British nation was determined to fight on at whatever cost or sacrifice till victory was assured.

"All talk about England not realizing the war is absolutely out of date," he went on to say. "The people will respond to whatever call is made upon them. I have noticed in this respect a great difference between the England of October and the England of January.

"Lord Derby's recruiting campaign has done an immense amount to bring home the full meaning of the war to every British home and mind. That national stubbornness which carried the country victoriously through the Napoleonic wars and which has never yet failed her in any European conflict is now thoroughly aroused. The people have accepted compulsion.

"They will accept anything to beat Germany. The reverses and disappointments and governmental blunders of the last fifteen months have but fined down their resolution to the single point of letting nothing for one moment stand in the way of carrying on the war with the utmost possible vigor.

Bears Burden with Apparent Ease.

"England in bearing her titanic burden without apparent effort. Outwardly she is calm as ever, but her heart has turned to a mass of implacable granite and her spirit is not so much fixed as inexorably riveted on compassing Germany's defeat. There is not even the shadow of a 'stop the war' party, nor will there be so long as a single German remains under arms.

"What is true of the nation as a whole is not of course true of every class and section in it. There are still some politicians who seem more intent on the party game than on winning the war. There are still some trade union secretaries who are doing more to hamper than to help Mr. Lloyd George in his magnificent work of turning the country into an arsenal whose output of war material will first equal and then far surpass Germany's.

"And there are still in some walks of life, but especially among the workingmen, far too much extravagance. England has always been the most spendthrift nation in Europe and the least skilled in the art of rendering one shilling do the work of two. She is so still. Even the war has not yet taught the necessity of economy. But it very soon will.

"These are blemishes on her record, but none the less it remains the fact that this is the greatest hour in England's history. I wish more Americans could visit her just now. Elizabethan England, the England of Marlborough, the England that warred down Napoleon —they are one and all outdistanced by the England of today.

British Public View of Blockade.

"I find on landing here several more or less specific rumors that England is about to increase the severity of her blockade. I should not be in the least surprised if they were true. On this question the instincts of the country and its common-sense have long been in advance of the official policy. Downing Street hitherto has used sea power with an excessive tenderness for the rights of neutrals. The result is that Germany has been permitted to import through the countries adjacent to her vast quantities of goods that formerly went direct to her own ports.

"To the average Englishman such laxity in turning British naval superiority to account has seemed little less than criminal. What the country demands is the enforcement of the blockade in its full rigor. What it is getting very tired of is seeing its supremacy at sea frittered away by one concession after another to neutral nations. That is not war, and it is not business. Every concession of this kind, every breach in the naval fence increases by so much the effort England and the Allies have to make on land.

"The country would like to see the whole problem of the blockade taken out of the hands of the Foreign Office and placed exclusively in the hands of naval men. It believes that then the siege of Germany would quickly become as absolute as sea power could make it. No doubt neutrals would suffer in the process. If it were enforced to its full extent they would be confined to such trade, and no more, as they were carrying on among themselves before the war.

From the standpoint of Great Britain and the Allies, who see neutrals straining every nerve to add to Germany's strength and resources, the present situation is fast becoming impossible. To change it radically involves some pretty obvious difficulties; but if Americans for one moment will put themselves in England's place they will see, I think, as reasonable men, that changes, and very drastic changes, can no longer be avoided.

"I may add that whatever complications may follow from the tightening of the blockade, the English people are quite prepared to deal with them. They are taking off the gloves, and fighting from now onward with bare knuckles."

When asked about the sinking of the battleship King Edward VII. recently, Mr. Brooks said that the news had not been printed when he left England on Jan. 8, and he did not hear of the disaster until he reached New York. He could not say which fleet the battleship was attached to, but believed she had gone to the Dardanelles when last he heard the name mentioned.

Redmond Denies Resignation Tales.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, denied today a report which has been current for some time that he had asked his colleagues to accept his resignation from the leadership. "It is a lot of rubbish," said Mr. Redmond. "There is not a word of truth in it from beginning to end."

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SEND ULTIMATUM TO GREEK KING

Continued from Page 1.

ment was made yesterday in the Prussian Diet, before its adjournment, of the capitulation of the Government of Montenegro. The news was hailed by those present with enthusiastic applause.

All the Government buildings in Berlin are decked with flags.

The Negotiations for Surrender.

BERLIN, Jan. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The official communication of the Austro-Hungarian headquarters, dated today, says:

The negotiations concerning details for the capitulation of the Montenegrin army began yesterday afternoon and Austro-Hungarian troops, which, meantime, had occupied Virbazar and Rieka, ceased hostilities.

Details of how the negotiations for the capitulation were conducted were given out today by the Overseas News Agency as follows:

"On Jan. 13 two Montenegrin Ministers and one Major of artillery appeared before the Austro-Hungarian vanguard and expressed the desire to enter into negotiations for the capitulation of the army.

"This desire was passed to competent Austrian authorities, who immediately answered that the first condition was an unconditional surrender of arms.

"Both the Montenegrin Ministers remained in Cettinje and the negotiations were carried on by intermediaries.

"The arms to be surrendered are all modern firearms, and will include those carried by the Montenegrin men. The Montenegrins able to carry arms will form into groups and literally lay down their rifles.

"Control of the country will be assumed by the Austro-Hungarians, so that the whole territory may be searched in order to impede the formation of bands.

"The entire male population will be concentrated in certain districts. All cities and other localities, as well as the means of transportation, especially the railroads, will be handed over to the Austro-Hungarians."

According to a dispatch from Austro-Hungarian war press headquarters, the Austro-Hungarian troops, before the submission of Montenegro, were on a line running to the west of Virbazar, north of Rieka, northeast of Ubli, and north of Grahovo.

Rieka is the second capital of Montenegro, where the King's Winter palace is situated and whence a steamer line runs along the Crnejovica River to Virbazar and Scutari. Virbazar is the terminus of the railroad from Antivari, and is the most important harbor on Scutari Lake. The Rieka and Virbazar basins are the most fertile regions in Montenegro.

No report has yet been given out of the number of Montenegrins laying down their arms.

Cettinje in Perfect Order.

Austro-Hungarian troops who entered Cettinje, says the Overseas News Agency, found the town well kept and clean, and the population peaceful, friendly, and suffering from no privations. The Austrian officers received offers of houses of residents as quarters. The relations between the population and the troops were generally excellent.

"In the arsenal," adds the announcement, "much booty was found, including nine guns with ammunition, rifles, revolvers, tools, and machines, all in excellent order. The King's Palace evidently had been left in haste by its occupants. King Nicholas's study table was found covered with documents, among which was the King's patent as an honorary Colonel of an Austro-Hungarian regiment.

"Berlin newspapers, in expressing satisfaction over the surrender of Montenegro, point to the political abilities of King Nicholas, and recall the fact that the Emperor of Russia called him his 'unique friend.'

"It is argued by the press in its comment that if King Nicholas was disinclined to follow the example of King Peter of Serbia, who at his home in an Italian palace, they say, awaits a final victory of his allies after having been deserted by them, the reason is that he considers the Entente cause lost.

"The newspapers also now find an explanation for the nervous agitation at the Italian Court during the last few days, it being thought probable that the heir apparent to the Montenegrin throne, Prince Danilo Alexander, was preparing his relatives there for the event about to take place. They declare also that it is now perfectly clear that the extreme measures taken by the Entente Powers against Greece were in order to weaken the impression which the Montenegrin catastrophe would cause.

Collapse of Italy's Aspirations.

"The general opinion expressed is that King Nicholas had asked from Italy help which she was unable to render, as well as from France and Great Britain, whose vessels have for some time been avoiding the east coast of the Adriatic.

"Commenting on the military consequences of Montenegro's submission, the newspapers point out that the roads to Antivari and Scutari are now open, and that by determined strokes Austria-Hungary has shattered the whole political structure reared by Italy in pursuance of her efforts to drive Austria-Hungary from the Adriatic.

"Major Moraht, in the Berliner Tageblatt, states that Germany is not overrating the event, as she has not hoped to crush all her adversaries at one blow. He does not consider that the capitulation of the remaining 30,000 to 40,000 Montenegrin soldiers is important in itself, but points to the fact that the Entente Powers tacitly admit that they were unable to send sufficient troops to Montenegro to save their ally, of whose precarious situation they were perfectly well informed. This, he adds, is one more symptom of the growing dissension among the Entente nations regarding the object of the war."

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 19.—Hundreds of Bulgarian soldiers were killed and a very large number wounded in a bombardment of Petrich by a squadron of twenty-five French aeroplanes, according to dispatches received in Athens and forwarded by the correspondent there of The Evening Standard. Great damage was caused by the bombardment.

A Central News dispatch from Athens yesterday says:

"One hundred and twenty thousand Austrians and Germans are being massed at Gievgeli.

"The Turks have removed 400 guns from the Gallipoli Peninsula to Xanthi, to the eastward of the allied lines at Saloniki."

ACCUSE MONTENEGRO OF PLAYING FALSE

Italians Believe No Serious Resistance to Teutons Was Intended by King Nicholas.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Jan. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—According to news just transmitted from Rome, Montenegro's equivocal conduct had caused apprehension in official quarters there ever since Italy went to war. Montenegro was continually suspected of flirting with Austria and drew upon herself repeated reproof from Russia.

Italy cherished no further illusion in the matter from the day when the Montenegrins, instead of moving forward, as everybody expected, in vigorous simultaneous attack against Austria, began their march of invasion in Albania. It was then affirmed in Rome that the Scutari coup was effected at Austria's suggestion.

Later the Serbs, reassured regarding Italy's program, awoke to the reality of the situation and the dangers threatening their own territory and so turned back to reorganize against the Austro-German and Bulgar invasion, then in preparation, whereas the Montenegrins were content with their conquest of Scutari.

More recently a war bad impression was created when the Montenegrins, with the enemy at their doors, callously allowed huge stores of munitions and provisions which Italy had conveyed with indescribable difficulty to rot on the wharves of San Giovanni di Medua, as though well aware that no big task was before them nor any prospect of famine.

Allies Betrayed, Rome Paper Says.

ROME, Jan. 18.—The charge that Montenegro agreed with Austria even before the outbreak of the war to cede Mount Lovcen and that the defense of the mountain was only sufficient to lull the suspicions of the Entente Powers is made by a correspondent of The Idea Nazionale.

"Montenegro allowed the Austrians to take Kuc, which was practically impregnable," says the correspondent, "and when the Government retired to Pogoritza President Glukanovitch of the State Council and other high officials remained in Cettinje with orders to yield the capital to the Austrians without opposition."

LONDON PRESS SUSPICIOUS.

Belief That a Deal Existed Between Vienna and King Nicholas.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Jan. 19.—The Times in an editorial this morning on the surrender of Montenegro says:

"King Nicholas of Montenegro has capitulated unconditionally. We say King Nicholas advisedly, not Montenegro, for there is reason to believe his attitude and personal policy to have been for some time past influenced by considerations different from those which prompted the gallant conduct of King Peter of Serbia.

"Until reliable accounts of recent events in Montenegro are available, until it is possible to judge in what spirit the Montenegrin forces were commanded, and in how great strength they were sent to defend Mount Lovcen and other important positions it will not be possible definitely to judge the last phase of the Montenegrin share in the great war. Not all accounts of losses sustained in recent fighting issued from Montenegrin and from enemy sources appear to be strictly accurate."

The Daily News says:

"It is stated bluntly today that opinion in well-informed Italian circles is that an agreement between Austria and Montenegro has been in existence since October last. If this opinion is seriously held upon solid evidence it explains fully enough why Italy made no attempt to send troops to Montenegro. They would have been marching into a trap.

"It explains it so well, indeed, that if the report came from an Italian source alone it might naturally have been looked upon with suspicion as an apology and nothing more, but this is not the case. The French papers, which have been singularly well informed throughout about the Balkans, express the same views, with only a little less precision."

NO CONCERN FELT IN FRANCE.

Montenegro's Surrender Viewed as of Little Consequence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 18, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The French Government has not yet received from it own diplomatic representatives confirmation of the report of the Montenegrin surrender. Every one here in the inner circles of politics has been prepared for two or three days for news that the patriarchal authorities of Cettinje had made peace. Meanwhile the French view of the episode may be summarized as follows:

We can well take to ourselves the advice of the Hungarian Premier, Count Tisza, not to exaggerate the importance of this episode. It deprives the Allies of the aid of some 35,000 armed Highlanders holding a corner of the Balkans very favorable for defense. At the same time it relieves them of the problem of military and other aid of most extreme difficulty.

Outside of their own hills the Montenegrins would be almost useless as soldiers. So difficult are access to the coast and the passage of the Albanian mountains that it is exceedingly doubtful if a relief expedition could ever have reached Cettinje in time to anticipate the arrival of General von Koevess's converging columns, and it is known that the jealous mountaineers would hardly have welcomed the arrival of an allied army on their territory.

VON PAPEN GUILTLESS, BERLIN OFFICIALS SAY

Deny That Attache Paid for Blowing Up Bridge and Munition Plants Here.

BERLIN, Jan. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—A denial that Captain Franz von Papen, the recalled German Military Attaché at Washington, paid money to individuals in the United States in connection with attempts to blow up munitions factories or bridges was made today by the semi-official Overseas News Agency. The agency's statement follows:

"British press reports state that the former German Military Attaché at Washington, Captain von Papen, had in his possession letters and bank books, seized by the British at Falmouth, which contain evidence that he paid money to persons connected with explosions in munitions factories in the United States and to other criminals. The Overseas News Agency hears from competent authorities that these assertions are not correct.

"Captain von Papen's letters and bank books, which were seized in violation of the safe conduct guaranteed to him, are of a purely personal character or have to do with usual business affairs. Captain von Papen never paid money to persons connected with attempts or alleged attempts against munitions plants, bridges, or any other American property. No check ever was paid to Werner Horn, who is accused of an attempt to blow up a Canadian railway bridge.

"It is evident that the German Military Attaché never lived on money that he borrowed. Therefore, the payments he received from Ambassador von Bernstorff were for expenses in connection with conducting his office. The letters and checkbook stubs, if reproduced in facsimile, would prove that nothing in the way of illegal relations was established between the dates of such payments and of criminal attempts.

"The British press report evidently are intended to counterbalance the bad impression created by the publication of the letters concerning Greece, which were seized from Colonel H. D. Napier, former British Military Attaché at Sofia. It evidently is hoped to stir up ill feeling against Germany at a time when Great Britain is observing with regret the improvement in German-American relations."

GOT EVIDENCE ON BULLETS.

Von Hoegen Explains Why von Papen Sent Checks to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 18.—Max von Hoegen, the New Haven lawyer to whom Captain Franz von Papen, the recalled German Military Attaché, paid certain sums by check, as shown by von Papen's accounts seized by the British authorities, said today that he received the money for assisting the German Government in its effort to prove that dumdum bullets were being manufactured in this country for the Allies.

"It is true that I received checks from Captain von Papen," he said. "I was honorably employed by the German military authorities. They were my clients, and I served them faithfully and honestly, as I would serve any other client.

"Soon after the war began the German Government complained to the American Government that illegal bullets were being made here, classed as dumdum, explosive, and soft-nosed bullets. The Department of Justice replied that it would act if proof were supplied. I was retained to obtain such proof, the complaint being that the United Metallic Cartridge Company of Bridgeport and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of this city were the principal manufacturers of such illegal bullets.

"I obtained the desired evidence. Specimens of the bullets were submitted to tests. These showed that soft-nosed bullets were not to be classed as dumdums, and this phase was dropped from the investigation.

"The pointed bullets used almost exclusively by the British Army are manufactured in Bridgeport, and on them is stamped the letter U. The Winchester bullets are not stamped. Affidavits from my assistants bearing on this matter were forwarded to Captain von Papen. Experts made tests, and deposed that the illegal bullets manufactured in these places were dumdum bullets. These tests were conducted quietly, but enough of them were made to establish the German claim beyond a reasonable doubt.

"It was necessary for me and my assistants to do considerable traveling, and Captain von Papen sent me a few checks. When I figure it over I find that I didn't make any money on the deal, but I did the work willingly and am satisfied."

While making his investigations von Hoegen was seen frequently about the New Haven and Bridgeport munition factories, and finally was called into the office of State Attorney Alling. After the conference neither he nor Mr. Alling would discuss the subject of the conversation.

Ever since the war started von Hoegen has been known as pronouncedly pro-German. Some time ago he was quoted as saying in an interview that, in the event of war with Germany, the Americans of German descent would fight on the side of Germany. He is a Yale graduate and a former officer of the Yale Aero Club.

FUGITIVE PASSPORT CONSPIRATOR DEAD

Von Wedell, a Prisoner, Lost on British Government Ship That Struck a Mine.

Hans Adam von Wedell, a lawyer and writer, who was indicted on Feb. 4, 1915, with Carl Ruroede, an old employe of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company here, for alleged participation in a passport conspiracy, is dead, according to information received here by the United States District Attorney recently from England, in answer to inquiries from this Government as to von Wedell's whereabouts, indicated that he was lost with a British Government vessel which struck a mine as she was carrying prisoners to a detention camp and sank with all on board.

The alleged passport conspirators included, besides von Wedell and Ruroede, Lieutenant Wilhelm Heinrich Sachsase, August H. Meyer, Walter Muller, and Herman Wegener. Ruroede pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years in the Federal Prison at Atlanta, Ga. Lieutenant Sachsase and others were fined. Wedell evaded capture and disappeared.

A man answering von Wedell's description sailed on the Scandinavian-American liner Bergenesfjord. The liner was held up by a British cruiser and the suspected man taken off. After an investigation the British authorities determined that the man was von Wedell and ordered him conveyed to a detention camp. It was while on the way to this camp from Kirkwall that the ship was sunk.

Mrs. von Wedell, who disappeared at the same time as her husband, made her way to Rotterdam and then to Germany, there to await her husband.

LIBERAL TREND IN GERMANY.

Concessions Made to Labor Unions —New Party in Reichstag.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—Indications of a more liberal trend of affairs are multiplying here. Thus the Government has made sweeping concessions to the labor unions, giving way on an important point by admitting that they were not to be regarded as political organizations. A declaration to this effect is awaited from Secretary Delbrück soon.

The Progressive People's Party and National Liberal Party have joined in a petition to the Imperial Chancellor looking toward reform in the so-called state of siege or martial law. The petition calls on the Chancellor to bring forward a new law which will give the necessary guarantees of security of civic rights in connection with activities of the military authorities in internal affairs and to relegate responsibility to the Reichstag for measures taken by the military authorities.

It is significant, too, that a new party has been organized in the Reichstag under the name "the German Fraction." It is composed of twenty-eight members.

SCORN FOR BERLIN BARALONG NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

ruhe, and the American ship W. P. Frye similarly was sunk on Jan. 28.

"Further, on Feb. 4, the German Government declared their intention of instituting a general submarine blockade of Great Britain and Ireland, with the avowed purpose of cutting off all supplies from these Islands, and this blockade was put into effect on Feb. 18.

"It was only on March 11 that the British Government put into force, as a means of reprisals, measures against German trade, which the German Government now try to maintain were the cause of their submarine policy.

"The Germans maintain that in the cases of the Arabic, the E-13, and the Ruel they were only aiming at the destruction of hostile ships, and in nowise the destruction of helpless persons. The death roll of the Arabic, the shelling of British sailors as they were swimming ashore after abandoning the E-13, and the firing on the crew of the Ruel, who were attempting to save themselves in the boats, sufficiently answer this claim.

Why Discuss Arbitration Offer?

"With regard to the German refusal to submit the Baralong case and the three cases put forward by the British Government for investigation by an impartial neutral tribunal, this action seems hard to explain if the Germans are really so convinced as they say of the guilt of the British commander and the innocence of the perpetrators of the three outrages cited by the British Government.

"So far as Great Britain is concerned, it is entirely untrue to state that the British Government have left unfilled a just demand for investigation. They have proposed it, and it is the Germans who have rejected it, doubtless because they know full well that the cases in which they are defendants would be decided against them by any impartial tribunal."

BLOCKADE ORDER AWAITS DEBATE

Continued from Page 1.

great trading interests and traditional concern with this branch of international law. We have throughout justified our action under the Order in Council by referring to the American development of the doctrine of continuous voyage in the civil war. In regard on contraband, the American cases justify us up to the hilt; in regard to the blockade they are less conclusive, but one may say they support it in principle.

"It was perhaps a mistake that our Government in drafting the Order in Council did not model its terms on earlier precedents. Americans did not suffer by this in substance, but American attachment to legal form was unsatisfied and affronted, and the question is whether we could not remedy this by altering the form of the Order in Council.

Would Copy Lincoln's Order.

"A desirable thing, if possible, would be to substitute a proclamation as close as possible to the text of Mr. Lincoln's blockade proclamation in 1861."

The Westminster Gazette, which frequently voices the views of the Government, admits that more stringent measures should be taken to restrict overseas trade with Germany, but adds:

"It is idle to suppose we can get all we want for the allied cause from neutral countries without making concessions in return."

The Gazette contends that any blockade policy must be framed and presented to neutral Governments jointly by Russia, France, Great Britain, and Italy. It suggests that the answer to the American note should go not from Great Britain alone but from the Allies in concert, and that it should contain a full statement of the objects for which the Allies are contending in the war and of their case against the Central Powers.

HOUSE SENT NO REPORT.

Denies Advising President About Blockade—Still in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Colonel E. M. House last night authorized THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent to deny cabled reports that he had sent President Wilson secret word advising him of a move under way for a blockade. Cabled reports said he had conveyed word to the British authorities from Washington as to the President's attitude on the prospective blockade, and had cabled back to Washington a plan of the British officials.

"I have not had a thing to do about the blockade since I have been here," said Colonel House, "and I have not cabled or written anything to the President regarding it."

Colonel House refused to discuss his own ideas of how the President would accept the ironbound blockade contemplated by Great Britain. Colonel House conferred with the highest British officials during his stay here. He will go to France, and thence to Italy, where he will see the Pope. He has decided to put Berlin in his itinerary, and will be back in London within a month.

Ambassador Page, who was reported in cable advices as having sent a long report to Washington on the contemplated blockade, told THE TIMES correspondent he had not sent a word except an allusion in a letter to one official that he had heard much talk of such a scheme in London.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The Times report that Colonel E. M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, had gone to the Continent is erroneous. Colonel House is still in London conferring with Ambassador Page and meeting prominent officials. He will go to Paris within a week.

FRANCE LOOKS TO US.

Must Have Closer Trade Relations After the War, Says Peixotto.

PARIS, Jan. 17.—"The world is soon to see an economic organization on an international scale far different in kind and extent from anything hereto known," said M. P. Peixotto, President of the American Chamber of Commerce, at the twenty-second annual dinner of that organization held here tonight.

"The European nations are laying plans for a fierce commercial struggle which will begin in the near future. In France this subject is being studied with passionate interest. One of the results of the war has been to awaken France to a sense of the economic rôle which she can and should fill," he said.

"France will control her own commerce," Mr. Peixotto continued, "but will need co-operation. One of France's prime needs, a need which will continue for some years, is the importation, not only of raw material, but also of machinery and manufactured goods. The allies of France cannot supply her needs. The United States alone can do so. To take advantage of the vast, and hitherto only partially utilized, source of supply from the United States, France must permit American manufacturers to compete on terms of tariff equality with other nations."

Mr. Peixotto concluded by pointing out the benefits which would accrue from a closer economic understanding between the United States and France.

Alexander C. Thackara, American Consul General in Paris, said that the present appeared to be the psychological moment for the American Chamber of Commerce to use its best efforts to aid Americans to obtain favored treatment in commercial alliances which might result from any movements in this and other countries of the Allies, to form combinations for the protection and extension of their trade after peace was declared. He added that, while American manufacturers had greatly benefited by the immense purchases of war materials made by the Allies, the Americans also had been good customers for French goods.

BLOCKADE AIMED AT SWEDEN.

And to Stop Big Cotton Shipments, Washington Thinks.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Officials here believe that England's proposed declaration of a formal blockade is largely intended to meet Sweden's refusal to embargo re-export trade with the Teutonic countries and to forestall plans of American cotton producers to ship a million bales of cotton in American vessels to North European neutral ports for transshipment to Germany.

Sweden not only has not followed the lead of Holland, Denmark, and Norway in the matter of embargoes, but has declined to permit British agents to investigate or watch her re-export trade. It is suggested that the Allies are holding out the threat of a real blockade, with rigid application of the ultimate destination doctrine, as their answer to this attitude.

Under the existing orders in council an attempt by Americans to ship cotton through neutral countries would result in seizure of the cargoes, but they would be paid for at market prices. Under the establishment of a blockade the Allies would claim the right to confiscate the cotton as contraband of war.

So far as the United States Government is concerned, the substitution of a legal blockade for the present practices, which are regarded as wholly illegal, might be welcomed, because it would simplify the controversy over the treatment of neutral trade. To be recognized, however, the blockade would have to be effective, and any effort to exceed belligerent rights in enforcing the ultimate destination theory would be vigorously contested.

SWEDES DEMAND SHIPS BACK.

Strong Protest Made in Berlin on Seizure of Two Steamers.

STOCKHOLM, Wednesday, Jan. 19, (via London.)—The Swedish Government has lodged a protest in Berlin against the seizing by Germans of the steamships Capella and Hildur, which were captured two months ago. It is declared that investigations show both vessels to have been taken in Swedish waters.

The immediate delivery of the steamships and their cargoes is demanded.

SWEDEN'S HOSTILITY BLAMED TO RUSSIA

Feeling That Britain Is Playing Into Czar's Hands in Enforcing the Blockade.

It is the long arm of Russia which Sweden sees in the present war, and this fact accounts in large measure for the belligerent attitude toward the British blockade, according to well informed Swedes who have recently arrived here. The feeling is that Great Britain is playing Sweden more or less into the hands of the Czar, and has been especially harsh against Sweden in the enforcement of the so-called blockade, while privileges in trading with Germany have been more or less permitted as far as Norway and Denmark are concerned.

A well known Swedish journalist said yesterday that as Sweden had for centuries maintained herself as an independent State, she resented doubting of the sincerity of intentions or pledges on the part of Great Britain. She had given certain definite assurances to England that goods were not to be re-exported to Germany.

"The Government of Sweden," he continued, "considers her word as good as her bond. The statistics which have been published with regard to her imports from the United States and other countries since the beginning of the war have been misleading. Sweden before the present conflict bought large quantities of supplies from Germany, and had also an extensive trade with Russia. Since then she has been turning much to the United States. Naturally, it would appear that her importations from this country had considerably increased over what the British are pleased to call normal.

"The whole object of Great Britain at this time seems to be to coerce Sweden into trading with her. If a vessel laden with American merchandise sails from New York, as did, for instance, the Stockholm, on Jan. 3, she is held up by the British on all kinds of excuses. A vessel bound for Sweden cannot even get a bunker of coal at English ports without all kinds of delays. The same trouble does not occur in connection with Danish and Norwegian vessels.

"It will be observed that Sweden is the only neutral country which has taken any retaliatory measures toward Great Britain. When it became evident that the Swedish mails were being held up, Sweden seized about 40,000 packages of parcel post bound for Russia, and still has them. Sweden is neutral, but there are two parties there, and

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PRUSSIAN LEADER CALLS AMERICA FOE

United States Among Germany's "Worst Enemies," Declares Deputy Heydebrand.

THINKS WE PROLONG WAR

Debate in Chamber Over Increasing Tax Burdens of the Wealthy Classes.

BERLIN, Jan. 18.—In the Prussian Chamber of Deputies today Herr von Heydebrand, the Conservative leader, referred incidentally to America as among Germany's "worst enemies." Germany, he said, enjoyed the splendid feeling of being innocent of all the horrors of this war.

"I should not wish to bear the responsibility of our worst enemies, among which America must now be reckoned, because it prolonged the war for at least one year," he said.

Discussing taxation prospects, Herr von Heydebrand expressed the gravest concern at the probable burdens to be placed on the wealthier classes, and feared for the independent existence of the individual States. Things already had gone so far, he said, that the taxpayers must place a fifth, a fourth, or even a considerably larger part of their income upon the altar of the country. He warned the Imperial Government against levying further direct taxes, but admitted that his confidence in the Government in this matter was not unlimited. If direct taxes were placed upon incomes and property from all quarters, that must lead to the impoverishment of the wealthier classes, he asserted.

Herr von Heydebrand proceeded to discuss a passage from the speech from the throne promising reform of the Prussian electoral law. He denied that there was any need for a change, because the present law, in his belief, met ideally the needs of the State.

Herr Pachnicke, Progressive, called attention to the fact that the purpose of Herr von Heydebrand's speech was to express discontent with the speech from the throne. He demanded that electoral reform be brought about before the next elections, in 1918.

Herr von Loebel, the Minister of the Interior, said that the harmonious cooperation of all parties was absolutely necessary to the Government. Therefore, he said, the Government regarded it as inopportune to discuss electoral reform at this stage, but was determined to seek a solution of the question after the coming of peace.

CZAR'S CIVIL OFFICERS ARE BACK IN DVINSK

Prisoners Taken by Russians Confirm Report That Teutons Are Evacuating Lutsk.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 18.—The judicial and other administrative authorities of Dvinsk, who removed to Pskov, 150 miles to the northeast, when the German advance threatened Dvinsk, have been ordered to return to the latter city.

The situation on the battle front in general has undergone no change, according to the official announcement issued today.

KIEV, Russia, Jan. 18.—Lutsk, the important fortress in Wolhynia, one of the triangle of fortifications there, is being evacuated by the Germans, according to information obtained from prisoners arriving here.

Four thousand prisnoers have recently arrived here from the Southwestern front.

BERLIN, Jan. 18, (via London).—The German War Office today issued the following report of the operations in the Russian Theatre of war:

Near Duenkof, southeast of Riga, and south of Widsy, the Russians, under the cover of night and of snowstorms, succeeded in surprising small German posts and destroying them.

THE REICHSTAG ADJOURNS

With Cheers for the Kaiser and Victories—To Reconvene March 15.

BERLIN, Jan. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Reichstag adjourned today until March 15. Dr. Johannes Kaempf, President of the Chamber, in his closing address, dealt with the successes of the Germans and their allies, and the members of Parliament cheered the Emperor, the people, and the country.

MODERN WAR ON A TRIBAL PLAN

How 80 Per Cent. of All German Industry Was Bent to the Service of State.

FOUR UNEXPECTED FACTORS

Isolation, Duration, the Enemy in Two Dimensions, and the Enormous Shell Consumption.

HEROIC INTERNAL MEASURES

A Policeman's Attitude Toward Woman Labor on Heavy Subway Work in Unter den Linden.

By GARET GARRETT.
Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—To neutral visitors the Germans over and over address this question: "We have told only the truth, without boasting. Germany is able to go on and on, making war out of its own resources. Why is the world so incredulous?"

The proper answer to make to that is this: "It was incredible to begin with. Nobody could imagine that a modern State, importing in peace 15 per cent. of its food and the bulk of the raw materials required for its industrial process, save only iron, coal, and zinc, had suddenly become self-contained in war, as a tribe might have been in the cave age. And at the beginning of the war the Germans, perhaps least of all, could have imagined it. Is that no so?"

"Yes," they say, "that is true. We didn't know we could do it."

"You would have said yourselves that it would be impossible to make a long war out of your own resources, cut off from the outside world."

"We were not prepared for what happened," they admit. "It would have seemed incredible."

Germany Once Out of Shells.

The truth is that Germany was not economically prepared for war, especially for the kind of war it developed to be. In the military sense she was ready; that is to say, she had the war machine and plans to meet every contingency; and also, in financial theory, she was ready, the bankers, like the military men, having worked it all out on paper long beforehand; but in other respects she was unprepared. Of raw materials she had only the stocks appropriate for peace time, or a supply for about six months; of food she had no special reserves, and, most surprising of all, she had very inadequate stores of ammunition.

At the end of September, 1914, the second month of war, the supply of German ammunition was almost exhausted. There was a panic about it, especially as the crisis in ammunition coincided with a crisis in military strategy, the invading army having been beaten back in France, with Hindenburg reporting at the same time that he required a great many more men and tremendous quantities of shells to hold the Russians back on the eastern front. Germany was then in a very tight place. Certain amazing events on the western front, as, for example, bayonet charges by soldiers imperfectly or not at all supported by artillery, are only now to be understood in the light of facts unknown at the time.

The Dardanelles All but Lost.

Long after Germany had found plenty of ammunition for herself, her allies, especially the Turks, were desperately short. There was a situation at the Dardanelles which goes to show on what slender chances turn the fortunes of war. When the allied Anglo-French fleet withdrew at dark on the day of the great attack, having lost five ships in the fight, the only Turkish fort with guns large enough to deliver a mortal shot against a modern battleship had only seventeen shells left. The German commander was in despair. A countryman of his, a newspaper correspondent, asked him how he stood. He said it was all up with the Dardanelles. He could hope with his seventeen shots to sink two or three more ships, with luck, but that would be the end of it. The fleet would then go through, and the correspondent had better hie him back to Constantinople and get started home, unless he liked the thought of becoming a prisoner of war. But the allied fleet did not return to the attack the next morning. If it had, the current history of Europe might be very differently written. Later a German naval Captain, who had lost his ship in the North Sea and was not entitled to another command, arrived in Constantinople with permission to do anything he could find to do. He was a genius. Out of such materials as nobody else had thought of using, some old engines, a few old-fashioned machines, forgotten tools and the very scrap heaps, by a kind of sorcery he created a munitions factory which, in a little while, entirely relieved the anxieties of the German commander in the big fort defending the Dardanelles.

The Unexpected Factors.

The unexpected factors which confronted Germany, and against which she had made insufficient preparation, or none at all, were these:

First—Economic isolation. She had never imagined such a catastrophe.

Second—Fighting on two fronts at once, east and west, with lines on both sides much longer than anybody could have foreseen. What she expected was an alternation of fighting, first on the west and then on the east. That was the military program.

Third—The length of the war. All calculations assumed a protracted war to be out of the question, for the Teutonic allies as well as for their enemies.

Fourth—The enormous quantity of ammunition required in modern warfare. Everybody greatly underestimated it. In the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71 there were used altogether 347,000 pieces of shrapnel. The present average consumption on the German side in this war is 4,000,000 pieces a month. That is to say, the total amount consumed in the Franco-Prussian war would now supply the lines for a little more than three days.

To meet these unexpected conditions heroic measures were necessary. The Government promptly laid its hands upon all industrial establishments and processes adaptable to the purpose, upon all raw material existing in manufacturers' and dealers' hands, and upon all the doctors and scientists whose specialized talents fitted them to help solve the problems in hand. The man best equipped by experience and qualities of mind to become economic dictator was put at the top of it all. Industries were classified. Inventory was taken of their stock. Then to a fabricator of cloth, or metal manufacturer, the dictator would say: "Your factory and your stock of raw material are now absolutely in the hands of the State. You are to work exclusively for the State. In order that the transition may not be too violent you may have 10 per cent. of your own raw material for private use during January and 5 per cent. during February; after that you are to fill only war orders for the State."

Strange Errands.

At the same time the great German banks formed for each of the principal industries a war company, to receive orders from the State, place contracts with the manufacturers, buy and sell raw materials, and in general to finance the whole vast business at a regulated rate of profit. So you would find a foreign exchange expert from the Deutsche Bank at the head of a war company dealing in wool cloth, and a peace time specialist in American securities, whom you had once known in Wall Street, conducting large and difficult operations connected with the production of shrapnel, or perhaps absorbed in the task of erecting factories to recover cotton fibre from cotton fabrics.

In this way the industries of Germany were commandeered, until 80 per cent. of them came to be employed directly or indirectly in the service of war. Their flexibility at first thought would seem extraordinary; but on reflection, it is less wonderful, because the distinguishing fact about German industry had always been its adaptability. For years and years it had been known that whereas the English sold English goods and the French sold French goods, the German would produce on order anything under the sun that a buyer wanted, as he wanted it, even Japanese goods, so perfectly imitated that nobody but an expert could tell the difference. If you wanted left-handed typewriters, or an engine to run upside down, the German would make it according to specification. That was his boast, and although there were many who thought it a bad thing for German industry, and that standardization of products distinctively German would in the long run be better, it was lucky in war to have an industry that could change instantly from what it was doing to what the State wanted.

Much more difficult was the problem of creating that for which no specifications were known, that is, by new processes as yet undiscovered to produce synthetically what was not to be had in any natural way, such as rubber, saltpeter or an acid. Until then it had been thought that there were too many professors in Germany, too many doctors of this and that, too many scientists perhaps. But now their brains were commahdeered or laid hands upon, like any other commodity. Scientific knowledge, which in most countries is a luxury, had long been a commodity in Germany which every industry could afford to buy a great deal of.

Knowledge as a Commodity.

A very interesting German, discussing this subject, said: "It is not that we have the schools. Any country may have schools like ours. It is the temperament of the students. Here a young man will study five or six years and take his degree, and then be contented with 300 or 400 marks a month [$75 to $100] in the laboratory of an industrial organization, whereas elsewhere a young man equally equipped would think of holding a chair in a university. In Germany even a very small manufacturer can afford his laboratory and staff of scientific workers, continually engaged in solving problems peculiar to that one industry."

When the test came the results appeared. The military authorities would call in the manufacturers of a certain group and say: "Gentlemen, here is the problem. We have got to have so much of this and so much of that, and we look to you to find the way to produce it. We shall expect you to meet here at this hour two weeks from today."

It might be sulphuric acid, or almost anything else. The manufacturers would then put it up to the men in their laboratories. Two weeks later they would meet again and exchange results. Among them, by pooling all of their information together, they would find the way, and solve problems which, in peace time, with each manufacturer jealously guarding his own secrets, might have had to wait years for a solution.

Many problems are yet unfinished, chief of those being perhaps the problem of producing rubber in large quantities synthetically. Nickel is very scarce. But other things have been wonderfully accomplished. Substitutes have been found for cotton in the manufacture of high explosives. The possibilities of zinc wire in place of copper for conducting electricity have been discovered. All new installations now are made with zinc wire. The chemical equivalent of the saltpeter which was formerly imported from Chile has been commanded from the air, and this is a form of wealth that will perhaps endure after the war. The first costly electrical plants that were built for the process of obtaining saltpeter from nitrogen gas required Government subsidies. Lately the two largest plants have been built with private capital by men who are convinced that after the war saltpeter may be produced by this process at a cost to make competition with the Chilean product profitable.

Copper is really not a serious problem. That becomes clear at once to the most casual-eyed visitor. Germany is full of copper. That might have been known before. A country that had for many years been importing tremendous quantities of copper would have huge reserves in some form or other, because it is an indestructible metal. There is copper and brass everywhere. The metal was very lavishly used. Enough could be recovered from copper roofs to supply the war industry for months, and after that enough more could be recovered from the universal brass bedstead and the door trimmings to go on with for an indeterminate time. Besides, a great deal is regularly recovered from the battlefields, which, as soon as they have been cleared of the dead, are combed by gangs sent to retrieve all kinds of material, including iron, copper, and leather.

Keeping Things Up.

Notwithstanding the fact that 80 per cent. of all German industry is engaged in war service, and in spite of all other creative disabilities, new wealth is being created in some directions and old wealth is being maintained. Rock ballast is being spread on the railways almost as in peace time. That is significant, because, at a pinch, railways so well ballasted as the German roads are may be a long time neglected without danger or loss. On the Frankfurt-Hamburg line grade elevation through the cities and other heavy work is progressing steadily. New macadam roads are building in the country, and the agricultural regions without exception are as trim and as neatly picked up as in peace time. At Leipsic the largest and perhaps the finest railway station in Europe was finished and opened in December. The great new Hamburg-American building at Hamburg is finishing. In Berlin the subway begun before the war is continuing to build, not feverishly, but steadily, and where a street has to be covered over, the temporary construction is of a character to astonish a New Yorker. It would never give way.

Prisoners of war, especially Russians, furnish most of the rough labor for the new construction taking place in the Winter time, and then they are very widely employed in season on the farms. They are handled in gangs, and sent from place to place on request, as Italian or other alien labor formerly was handled by the padrone system in the United States. It is very mobile labor, and very glad to work, both for relief from the monotony of camp life and for the small wages paid. It was the use of prisoners that enabled Germany to produce the sufficient crop of 1915.

A great deal of heavy work also is performed by women. They dig in place of men in the Berlin subway work. This work came to the surface suddenly in the heart of Berlin, and the sight of women working with shovels attracted large crowds at first. Berliners did not relish it, and feared it would be misunderstood by foreign visitors, as it often was. One is tempted to exclaim: "This is Germany in war time! It has come to this." But, on the other hand, there are no slums in Berlin, nothing in the nature of a poor neighborhood that would not compare very favorably with Seventh or Eighth Avenue. Also, the women digging in the subway are very healthy and robust, in stout, whole garments. It is not a depressing spectacle. And yet a big policeman at the corner of Unter den Linden and Friedrichstrasse dislikes it personally. When a crowd gathers he disperses it roughly, saying: "Shame! Shame! Don't stand there looking at women doing such work. You ought to be doing it if you have time to loiter," or German to that effect.

FORD PEACE BOARD FACING DISRUPTION

Manager Plaintiff Recalled Home to Explain—Members Decline to Go to Stockholm.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 18, (via London, Jan. 19.)—While preparing for the proposed departure to Stockholm for sessions in an attempt to terminate the war, the Ford Permanent Peace Board was threatened with disruption today on account of the refusal of some of the members to proceed on the trip to Stockholm.

Of the five American members of the board only Dr. Charles F. Aked has announced his willingness to go to Stockholm. Mrs. Joseph Fels of Philadelphia says she is going to England on business. William J. Bryan, Henry Ford, and Miss Jane Addams, the other American members, are still in America, and nothing has been heard from them.

The disagreement developed over five alternates. Mme. Roszika Schwimmer announced that she had cabled to him for permission to dismiss John D. Barry of San Francisco, who was elected an alternate member of the Permanent Peace Board by members of the expedition, most of whom are now homeward bound on the steamer Rotterdam. Mme. Schwimmer says she will appoint Harry C. Evans of Des Moines. The objection to Mr. Barry is that he refused to sign a statement on board the steamer Oscar II., denouncing President Wilson's preparedness policy. The other alternates decline to proceed to Stockholm.

Judge Ben B. Lindsey of Denver says he is preparing to go to Germany to formulate a plan to relieve the children of the belligerent countries. The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones of Chicago, another alternate, is preparing to leave on the steamer Ryndam on Jan. 24 for New York.

The situation eliminates all American members of the permanent peace board for the present, except Dr. Aked and Possibly Mr. Evans.

Gaston Plaintiff, personal representative for Mr. Ford, has received cablegram instructions to return to America and explain the situation to his employer.

The German Government late today granted permission to thirty-two Scandinavian members of the party to return to their homes through German territory. It is expected they will leave tomorrow. To twenty-five Americans, including Dr. Aked and the business staff, permission has been refused.

FEARS GERMAN MOVE AGAINST CANADA

Senate Leader Warns the Dominion of Its Peril If Allies' Lines Break.

OTTAWA, Jan. 18.—James Lougheed, the Government leader in the Senate, in a speech in the upper House of Parliamtnt today, said that Germany was known to desire possession of Canada as a prize of war should she be victorious in the present conflict. Some Canadians, he said, could not yet realize that Canada was in as great jeopardy as Great Britain or any of her allies.

Senator Lougheed asserted that German spies had compiled and filed in the archives of their Government more complete information upon the natural and developed resources of Canada than was possessed even by the Dominion Government. He expressed the belief that Germans living in the United States would be glad to aid in the capture of Canada.

If the Allies' lines were broken and an avenue opened upon the seas, the speaker prophesied, German troops would be landed upon the shores of Canada and the Dominion's southern boundary would be crossed by reservists living in the United States. To prevent such a contingency, he said, Canadians should exert themselves to the utmost to aid Great Britain.

Fines Imposed in Rubber Case.

It was erroneously reported in yesterday's TIMES that Edward Weber and Paul Schmidt, two of the defendants in the rubber conspiracy to smuggle crude rubber into Germany from this country, had been fined $1,500 each, when they pleaded guilty to the offence in the Federal Court on Monday. Judge Clayton fined Weber and Schmidt $750 each.

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FRENCH MADE MERRY IN SERBIAN RETREAT

Toasted Their Allies and American Guests in Bumpers of Champagne.

FOUGHT INVISIBLE ENEMIES

Big Guns Seemed to be "Attacking Fifty Miles of Landscape"—Invincibly Cheerful "Poilus."

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.

SALONIKI, Dec. 18.—The chauffeur of an army automobile must make his way against cavalry, artillery, motor trucks, motor cycles, men marching and ambulances filled with wounded, over a road torn by thousand-ton lorries and excavated by washouts and Jack Johnsons. It is therefore necessary for him to drive with care. So, he drives at sixty miles an hour and tries to scrape the mud from every wheel he meets.

In these days of his downfall the greatest danger to the life of the war correspondent is that he must move about in automobiles driven by military chauffeurs. The one who drove me from the extreme left of the English front up to Hill 516, which was the highest point of the French front, told me in peace times he drove a car to amuse himself. His idea of amusing himself was to sweep around a corner on one wheel, exclaim with horror, and throw on all the brakes with the nose of the car projecting over a precipice a hundred yards deep. He knew perfectly well the precipice was there, but he leaped at it exactly as though it were the finish line of the Vanderbilt Cup race. If his idea of amusing himself was to make me sick with terror, he must have spent a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon.

The approaches to Hill 516, the base of the hill on the side hidden from the Bulgarians, and the trenches dug into it were crowded with the French. At that point of the line they greatly outnumbered the English. But it was not the elbow touch of numbers that explained their cheerfulness; it was because they knew it was expected of them. The famous scholar who wrote in our school geographies, "The French are a gay people, fond of dancing and light wines," established a tradition. And on Hill 516, although it was to keep from freezing that they danced, and though the light wines were melted snow, they still kept up that tradition and were "gay." They laughed at us in welcome, crawling out of their igloos on all fours like bears out of a cave; they laughed when we photographed them crowding to get in front of the camera, when we scattered among them copies of l'Opinion, when up the snow-clad hillside we skidded and slipped and fell. And if we peered into the gloom of the shelters, where they crouched on the frozen ground with snow dripping from above, with shoulders pressed against walls of icy mud, they waved spoons at us and invited us to share their soup. Even the dark-skinned, sombre-eyed men of the desert, the tall Moors and Algerians, showed their white teeth and laughed when a "seventy-five" exploded from an unsuspicious bush and we jumped. It was like a camp of boy scouts picnicking for one day and sure the same night of a warm supper and bed. But the best these "poilus" might hope for was a month of pulling mud, mind of discomfort, colds, long marches carrying heavy burdens, the pain of frost-bite and, worst of all, of homesickness. They were sure of nothing; not even of the next minute. For Hill 516 was dotted with long rows and stones, with at one end a cross of green twigs and a soldier's cap.

Firing at Invisible Positions.

The hill was the highest point of a ridge that looked down into the valleys of the Vardar and of Bodjinia. Toward the Bulgarians we could see the one village of Kosturino, almost indistinguishable against the snow, and for fifty miles, even with glasses, no other signs of life. Nothing but hills, rocks, bushes, and snow. When the "seventy-fives" spoke with their smart, sharp crack, that always seems to say, "Take that!" and to add with aristocratic insolence, "And be damned to you!" one could not conceive what they were firing at. In Champagne, where the Germans were as near as a hundred to forty yards; in Artois, where they were a mile distant, but where their trench was as clearly in sight as the butts of a rifle range, you could understand. You knew that "that dark line over there" was the enemy. In other little wars you had watched the shells destroy a blockhouse, a village, or burst upon a column of men. But from Hill 516 you could see no enemy—only mountains draped in snow, silent, empty, inscrutable. It seemed ridiculous to be attacking fifty miles of landscape with tiny pills of steel. But although we could not see the Bulgars, they could see the flashes on Hill 516, and from somewhere out of the inscrutable mountains shells burst and fell. They fell very close, and, like children being sent to bed just at dessert time, our hosts hurried us out of the trenches and drove us away.

While on "516" we had been in Bulgaria; now we returned to Serbia, and were halted at the village of Valandova. There had been a ceremony there that afternoon. A General whose name we may not mention had received the Medaille Militaire. One of the French correspondents asked him in recognition of which of his victories it had been bestowed. The General possessed a snappy temper.

"The medal was given me," he said, "because I was the only General without it, and I was becoming conspicuous."

It had long been dark when we reached Strumnitza station, where we were to spend the night in a hospital tent. The tent was as big as a barn, with a stove, a cot for each, and fresh linen sheets. All these good things belong to the men we had left on Hill 516 awake in the mud and snow. I felt like a burglar who, while the owner is away, sleeps in his bed. There was another tent with a passageway filled with medical supplies connecting it with ours. It was in darkness, and we thought it empty until some one exploring found it crowded with wounded and men with frozen legs and hands. For half an hour they had been watching us through the passageway, making no signs, certainly making no complaint. John Bass collected all our newspapers, candles, and boxes of cigarettes, which the hospital stewards distributed, and when we returned from dinner our neighbors were still wide awake and holding a smoking concert. But when in the morning the bugles woke us, we found that during the night the wounded had been spirited away and by rail transferred to the hospital ships. We should have known then that the army was in retreat. But it was all so orderly, so methodical, that it seemed like merely a shifting from one point of the front to another.

We dined with the officers, and they certainly gave no suggestion of men contemplating retreat, for the mess hall in which dinner was served had been completed only that afternoon. It was of rough stones and cement, and the interior walls were covered with whitewash. The cement was not yet dry, and John McCutcheon later discovered that when he drew caricatures on it, neither was the whitewash. There were twenty men around the dinner table, seated on ammunition boxes and Standard Oil cans, and so close together you could use only one hand. So you gave up trying to cut your food and used the free hand solely in drinking toasts to the army, to France and the Allies; then to each ally individually. You were glad there were so many allies, for it was not Greek, but French wine of the kind that comes from Rheims. And the army was retreating. What the French Army offers its guests when it is advancing it is difficult to imagine.

A Black Prince as a Waiter.

We were waited upon by an enormous negro from Senegal with a fez as tall as a giant firecracker. Waiting single-handed on twenty men is a serious matter. And because the officers laughed when he served the soup in a tin basin used for washing dishes, his feelings were hurt. It was explained that "Chocolat" in his own country was a Prince, and that, unless treated with tact, he might get the idea that waiting on a table is not a royal prerogative. One of the officers was a genius at writing impromptu verses. During one course he would write them and Chocolat was collecting the plates would sing them. Then, by the light of a candle on the back of a scrap of paper, he would write another and sing that. He was rivaled in entertaining us by the officers who told anecdotes of the French on the Marne to Smyrna, who proposed toasts and made speeches in response, especially by the officer who that day had received the Croix de Guerre and a wound.

I sat next to a young man who had been talking to me fluently of dumdum bullets and Parisian restaurants. They asked him to recite, and to my horror he rose. Until that moment he had been a serious young officer, talking boulevard French. In an instant he was transformed. He was a clown. To look at him was to laugh. He was an old roué, senile, pitiable, a bourgeois, an Apache, a lover, and his voice was so beautiful that each sentence sang. He used words so difficult that to avoid them even Frenchmen will cross the street. He mastered them, played with them, caressed them, sipped of them as a connoisseur sips Madeira; he tossed them into the air like radiant bubbles, or flung them at us with the rattle of a mitrailleuse. When in triumph he sat down I asked him, when not in uniform, who the devil he happened to be.

Again he was the bored young man. In a low tone, so as not to expose my ignorance to the others, he said:

"I? I am Barrielles of the Théâtre Odéon."

We were receiving so much that to make no return seemed ungracious, and we insisted that John T. McCutcheon should decorate the wall of the new mess room with the caricatures that made The Chicago Tribune famous. Our hosts were delighted, but it was hardly fair to McCutcheon. Instead of his own choice of weapons, he was asked to prove his genius on wet whitewash with a stick of charred wood. It was like asking McLaughlin to make good on a plowed field. But in spite of the fact that the whitewash fell off in flakes, there grew upon the wall a tall, gaunt figure with gleaming eyes and teeth. Chocolat paid it the highest compliment. He gave a wild howl, and fled into the night. Then in quick succession, while the Frenchmen applauded each swift stroke, appeared the faces of the song-writer, the comedian, the wounded man, and the commanding officer. It was a real triumph, but the surprises of the evening were not at an end. McCutcheon had but just resumed his seat when the newly finished rear wall of the mess hall crashed into the room. Where had been rocks and cement was a gaping void, and a view of a garden white with snow.

While we were rescuing the song-writer from the débris McCutcheon regarded the fallen wall thoughtfully.

"They feared," he said, "I was going to decorate that wall also, and they sent Chocolat outside to push it in."

The next day we walked along the bank of the Vardar River to Gravec, about five miles north of Strumnitza station. Five miles further was Demir Kapou, the Gate of Iron, and between these two towns is a high and narrow pass, famous for its wild and magnificent beauty. Fifteen miles beyond that was Krivolak, the most advanced French position. On the hills above Gravec were many guns, but in the town itself only a few infantrymen. It was a town entirely of mud; the houses, the roads and the people were covered with it. Gravec is proud only of its church, on the walls of which in colors still rich are painted many devils with pitchforks driving the wicked ones into the flames.

One of the "poilus" put his finger on the mass of wicked ones.

"Les Boches," he explained.

Whether the devils were the French or the English he did not say, possibly because at the moment they were more driven against than driving.

A Snapshot for His Wife.

Major Merse, the commanding officer, invited us to his headquarters. They were in a house of stone and mud, from which projected a wooden platform. When any one appeared upon it he had the look of being about to make a speech. The Major asked us to take photographs of Gravec and send them to his wife. He wanted her to see in what sort of place he was condemned to exist during the Winter. He did not wish her to think of him as sitting in front of a café on the sidewalk, and the snapshots would show her that Gravec has no cafés, no sidewalks and no streets. But he was not condemned to spend the Winter in Gravec.

Within the week great stores of ammunition and supplies began to pour into it from Krivolak, and the Gate of Iron became the advanced position, and Gravec suddenly found herself of importance as the French base. It was a short-lived fame. The Gate of Iron belied her ancient name, and, with a hundred thousand Bulgars crowding down upon her, General Sarrail wasted no lives, either French or English, but withdrew. He was outnumbered some way five to one. In any event, he was outnumbered as inevitably as three of a kind beat two pair. A good poker player does not waste chips banking two pair. Neither should a good General, when his chips are human lives. As it was, in the retreat 700 French were killed or wounded, and of the British, who were more directly in the path of the Bulgars, 1,000.

At Gevgheli the French delayed two days to allow the Serbian troops to get away, and then themselves withdrew. There now no longer were any Serbian soldiers in Serbia, and the left flank of Sarrail was exposed. So both armies fell back toward Saloniki on a line between Killndir and Doiran railroad station, and all the places visited a week before were now occupied by the enemy. At Gravec a Bulgarian is pointing at the wicked ones who are being driven into the flames and saying, "The Allies," and at Strumnitza station in the mess hall Bulgar officers are framing John McCutcheon's sketches.

And here at Saloniki, from sunrise to sunset, the English are disembarking reinforcements and the French building barracks of stone and brick. It looks as though the retreating habit was broken.

(Copyright, 1916, by Richard Harding Davis.)

LAUD AMERICAN AIRMEN.

French to Enroll a Score of Them in a Special Fighting Squad.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—"In the name of France I wish to express the national gratitude and appreciation of your efforts and inform you that steps will be taken immediately to enroll all American aviators here—some twenty altogether—in one Franco-American squadron." This was the statement made yesterday afternoon by M. Besnard, Aviation State Secretary, to the American airmen Thaw, Prince, and Cowdin, and Prince's brother and Robert Soubiran of New York, would-be aviators. The Americans were delighted at their reception at aviation headquarters.

M. Besnard further declared that he would order every encouragement given to American flyers, and especially to learners, at the Pau Aviation School.

The meeting was arranged by Eugene Boggiano, a fellow-passenger of the airmen on the Rochambeau, after a trip to America as special correspondent of the Petit Journal. Through his agency they were also presented to M. Berthelot, chief of the permanent staff at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and to former Foreign Minister Pichon, director of the Petit Journal, who thanked them in the name of the French press.

The aviators look exceedingly fit after their furlough and say they had "a splendid time."

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BOOK ON PHEASANTS WILL COST $225,000

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COL. KUSER GIVES $100,000

Edition to be Limited to 500 Sets of 4 Volumes, Each Set to Sell for $250—Vol. I. Soon to Appear.

Pheasants of all the world are to be glorified in what is considered the finest and costliest publication on a species of birds ever prepared. The first volume is to appear this year, according to the announcement made yesterday at the annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the New York Zoological Society, which has the work in charge. The price will be $250 for a set of four volumes, and the edition will be limited to 500 sets. The returns from sales will cover only a fraction of publication cost. Colonel Anthony R. Kuser of New Jersey, a member of the Executive Committee, contributed $100,000 to defray the expense of gathering the material and preparing the elaborate color plates. He stands ready to make good any deficit.

Colonel Kuser is an enthusiastic amateur naturalist, and on his estate near Bernardsville, N. J., has many rare fowls, gathered from all quarters of the globe. The material for this remarkable work has been assembled in the last four years by C. William Beebe, the Zoological Society's curator of birds. Specimens were obtained by expeditions into the Orient—India, Ceylon, and China, and many places far from the beaten tracks. The illustrations in color were made by English artists, who excel in that field. The plates, made in London, have been praised for their artistic beauty as well as their scientific accuracy.

It is an ambitious program which the New York Zoological Society has laid out for the coming year, and the publication of the "Book of Pheasants" is only one of its manifold features. Mention has already been made in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the establishment of the Tropical Zoological Station in South America.

Other projects to be undertaken by the organization are: Development of the Zoological Park in the Bronx and the increase of its collections, now numbering more than 5,000 animals; construction of a biological laboratory; reconstruction of the present inadequate Aquarium Building at the Battery, to which it is purposed to add a pathological laboratory; increase of the society's endowment fund from $340,312 to $1,000,000; the raising of an additional $100,000 for a pension fund for employes of the society, to supplement a like amount given by Andrew Carnegie; completion of a gallery of oil paintings, to include large mammals in danger of extermination; extension of the national collection of heads and horns; establishment of a zoological library, and publication of important scientific studies.

The board adopted a resolution indorsing the Chamberlain-Hayden bill now before Congress, looking to establishment of perpetual sanctuaries for animals and birds, in national forests to be selected by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Henry Fairfield Osborn, President; Madison Grant, Vice President; Frank K. Sturgis, Second Vice President; Percy R. Pyne, Treasurer; Madison Grant, Secretary, and Watson B. Dickerman, Lispenard Stewart, Mr. Sturgis, William Pierson Hamilton, William W. Niles, Mr. Pyne, Mr. Grant, and Colonel Kuser, members of the Executive Committee.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN REFUGE

Families of Burning Tenement House Taken There for Shelter.

Superintendent Henry Davis of the Academy of Design, 109th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, sheltered many families from the five-story tenements at 144 and 146 West 109th Street when they were driven out by fire last evening. He turned the academy over to them for the night, and men, women, and children camped there.

The fire started in the apartment of Jacob Ettinger on the second floor of 144 and spread through the wall to the adjoining house. It burned out the first and second floors of both houses, and water made the other floors uninhabitable for the night. No one was hurt. The firemen carried out Mrs. Alice Marcel, who was helpless from rheumatism.

How the fire started is not known.

INTERNED SAILORS INSANE.

Cormorant's Crew Unbalanced by Heat in Escaping Capture.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—The German cruisers Cormorant, interned at Guam, and Geier, interned at Honolulu, have been ordered convoyed to this port, as the result of the mental ailments of several of the Cormorant's crew, caused by excessive heat.

When Japanese warships pursued the Cormorant the crew tore up the wooden deck floors to feed the boilers when coal was exhausted. The exposed iron radiated so much heat that the crew suffered, some of them developing symptoms of insanity. The United States ship Supply was ordered to convoy the vessels here. Physicians from Manila, P. I., accompany the crews.

Dr. F. J. Jaegers Dies on Way Here

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Dr. Frank J. Jaegers, a New York physician, on his way from his house in Evanston, Wyo., to his New York residence, died here today after collapsing as his train entered the station. He was suffering from pneumonia when he left Evanston. His widow was prostrated by his death and was cared for at a mission house. Dr. Jaegers was 70 years old.

SLAIN VILLA MEN PUT ON EXHIBITION

Continued from Page 1.

and Smelter Company at Magistral, Durango, one of the refugees who arrived today, told of having been stood up with six other Americans waiting to be shot by the followers of General Bracamente about a week ago. The cutting of the wires to Parral at the time prevented an appeal for help.

"Bracamente and his men arrived one morning last week," said Mr. Petskey. "He was shooting up the town and looting stores before we knew he was there. When we scrambled into our clothes we found the bandits had robbed the cashier, Mr. Bindell, of $300 in gold. Bracamente said he had come to kill all gringoes.

"Bindell talked with him all morning, but made no impression, and we were ordered lined up about 2:30 P. M. to be executed. Bindell kept up negotiations for two hours while we waited. Finally he persuaded Bracamente to accept 1,000 pesos, and the men in line were told to go home. The bandits left for Inde, about fifteen miles south."

Bandits Saved by a Woman.

Mr. Petsky said Carranza soldiers were notified and took a short cut to ambush the bandits, but the latter were warned, supposedly, by an old woman. Three bandits were killed and four captured in the fight.

On the trip to the border Mr. Petskey said he met at Parral General Petronella Hernandez, who supplied the train with guards and equipped the refugees with rifles and ammunition.

Enrique Perez Rul, Secretary to Villa, escaped through the Carranza lines and was in El Paso today. He had renounced further revolutionary activities in Mexico. Rul denied to Villa adherents here that Villa had authorized the massacre of Santa Ysobel, or that he had ordered all Americans killed.

According to these adherents Rul, who was being hunted in Chihuahua City by the Carranza authorities, took a desperate chance four days ago and approached the commandant at Chihuahua City and begged a safe conduct to the border while the commandant was engaged in conversation with a young woman. They say that without looking at the applicant and to get rid of him quickly the commandant scribbled a line and Rul fled to the border without his real identity becoming known.

Friends stated Rul was visiting here because of the anti-Mexican feeling. These friends said that less than ten days ago Villa reiterated he would not leave the Guerrero district, contending that there he had food, ammunition, and safe hiding in the Sierra Madre mountain caves and canyons, where he could defy any army sent against him in a guerrilla war. Rul also said General Villa had had no communication with other bands in Chihuahua, although they gave him nominal obedience.

A train from the interior was expected here tonight. Only three Americans are reported to be on board. The train which left today for the south carried a number of Americans back into Mexico.

SENATORS LINING UP FOR VOTE ON MEXICO

Opponents of Wilson Policy to Force Line-up—Stormy Debate Over Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18. — Developments in the Senate today, where last week's heated discussion of Mexican affairs was renewed more vigorously, made it plain that the Republicans will try an assault on the Administration more direct than oratorical denunciation. A hint dropped in the course of today's debate by Mr. Borah of Idaho, a Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was taken to mean that unless the committee at its meeting tomorrow took definite action regarding resolutions before it relating to Mexico, a motion would be made to discharge the committee and put the resolutions directly before the Senate.

Such a motion has little chance of prevailing, but it will get at least one roll call showing the alignment of Senators. To get this roll call is probably the real object of Mr. Borah and his associates. There has been nothing so far to show that any Democrat wished to break down the President's waiting policy, and the Republican critics of that policy want to get all of its supporters on record. They think that some at least of the Democrats will be embarrassed by a vote—some who, like Mr. Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, feel or have felt that stronger measures should be adopted.

The demand of the Republican Senators for action is not only becoming more insistent, but they are demanding more emphatic action. Today, for instance, Mr. Borah delayed a motion to refer to the committee a resolution by Mr. Lewis of Illinois, the Democratic whip, authorizing the President to negotiate with General Carranza in conjunction with Latin-American nations or with those nations to send armed forces into Mexico to restore order. Mr. Borah wanted the resolution considered immediately in the Senate, and only yielded to the motion for reference with the threat of a later motion to discharge the committee from its consideration.

Stone Derides a Report.

One of the striking developments of the day was Mr. Stone's emphatic and derisive denial of a report widely published this morning that the Administration had entered into an agreement with six Latin-American countries, by which the United States was bound not to take active steps in Mexico without their approval. Later in the afternoon at the Department of State it was said that nothing was known of any such agreement.

Both Mr. Lippitt's and Mr. Lewis's resolutions in the end were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, where tomorrow the Republicans will fight for a favorable report on at least one of them. Mr. Lewis opposed reference for a time, desiring to keep his resolution before the Senate for further discussion, but he yielded to Mr. Stone.

Senator Lippitt, Republican, started the debate when he had the clerk read an editorial attacking President Wilson and eulogizing the late General Huerta. The reading had not proceeded far when Senator Myers, Democrat, interrupted it.

"I object to the further reading of this editorial," he declared. "I think that it is entirely improper for the Senate to put itself in a position of criticising the President of the United States in eulogy of a man characterized as a cut throat and a usurper."

"The Senator is entirely right," declared Chairman Stone, of the Foreign Relations Committee. "While it is probably true that some newspaper writers can state the attitude of some Senators better than they can state it themselves, I hope in the future we will not have more of this thing attempted or done. I shall object."

By viva voce vote further reading of the editorial was denied.

Senator Lewis asked that his resolution be referred to the Foreign Relations Committee.

Borah Demands Action.

"I am ready to dispose of that resolution here and now," said Mr. Borah. "The resolution had just as well be withdrawn for any good it will do American citizens who are being murdered in Mexico, as to send it to the committee. In that I do not reflect upon the committee, but now, at this very hour, is the time when those people need protection and need decisive action. The Senate ought to take a decided step this morning to notify the Mexican people that so far as we are concerned we are ready to use the armed force of the United States to protect our people."

Mr. Lippitt presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and instructed to use the army and navy of the United States for the protection of American lives and property in Mexico.

Discussing motions to refer both resolutions, Mr. Lippitt said:

"I think the situation is such at the present time that the Senate ought to give immediate consideration to this question. In the press this morning I see that there is a scheme that the President has made an agreement with certain Republics of South America under which it is impossible for him to take any action in Mexico without their consent. I should like to ask the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Stone], who is in special touch with the Administration on account of his position as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, if he has any idea how long it will take the United States to get the permission of Peru, Guatemala and Argentina to protect the lives of its own citizens and the property of its own citizens in Mexico?

"The question the Senator propounds," retorted Mr. Stone, "is so puerile and inconsequential that it scarcely deserves an answer. To ask whether the Government of the United States is bound to consult any other Government in the world as to what it may or may not do is so—I wish to be parliamentary—so far beneath the dignity of a Senator of the United States that I decline to answer. It is a question based on some newspaper report."

Lippitt Assails President.

"There has been recently passed a request by this body for full information in regard to Mexico," Mr. Lippitt said. "It is information that in my opinion ought to have been given to this body long since and without any special request. That request, however, has now been in the hands of the President for nearly two weeks without any response, without any statement that there is going to be any response. I, as is the case with every other Senator, have been obliged to rely upon newspaper reports."

Senator Lippitt referred to President Wilson's declaration last August that assailants of Americans in Mexico would be held to a "definite reckoning."

"Unfortunately," he added, "President Wilson also declared in Indianapolis that the Mexican people had the right to spill as much blood as they pleased.

"With that cruel and brutal and pusillanimous doctrine I have no sympathy. There are different kinds of blood. There is Mexican blood and with that we have no particular concern in this body. But there is also American blood, and with the spilling of that we have great duties and responsibilities.

"If I had been President of the United States last week when the reports of these Mexican murders arrived in Washington, and had been Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, another sun would not have set over the Sierra Madre Mountains before American soldiers would have been hot on the trail of those murderers."

After some informal conversation, Mr. Stone took the floor to reply.

"It may be," he said, 'that you could find a Senator or two, or three, on the other side really thirsting for war with Mexico, but I do not believe that is the sentiment of the level-headed, the conservative, the sensible and patriotic Senators on that side. I hardly believe that if that was the sentiment on the other side, Senators over there would have selected some of the indiscreet and intemperate and rather impulsive and not altogether wise gentlemen who have exploited themselves in this behalf. I think they speak for themselves only.

"Perhaps the Senator does not know that the President is without constitutional authority to invade Mexico."

"Did not the President without any other authority than he now has," retorted Senator Lippitt, "land marines in Vera Cruz?"

"Whatever has been done in the past, without stopping to discuss the incident," returned Senator Stone, "and whether the act is subject to criticism or justification, I undertake to state that the President would be subject to impeachment if he ordered an invasion of Mexico without the authority of Congress."

Pleads for Delay.

A plea that Republican Senators desist from their advocacy of intervention was made by Senator Newlands, Democrat. He told the Republicans that they might "in search of partisan advantage push the country into war." President McKinley, he said, was "kicked into the Spanish War by his adversaries and insurgents of his own party."

"It will be easy for this country to get into war with Mexico," said Senator Newlands, "or easy to get into the European war if the war spirit of the country is aroused. It will be aroused if leading men of the nation constantly add fuel to the flame. You will open a Pandora's box of trouble for the United States for the next twenty years. I appeal to you to let these matters rest with the Executive Department of the Government, without criticism to make the way of the President hard, reserving judgment until the task is complete."

BANDITS ROUTED AT GUERRERO

Carranza Forces Claim Victory and Capture of Ammunition.

CHIHUAHUA, Mex., Jan. 18.—Fighting between bandits and Carranza troops occurred yesterday at Guerrero, 125 miles northwest of Chihuahua, according to advices received here today. The bandits numbered 200. They fled, leaving one machine gun, 85 rifles and 85,000 rounds of ammunition in the hands of the Carranza troops.

General Jacinto Trevino, Carranza military chief of Chihuahua, asserts he has 4,000 men with 300 officers in the vicinity of this city.

MEDAL AWARDED TO OBREGON

Carranza Present at Formal Presentation in Celaya.

Special to The New York Times.

CELAYA, Mexico, Jan. 16, (via Laredo, delayed.)—General Carranza and leading Generals who took part in the battle of Celaya spent today reviewing the battlefield. General Alvarado Obregon, leading the mounted party, described the important phases of the Villa attack. Many of the ranches used by the Yaquis under Obregon can be seen, although the entire battlefield is under cultivation.

In the afternoon Obregon received a gold medal bearing his name and the date of the battle. On the reverse side the coat-of-arms of the City of Celaya is engraved. The presentation took place in the centre of a regiment of Yaqui Indians who fought during the entire campaign. Directed under the orders of General Obregon, the troops formed a hollow square, standing in the centre of which were General Carranza and General Obregon. When one of the prettiest girls of the city pinned the medal upon his coat Obregon was deeply moved. Tears came to his eyes when the girl called him the savior of his country. In reply General Obregon confirmed his loyalty to Carranza.

"In spite of idle rumors coming from the enemy," he said, "I will always be loyal to the First Chief of the Constitutional Party."

After the ceremony a dinner of 800 plates was given in the ruins of the International Alcohol Factory, which was wrecked by the artillery fire of Villa in the first battle.

EDWARD L. TINKER MARRIED.

New Yorker Weds Mrs. Frances P. McKee Dodge at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—A wedding of interest to Washington society took place here today, when Mrs. Frances P. McKee Dodge, formerly Mrs. Colby Dodge, was married to Edward Larocque Tinker of New York. The ceremony was performed at the parsonage of the Wesley M. E. Chapel, by the Rev. Howard F. Downs, the pastor. Immediately afterward the couple left on their honeymoon for Augusta, Ga., San Francisco, and Honolulu.

Mrs. Dodge spent several Winters in Washington society prior to last year. She and her former husband, Colby Dodge, took a house at 1,812 N Street, Northwest, between the Playhouse Club and the Delta Tau Fraternity House, in a fashionable neighborhood, facing the British Embassy.

Colby Dodge formerly served as an officer in the navy under the name of Omenzo Colby Ford Dodge. He was born in Massachusetts, July 5, 1882, and was appointed to the Naval Academy, Sept. 7, 1900, and was retired Aug. 14, 1909, for incapacity, resulting from an incident of service. His name is carried in the last Monthly Directory of the United States Navy as being an Ensign on the retired list, and his address is given as 1812 N Street, Washington. He is a son of Omenzo G. Dodge, a Professor of Mathematics in the navy, who is an Inspector of hull material at Munhall, Penn.

The names of Mr. and Mrs. Colby Dodge are carried in the Washington Social Register for 1915. Mrs. Dodge's maiden name is given as Frances P. McKee.

Mr. Tinker is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Champlin Tinker of this city and The Hill, Augusta, Ga., and a brother of Miss Annie R. Tinker, who is now engaged in hospital work abroad. He was married on Aug. 20, 1905, to Miss Alice McLean, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McLean of New York, at South Kortright, N. Y. Some time last year he and Mrs. McLean were divorced. It is reported that the divorce took place in Texas. Mrs. McLean is living at 71 East Eighty-second Street. He is a member of the Automobile Club of America and the Riding Club and was graduated from Columbia in 1902.

Bobby North
has opened an account in the
Christmas Club
for his son Edmund.
Next Christmas he will use the $250.00 check to start a savings account in Edmund's name.
Bobby is there when it comes to family matters.

Look for the sign Christmas Club in your bank window or phone the Christmas Club, Spring 309, for location of bank operating Christmas Club nearest to your home or office.
14 Banks in Greater New York. 200 in New York State. 100 in New Jersey. 35 in Connecticut.
(24)

Have You an Unexpired Lease on Your Hands?

This Letter from a Prominent Client Indicates What We Can Do for YOU Also

Continental Casualty Company
Western Office 377 Broadway
New York
March 27th, 1915.

The Sub-Leasing Company,
New York City.
Gentlemen—
Your favor of the 24th inst. received, enclosing sub-leases in duplicate for the last three offices of our floor at 377 Broadway.
Permit us to say that we are indeed gratified at your success in disposing of these offices, this third rental representing the balance of the entire floor which you have now sub-leased for us, with the single exception of the small portion which we had rented before we engaged your service. Thanking you, we remain
Very truly yours,
CONTINENTAL CASUALTY CO.
Resident Mgr.

No Charge Until We Rent Your Space

Any Part of City—Uptown or Downtown

THE SUB-LEASING CO.
Offices and Lofts
1472 Broadway, Cor. 42nd St.

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364-366 and 368 Fifth Avenue, 46TH AND 47TH STS.

Opportune Values in Furs of Superior Elegance

THE RADICAL ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF PRIME PELTS IS SUCH THAT THE VALUES NOW BEING OFFERED SHOULD PROVE DOUBLY INTERESTING.

Soft flexible—first quality skins modeled into Handsome Coats—Beautifully Matched Sets Separate Muffs or Scarfs

Fur Coats
$195 & $225 Hudson Seal Coats—$95, $120
$395 Hudson Seal Coats—$195
Novelty styles, trimmed with Ermine, Kolinsky, Skunk.
$265 to $425 Caracul Coats—$195, $295
$595 Hudson Seal Coats (Jenny Model)—$300
$600 Hudson Seal Coat (Bernard Model)—$350
$850 Long Baby Caracul Coats—$450
Trimmed with Fox or Ermine.

Fur Sets
$95 Fox, Skunk & Hudson Seal Sets—$45
$150 Taupe, Pointed and Blue Fox Sets—$75
$165 to $195 Mink, Mole, Cub-Bear Fox Sets—$95
$300 to $750 Fisher Sets—$150 to $350
$55 to $95 Natural Raccoon, Beaver and Mole Muffs—$25, $35

Fashionable Apparel for FINAL CLEARANCE

$85 to $325 *Suits* $38, $55, $85
OF CLOTH AND VELVET, FUR-TRIMMED.

$95 to $265 *Gowns* $55, $75, $125
AFTERNOON, DANCE, DINNER AND EVENING GOWNS.

$95 to $325 *Wraps* $75, $135, $165
OF CHIFFON VELVET AND RICH BROCADES, FUR-TRIMMED.

$145 to $350 *Coats* $75, $125
SMARTEST FUR-TRIMMED STYLES—OF RICHEST MATERIALS.

$45 to $75 COATS—Small groups to close—$25 to $55.

Founded 1826 Greeley 1900

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

FURS FOR AUTO and DRESS WEAR and ROBES FOR THE CAR
At January Clearance Prices

Winter is in its prime. The snowy, raw days of February and the blustery March winds will make Fur Garments and Robes a comfort necessity, for the brisk auto ride or for wear at the opera. The little prices we have marked the coats and robes for this Clearance, assure their quick disposal.

Men's Fur Lined Coats
Imported black broadcloth shells with linings of Mink, Hudson Seal (Dyed Muskrat), or Northern Muskrat, with collars of Persian Lamb, Otter and Beaver.
Our former price $175.00..... **$125.00**
Black broadcloth shells with Mink, Northern Muskrat and black Muskrat linings. Collars of Hudson Seal, Persian Lamb, Beaver or Otter. Our former price $115.00..... **$89.50**
Shells of black broadcloth with linings of Muskrat or Marmot. Collars of Persian Lamb, Otter or Hudson Seal.
Our former price $85.00..... **$59.50**
Coats with shells of black broadcloth, Kersey and Gray Cloth. Linings of full skinned Muskrat or Marmot. Collars of Persian Lamb and Blended Muskrat. Our former price $57.50..... **$39.50**

Men's Raccoon Auto Coats
Made of selected Raccoon skins with long shawl collar. Full skirt swing and wool linings.
Our former price $250.00..... **$175.00**
Our former price $110.00..... **$85.00**
Our former price $90.00..... **$79.50**
Our former price $75.00..... **$55.00**

Men's Fur Caps
Made of selected skins and heavy pelts.
French Seal Caps..... **$2.25**
Hudson Seal Caps..... **$5.00**
Raccoon Caps..... **$8.50 and $13.50**
Alaska Seal Caps..... **$15.00**
Persian Lamb Caps..... **$18.50**

Men's Lamb Lined, Long Hipped Leather Boots
For the man who drives. Our former price $15.00..... **$11.50**
Other Driving Boots from $6.50 up (according to height).

Fur Lap Robes
Of Muskrat, Marmot, Sable, dyed Squirrel and other selected furs with vari-colored satin and broadcloth linings.
Our former price $42.50..... **$20.00**
Our former price $69.50..... **$37.50**
Our former price $100.00..... **$69.50**

Fourth Floor.

CLEARANCE OF MEN'S BOOTS
Friday and Saturday

Smart styles in tan or black calfskin. 400 pairs,
$5.85
Our former price $8.00.

Tan Russia calf, gun metal, patent leather or black kid shoes,
$3.95
Our former prices $5.00, $6.00 & $7.00

Ground Floor.

Stern Brothers
42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue.

Men's Custom Tailoring
(Third Floor)
AN UNUSUAL INDUCEMENT TO-DAY AND THE REMAINDER OF THE WEEK

Men's Sack Suits
$25.00
Made-to-Measure; Regularly $32.50 to 40.00

The smartest materials in browns, grays, blues, blacks and neat mixtures will be employed with hand tailoring of the highest excellence in the construction of these suits.

10 per cent. extra charged for sizes over 44 chest

REMOVAL NOTICE

DE PINNA
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-sixth Street
Outfitters to Young People
Announce their removal January 24th
To their new building
Fifth Avenue at Fiftieth Street

TORPEDO WARHEADS SAFE IN E-2 SHOCK

Four Explosive Charges, Each Big Enough to Smash a Dreadnought, Unharmed in Wreck.

OFFICERS BLAME BATTERY

Board Reports in Preliminary Findings That Edison Device Generated Excess of Gas.

The two big facts brought out yesterday in connection with the E-2 accident were that four loaded "warheads," as the explosive ends of torpedoes are known, went safely through the explosion in the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Saturday, and that the explosion was due to hydrogen gas generated by the Edison batteries.

The safe presence of the warheads was made known at the navy yard, and the blame was put upon the Edison batteries by the report of the preliminary Board of Investigation given out in Washington.

The comparative safety of submarines from disaster due to premature torpedo explosions could be appreciated, naval men said, when it was realized that terrific as was the explosion aboard the submarine, it was of insufficient force to explode any of the torpedo heads, none of which was stored far from the spot where the explosion is believed to have occurred. Danger due to such premature explosion was also minimized, it was said, by the naval regulation which requires that "war-heads" and detonators be kept in different parts of submarines and as far apart as possible.

Yard Escaped Destruction.

Had any of the "war-heads" aboard the E-2 been exploded, the concussion, it was said at the navy yard yesterday, probably would have wrecked every submarine and every other craft in the vicinity, as well as the dry dock in which the submarines were at the time.

The conclusion that the Edison batteries had caused the explosion was reached by a board composed of Lieut. Commander Pope Washington and Lieutenants L. M. Stewart and Rush S. Fay. Here are their conclusions as submitted to Secretary Daniels:

1. The board concludes the explosion was due to an excessive amount of gas, namely, hydrogen, generated from the storage batteries, forming with the air a highly explosive mixture. That there were two pockets of this mixture, one at the after end of the after battery, and the other at the forward end of the forward battery; and it appears that the initial explosion occurred at the after end of the after battery.
2. That the ignition was caused by a spark, the origin of which the board is unable to determine.
3. The exact conditions existing in battery compartments at the moment of the explosion cannot be determined, as Chief Electrician L. L. Miles, U. S. N., who was in charge at the time, and the other enlisted men in the compartment at the time, are too seriously injured to be questioned.
4. The condition of the batteries at the low voltage and amperage, 82 and 94 respectively, at about 12:25 P. M., would probably cause a reversal of voltage in some of the cells, and, in the opinion of the board, this caused the generation of an excessive amount of hydrogen gas.

Full Inquiry Begun.

The inability of this board to get testimony from all who were aboard the submarine at the time of the explosion necessarily rendered the report incomplete and inconclusive, according to the statement of Secretary Daniels, and he added that a more thorough investigation would be made by the board that convened in the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. The board organized yesterday morning, and it was predicted that its inquiry would not end until next week.

Captain William H. G. Bullard, Superintendent of the Naval Radio Service, is President of the board, the other members being Lieutenant Commander H. G. Sparrow of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Lieutenant C. S. McDowell and Lieutenant J. O. Fisher. Lieutenant Fisher is the Recorder of the board.

The board, after organizing, inspected the interior of the wrecked E-2. The only other person permitted in the submarine was a stenographer. Even Miller Reese Hutchison, personal representative of Thomas A. Edison, was kept back. Mr. Hutchison was present at the afternoon session, as was Hudson Maxim.

The members of the board remained for nearly two hours in the E-2 going over the damaged vessel. Ventilating valves, pipes, batteries, and other vital parts were examined minutely, the stenographer making a complete record.

At the conclusion of the examination the board returned to the General Court-martial Room and began the taking of testimony. Only two witnesses were examined yesterday, Lieutenant Charles M. Cooke, commander of the E-2, and Lieutenant McDowell, a member of the board. Lieutenant McDowell was in the yard at the time of the explosion and was one of the first officers to go into the craft. Lieutenant McDowell's testimony concerned the condition of the Edison batteries following the explosion. He said that on Sunday, the day following the explosion, he had made a careful examination of the interior of the boat and had discovered that the shutters or tops of the forward, middle, and after batteries had been dislodged and in places charred on the under side next to the batteries. The rheostat through which the batteries were being discharged at the time of the explosion he said was twisted and charred, while the filling caps of two of the battery cells, through which the battery solution is poured, were scorched.

Lieutenant McDowell's examination lasted only a few minutes. Lieutenant Cooke, the Commander of the E-2, followed him, and was still on the stand when the court adjourned at 4:30 P. M.

Fire in Torchpots.

Lieutenant Cooke said he was in the stateroom of the Paymaster of the monitor Ozark when the explosion occurred, and was one of the first to go into the submarine. He said he detected an odor which was like that from the burning "torchpot" of a torpedo. The "torchpot" is charged with chemicals that burn in water, and makes it possible at night to recover a discharged torpedo. There were six of these "torchpots," and at least two of them are understood to have burned.

"What were the men in the E-2 doing on this particular day?" Lieutenant Fisher asked Lieutenant Cooke.

"The electricians," he replied, "were discharging the batteries through a water rheostat in the drydock. The discharging started at 10:06 A. M. The batteries had been charged fully on December 29, and had been used slightly on the day that the E-2 was drydocked. After going into drydock the lighting and auxiliary power was supplied by the Navy Yard plant. On Jan. 12 the batteries were shortcircuited for purposes of testing by the Navy Yard electrical officers. Subsequent to that the batteries were not used until the discharge began on Saturday.

"I had given orders to discharge the batteries to zero and to let the rate of discharge drop as the voltage dropped. I had also ordered the batteries watered in the forenoon, and this in the case of the forward batteries had been completed."

This morning the members of the board will go to the Flushing Avenue Naval Hospital and the Cumberland Street Hospital, to take the testimony of such of the injured as are able to submit to that ordeal.

MRS. SEABURY'S WILL FILED.

Son, Adopted at 48, Gets Home and Share of $500,000 Estate.

The will of Mrs. Clara E. Seabury, widow of Gardner Thurston Seabury, whose estate was in excess of $500,000, was filed for probate yesterday. Albert H. Seabury, who resided with the testator at 139 West Seventy-third Street and was adopted by her when he was 48 years old, was to receive the residence, to get a share of the residuary estate, and to have the management of a $12,000 trust fund for the life benefit of Mary W. Russell of Newport, R. I., a cousin of Mrs. Seabury's husband. After the death of Mrs. Russell, it was provided that $10,000 of the fund should go to Dartmouth College, and the remaining $2,000 to Mr. Seabury.

There are bequests of $5,000 each to the following: The Home for Aged Cripples' Corporation of Boston, the Animal Rescue League of Boston, the Old Ladies' Home of New Bedford, Mass., and St. Rose's Cancer House and the Fourth Presbyterian Church of this city. There is a bequest of $10,000 to the Chrystie Street House, $20,000 to the Mary Fisher Home at Mount Vernon, and $2,000 each to St. Luke's Hospital at New Bedford, Mass., and the Humane Society of Massachusetts.

L. Roger Wentworth of Somerville, Mass., who was to receive a bequest of $10,000, and Albert H. Seabury, the adopted son, were named as executors.

Suffrage Campaign Expensive.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Campaign expenses for 1915 totaled $411,473, as compared with $278,765 in 1914, an increase of $132,707, according to Secretary of State Langtry. The increase is attributed principally to the suffrage campaign.

GARY OR VANDERLIP BUSINESS CANDIDATE

Chicago Convention Should Name a Man of This Type, R. W. Austin Says.

HAS GOOD WORD FOR WEEKS

Three Republican Congressmen Address Jobbers' Association of Dress Fabric Buyers.

Congressman Richard W. Austin of Knoxville, Tenn., told the members of the Jobbers' Association of Dress Fabric Buyers at their annual dinner at the Waldorf last night that the New York State delegation to the Republican National Convention at Chicago on June 7 would do well to cast their ballots for either ex-Judge Elbert H. Gary, head of the Steel Corporation, or Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, for President of the United States.

The Congressman's address was upon the business conditions of the country, with special reference to the trade conditions in the Orient. He said it was time that the United States had a business man for President, and that once a business man was put in power the country would never be satisfied with any other type. He hinted that he would be glad to cast his ballot, if he were to be a delegate to the National Convention, for Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, who, he said, was a thorough and competent business man.

"The time is near at hand," he said, "when no individual or party will feel that the pathway to success lies in knocking the business interests of the country. What the business interests need is publicity, and much has been accomplished in that direction by three men I will name, George W. Perkins, Judge Gary, and Frank A. Vanderlip. They have attracted the attention of the people to the headlong course that Congress is pursuing in making legislation which attacks the great business interests.

"The next President, gentlemen, will be nominated at Chicago on June 7, and if I am a delegate I will consider it an honor to have the opportunity to vote for a business man for President."

Mr. Austin then told of trade conditions abroad and asserted that after the war this country would be unable to compete with the goods manufactured by cheap labor in Japan, China, and other countries unless the tariff was revised. Our prosperity today, he said, was due to "the bloodsoaked battlefields of Europe," and not to the Underwood tariff bill which, he said, had proved itself a failure in the first nine months of its existence.

There were two other Republican Congressmen on the speakers' list, William B. McKinley of Illinois and Philip P. Campbell of Kansas. Mr. McKinley spoke about the tariff and general business conditions. He said that, while the country was enjoying prosperity because of the war, it was nevertheless a fact that railroads representing one-sixth of the total mileage were being operated by receivers. This, he said, was due to increased wage scales and legislation aimed at the railroads by the Federal and State Governments.

Mr. McKinley said this country would undoubtedly be a running ground for other countries after the war and that it behooved the people to see that an Administration was put in power which would revise the tariff schedules. He expressed the opinion that a non-partisan tariff commission would be impracticable, as it could have only advisory power under the present Constitution, and that past experiments with tariff commissions had shown them to be slow and ponderous in their work.

Congressman Campbell made an impassioned appeal for the adoption of a means of enforcing international law other than by force of arms.

He proposed a congress of nations, with an executive to enforce the laws made and a police force to carry them out. He would have an international judicial tribunal, the verdict of which would be supreme if appeal was taken by any nation.

"Unless we can do something like this," he said, "we must admit that statesmanship and civilization have failed. If there is no other course, I say arm; make the armed forces of this country the greatest in the world. But must we admit this failure after 6,000 years? Must we admit that the only thing civilization has accomplished is to make the methods of warfare more brutal and less chivalrous than they were in the olden days? Now we have machines which mow down men by thousands, that attack from above and from under the sea, murdering men, women, and children. Such methods would not have been countenanced in the days when men were accustomed to meet face to face on the battlefield."

Mr. Campbell indorsed the proposal for a closer relationship between this country and the Central and South American countries, which, he said, was a logical development in the effort to adjust differences without war. The trouble was, he said, that the idea had been inculcated in the minds of every one that war must be the arbiter of international questions.

W. M. G. Howse, President of the organization, was toastmaster. There was an address by Colby Davies of Chicago.

SEEK $3,000,000 FOR JEWS.

Plans for Great Efforts on Presidential Proclamation Day.

Officers of the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War predicted yesterday that $3,000,000 will be raised on Jan. 27, the day set apart by Presidential proclamation for helping Jewish war sufferers. Arrangements have been made for meetings in many cities. Committees formed by organizations are asked to communicate with the Central Committee, 63 Park Row. The day will also be the subject of pulpit discussion in both synagogues and Christian churches.

The Peoples' Relief Committee is also planning to make Jan. 27 the banner day. It announced yesterday that it had provided 1,000,000 small American flags which would be sold on that day. It is also planned to have a committee of 10,000 collecting money in sealed boxes. In addition the committee will use the "Keep the pot boiling" method of the Salvation Army and twenty girls will look after the kettles at street corners, in charge of Mrs. Henry Moscowitz.

The American Relief Committee announced yesterday that to date it has collected $1,223,497.68, of which $981,816.46 is in cash and $241,681.22 in pledges. E. Newsick will give $25 a month during 1916, and Morris Dettelback has pledged the same amount. The American Committee announced yesterday these contributions of $25 or more received during the day:

Adolph Mayer	$20	W. H. Baldwin	$100
Kingston Com.	84	Grand Lodge, U. J. C. Nordeman	25
O. T. S.	100	Ark. Jewish Schls.	250
I. W. Nicholas	100	Eveleth Com.	100
J. Leslie	200	W. Cohen	100
Mrs. M. Kahn	25	A. J. Lewine	50
E. Wachenheim	251	Barron	100
W. J. Fullerton	100	C. B. Weill	25
Emp. Z. Plonsky	43	Balt. Com.	20,000

Checks or pledges may be sent to Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer of the American Jewish Relief Committee, 52 William Street, or to Harry Fischel, Treasurer of the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War, tenth floor, World Building, or to the People's Relief Committee, 196 Broadway.

ASKS $5,000,000 OF CURTISS.

A. M. Herring Sues as Partner in Aeroplane Patents.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 18.—An action for $5,000,000 damages was begun here today against Glenn H. Curtiss and others associated with him in the manufacture of aeroplanes by Augustus M. Herring, who claims to have been a partner of Curtiss in the early days of aviation. Herring contends that he provided practically all the plans and ideas embodied in the aeroplanes now being built by the Curtiss company.

PUPIL WROTE RIHM OF KISS.

Musician's Wife Shows Court Letter and Wins a Separation Decree.

The contents of a letter written by a pupil to Alexander Rihm, a well-known pianist and music teacher of 177 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday caused Supreme Court Justice Blackmar to grant a decree of separation to Mrs. Theresa Rihm of 16 Revere Place, that borough. She is a church singer.

The decree came as an abrupt ending to the suit which was based upon a letter Mr. Rihm received in August, 1913, from Miss Anna Sittig, of 57 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn. The letter which caused trouble for Mr. Rihm fell into the hands of his wife one morning as she was looking over the family mail.

Dr. John Campbell said Mr. Rihm told him: "There will be three murders if you don't get that letter for me, John. Miss Sittig's fiancé is very jealous."

Rihm, in his own behalf, said he had never given Miss Sittig any encouragement for writing such a letter. He declared the kiss referred to in her letter was a harmless kiss of friendship.

BACK BROKEN, BUT WALKS.

Doctors Say Keath Couldn't Live, but He Had Pluck.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—Dr. "Jim" Keath of Schafferstown, Penn., who lay on his back almost two years, is now able to walk unassisted. Keath was a Jefferson medical student. His back was broken in a fall from a third-story window during a pillow fight two years ago. Today he walked unaided 100 feet in the hospital corridor.

When he received his injury the physicians thought Keath could not live. Soon after the accident his left leg became infected and was amputated, while his right leg grew paralyzed. Nevertheless he announced that he intended to graduate with his class. Back and forth between college and hospital he was wheeled, and in June he was carried to the platform to receive his doctor's degree.

Keath, it is expected, will devote himself to laboratory work.

B
stands for
Blend,
—the distinctive Blend of thirty-eight kinds of Turkish leaf that are used for Lord Salisbury Cigarettes.

Every cent you pay for Lord Salisbury buys Quality.

Doing away with Coupons, Premiums and Costly Boxes explains both the Quality and the Double Quantity.

Lord Salisbury
100% PURE TURKISH CIGARETTES

20 for 15¢ which means TEN EXTRA

BUY a package if you're looking for proof

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY

R. H. Macy & Co.

Extraordinary Opportunity for Men

Winter Overcoats

$15.75

Macy's usual prices, $19.75 and $22.50

No need to remind the men who bought Suits here during the January Clearance Sale that these Overcoats at the price are "finds." Many men who bought Suits regretted that they could not spend the money for an Overcoat at $19.75 to $22.50.

Here is their chance to gratify the desire to possess one of Macy's Overcoats at the low price of $15.75.

All of the season's newest models and styles are represented—double-breasted, semi-form fitting, conservative, kimono, English box, button through—some with velvet, others with self collars. A wide choice of materials.

Winter Overcoats, $18.75

In case something a bit better is in your mind, there are left a limited number of overcoats at $24.75 and $29.75 which have been reduced to $18.75 for quick selling. These are "quality goods." As the original prices were the lowest in town, the sale price means a big saving.

Macy's—Fifth Floor.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square. B'way, 34th to 35th St.

January Clearance Sale

GIMBELS

International Merchandise

$110 to $135 Raccoon Coats, $75 & $95

Bitter cold Winter days are here, and these are the Coats that assure warmth and comfort in the Great Outdoors.

¾ and full-length models, with large rolling collars.

$65.

$85 Natural Muskrat Skating Coats, $65

Collars, cuffs and borders of the same fur; deep warm pockets. Illustrated.

Fur-Lined Cloth Coats, $37.50 and $47.50

Broadcloth and Tweed Coats, with large collars of Natural Raccoon or Skunk-Opossum; lined with Natural Muskrat or Squirrel Lock. We cannot duplicate these except at an advance of 25 to 50 Per Cent.

Fur Scarfs and Muffs at Amazingly Low Prices

Red Fox Scarfs, $4.50 Muffs, $9	*Beaver* Scarfs, $7.50 Muffs, $12.50	*Black Wolf* Scarfs, $12.50 Muffs, $13.50	*Natural Raccoon* Scarfs, $7 Muffs, $7.50
Taupe Fox Scarfs, $9.50 Muffs, $19.50	*Moleskin* Scarfs, $4.95 Muffs, $15	*Natural Skunk* Scarfs, $9.50 Muffs, $11.50, $22.50	*Black Fox* Scarfs, $7.50 Muffs, $10
Black Lynx Scarfs, $7.50 Muffs, $18.50	*Gray Fox* Scarfs, $5 Muffs, $8.50	*Natural Mink* Scarfs, $9.50 Muffs, $14.50	*Hudson Seal* Dyed Muskrat Scarfs, $3.50 Muffs, $6.95

Furriers Since 1842

GIMBELS—Third Floor

Finest Woolen Blankets—Special

TO do honor to the belated arrival of "Jack Frost," and as a climax to the exceptional Blanket values we have given throughout our White Sale, we have selected these particularly timely items. Prices, as you know, both of raw material and cost of production, are increasing daily. Moral:—Buy NOW.

$3.95 White Woolen Blankets, Pair, $3

Size 66 x 80 inches. White with pink or blue borders. Splendid warm quality.

$5 Woolen Blankets, Pair, $3.95

White Blankets with pink or blue borders. Size 72 x 80 inches. Plaid Blankets in the new long block designs. Assorted colors. Size 70 x 80 inches.

$6.75 Fine White and Plaid Blankets, $5

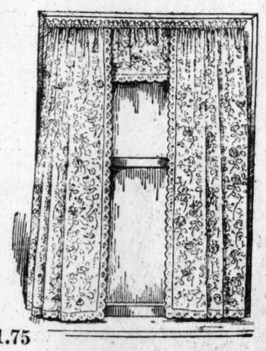
Size 70 x 80 inches. Pink or blue borders. Colored Plaid Blankets, size 66 x 80 inches. Large block patterns. Fine wearing quality.

$10 California Wool Blankets, Pair, $7.50

Size 72 x 84 inches. Fine California wool stock on a cotton warp. Just enough cotton in them to prevent shrinking. Excellent value.

GIMBELS—Second Floor

Cretonne Valance Curtains, at $1.75 Set Exceptional!



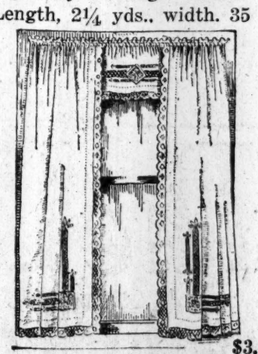
$1.75

VARIOUS designs and colorings. Finished with woven edge, and headed, ready to hang. Obtainable at GIMBELS only. Length, 2¼ yds., width. 35 inches.

Dutch Curtains, Pair, $1.45 to $3.50

Illustrated.

Mounted on scrim and trimmed with Barman Cluny Laces. Some hemstitched and embroidered. Length, 2¼ yards, width, 35 inches.



$3.50

Figured Velour Portieres, Reversible, Pair $16.50

Plain Velour Portieres, Reversible, Pair, $17.75

GIMBELS—Sixth Floor

Broadway and 33d Street

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Skating Apparel—*At Special Prices*

For Women and Misses

Glace Kid Skating Coats
Paquin model, of soft Glace Kid, in wine red, navy or bottle green; white fur trimming, nickel buttons, silk lined.
Special 45.00

Calfskin Skating Shoes
New high laced shoe, of selected tan or black calfskin, laced to toe, welted soles and low heels.
Special 5.00

Velveteen Skating Skirts
Of imported back velveteen, flare model with yoke, gathered back, fastened on side with jet buttons.
Special 7.95

Satin Skating Bloomers
In flesh, black or white, lined throughout with wool albatross, elastic at waist and knee.
Special 4.95

Skating Suits
Of Suede Cloth or wool Velour, in green, leather, Copen, rose or navy; chin collar, cuffs and border of coat fur trimmed.
Special 25.00

Skating Sweaters
Angora wool sweater in Copen, tan, reseda, white or rose, large roll convertible collar and belt.
Special 9.75

Skating Sweater Sets
Angora wool sweater, cap and scarf in rose, Copen, green, corn or white.
Set, *Special* 6.95

Wool Skating Scarfs
Angora finish wool, in rose, blue, sand, grey, red, heather and all colors; fringe ends.
Special 1.95

Misses' "Callot Check" Skating Suits

Of velour "Callot Checks" in black and white, brown and white, or green and white, plain or fur trimmed. Same models in solid color velours in navy, brown, green or wine, plain or fur trimmed. 14 to 20 years. *Special* 29.50

Stern Brothers

42nd and 43rd Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

The January Clearance Sale of

Luxurious Furs and Fur Garments

Now in active progress, offers unusual reductions throughout the entire stock, of which the following for To-day are very notable examples:

Women's Hudson Seal Coats
Formerly from $95.00 to 450.00
at $73.50 to 365.00

Women's Persian Lamb Coats
Formerly from $150.00 to 425.00
at $115.00 to 350.00

Women's Caracul Coats
Formerly from $95.00 to 750.00
at $75.00 to 535.00

Men's Fur-Lined Coats
Formerly from $45.00 to 550.00
at $35.00 to 425.00

Fur Muffs and Neckpieces

MUFFS		SCARFS
$7.50 and 21.50	Raccoon	$5.00 and 12.50
16.50 and 25.00	Beaver	$8.50 and 19.50
18.50 and 25.00	Skunk	$8.50 and 12.50
17.75 and 39.50	Lynx	12.50 and 24.50
15.00 and 21.50	Taupe and Sepia Wolf	12.50 and 18.00
11.75 and 24.50	Hudson Seal	$5.50 and 16.50

Odd Muffs and Scarfs, of the most desirable furs, at $3.50 to 10.00

ADVERTISEMENT.

ELECTRIC, GAS AND OIL.
When You Build—Want Good Light
Buy "Miller" Lighting Fixtures and Lamps

They are made from our own designs, are well made, in a great variety of styles and sold at fair prices. It will pay you to come and see "Miller" goods:—Lamp dealers should have "Miller" Lamps for sale. It's easy to get to our stores from any point of New York, Brooklyn or New Jersey. We are at 68 & 70 Park Place, in the next block to Broadway and Woolworth Building. Save this ad'v't as a reminder.

Edward Miller & Co., Established 1844 New York

CHICAGO LIMITED
Leave New York 2 P.M. Arrive Chicago 2 P.M.
Via Lackawanna-Michigan Central.
Lackawanna Railroad
ALL steel, electric lighted sleepers.
Ticket Offices:
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Cor. Wall St. Cor. 28th St.
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CELESTINS VICHY
Relieves DYSPEPSIA and HEARTBURN
Ask your Physician

SORE THROAT
and tonsilitis if neglected frequently result in serious illness. The preparation that will give you quick relief and is sold at fifty cents at your druggist's and at the Riker-Hegeman stores is
BENZOMINT

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON
IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.
Jersey City, N. J.

ESTABLISHED 1859
MARK CROSS
TRADE MARK
LONDON
ARTICLES MAKERS

Good Taste

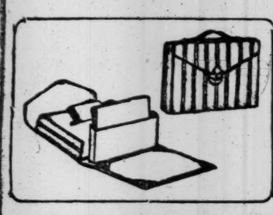
The Art of anything consists mainly in the discovery of what to avoid; what not to say, what not to do, and what not to wear. There are people that whatever they wear, you wish they wouldn't wear it again.

Omission is a great gift.

Hand Bag

Hand Bag—Of pin-point seal leather, with silk lining; seven inches deep. Fitted with mirror and fixed coin purse. Amber and gilt clasp "coronet" design, soft handle....$14.50
Others from.....$4.00

Writing Case



Writing Case—Of Dorlo morocco, in black, with blue, purple, red or green stripes, leather lined, with a blotter pad, upright stationery compartment, correspondence pocket and pen loop. Size: 9½ x 6½ x 1½ inches.....$6.75

Jewel Case

Jewel Case—In colored frosted morocco leather, flower design, lined in velvet and silk, containing a divided extension tray, deep lower compartment and extra shirred pocket. Size 5½ x 3 inches closed.....$9.50

Travelling Bag

Travelling Bag—Of tan hide leather, with red and blue check lining, forming two pockets on one side and one large pocket on the other. The corners are reinforced and capped; bright finish brass mountings. Size: 18 x 9½ x 12 inches deep....$10.00

Mail Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention

Catalogue Sent Upon Request

Mark Cross
World's Greatest Leather Stores
New York 404 Fifth Ave. (at 37th Street)
Boston 145 Tremont St.
255 Broadway
London 89 Regent St.
Dealers Throughout the World

PHELAN FOR DEFENSE BECAUSE OF JAPAN

Senator Tells Civic Federation That Exclusion Is Certain to Cause a Clash.

PROMPT ACTION IS NEEDED

Washington Convention Cheers Preparedness Speeches and Urges Government to Make Ready.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Enthusiastic applause greeted advocates of national preparedness at today's session of the National Civic Federation, and at the close of the discussion a resolution was adopted unanimously favoring adequate defense and authorizing an investigation of methods by a special committee.

Senator Phelan of California characterized the Japanese of the Western Coast as "an enemy within our gates, against whose expansion we must prepare." He said that Japanese exclusion was a question which would press for solution by force of arms almost before America could make up her mind to prepare.

In his appeal for a greater navy and more fortifications on the Pacific Coast Senator Phelan quoted Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier, as saying that the colored races would show that they were the equal of the whites. Japanese industrial competition in California, he said, would lower the standard of living, "a condition," he added, "which I do not think the people living in California would consent to nor tolerate, and that inevitably would bring about friction which would lead to war."

Senator Wadsworth of New York, sketching what he called national military absurdities, declared that although the people of this country had been face to face with intervention in Mexico for several years, they had been so backward in preparing that if Congress were to order intervention today it would take "three, four, or five months" to enlist enough soldiers for the task.

Representatives Kelley of Michigan and Roberts of Massachusetts, members of the House Naval Committee, argued that a great navy and a comparatively small army were the country's needs.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, declared that labor would support a policy based upon equal opportunity for leadership, equal educational advantages, and prohibition of the use of the militia for strike duty.

Ex-Governor O'Neal of Alabama urged that it was America's supreme duty "to make our navy not only second in rank but superior to that of any power with whom our interests may conflict." The present war, he said, had brutally "shot to pieces" our complacent theory that we have time enough to prepare for war after hostilities commence.

"We are forced to the conclusion, however opposed we may be to the profligate expenditure of the nation's wealth, that military and naval defense, even in the case of a peace-loving nation, is imperative in the present status of international relations," said John Hays Hammond. He added that only two objections could be urged against preparedness: First, by "the peace-at-any-price class" because they fear the development of a militaristic mania. Second, the question of costs.

The speaker said that the present was not the time for either political party to make political capital for campaign purposes.

Declaring that the United States, if ever defeated in war, by a foreign power, would have to pay an indemnity reaching as high as $10,000,000,000, Dr. Talcott Williams of New York, said that the interest on this enormous sum would be as large as any expenditure now proposed for increasing this country's army and navy. For all time, he said, this interest charge would be met by all the industries of the land, and any attempt to throw this aside would destroy national solvency.

Asserting that a policy of restriction of immigration should be adopted by the United States as a result of conditions likely to arise after the conclusion of the war in Europe, the report of Professor Jeremiah W. Jenks of the University of New York, Chairman of the Committee on Immigration, further declared that Congress should be urged to take effective action along this line. An insistent and growing demand for restriction, he pointed out, had been making itself felt during the last decade.

The closing of the session was featured by the adoption of a resolution, introduced by Dr. Talcott Williams, providing for the appointment of a committee by President Low of the federation to consider and report on the best plan for national preparedness.

MINERS OPPOSE DEFENSE.

President White Tells Convention Labor Is Against Preparedness.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 18.—Two incidents that stood out in the opening proceedings of the biennial convention of the United Mine Workers of America here today were the hearty approval given by the 1,300 delegates when President John P. White said that the miners should share in the present prosperity, and the waves of applause that followed the declarations of Secretary-Treasurer William Green that the workingmen of the country were opposed to the preparedness agitation.

Mr. White in his report called attention to improved industrial conditions, stated the country was "entering upon an unprecedented era of prosperity," and that the convention should demand such improvements in the wage scale as conditions will warrant. He denounced war and said that he was "fully convinced that the men of labor are unalterably opposed to the whole scheme of preparedness." He added that it is to be "earnestly hoped that the plans to make our country an armed camp which may be used to extend commercialism abroad and exploit labor at home will be defeated."

The Committee on Resolutions has several resolutions before it on the question of preparedness and is said to be divided on what sort of a resolution on this subject it should recommend. The leaders in control of the miners' organization are generally against a large military establishment, and it is believed they will urge the convention to make some declaration along the lines of the views expressed by President White and Secretary Green.

The reports of the officers were confined largely to reviewing the work of the union in the last two years, and contained only a few recommendations. According to the latest available figures, Mr. White's report said there are 763,185 persons employed in the coal mining industry in the United States. The membership of the Miners' Union is 361,027.

Mr. White reviewed the Colorado strike situation, and opposed the Rockefeller plan for dealing with the employes.

TO LET MRS. PANKHURST IN.

Labor Department Orders Her Admitted to Country Unconditionally.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the British suffragist leader, detained by New York immigration authorities, was today ordered admitted to the United States unconditionally.

In overruling the action of a special Board of Inquiry at New York excluding Mrs. Pankhurst the Department of Labor held that any offenses of which Mrs. Pankhurst might have been convicted in England were political. The law excludes only persons convicted of crimes involving moral turpitude. Mrs. Pankhurst, here in the interest of Serbian relief, may remain in the United States as long as she wishes.

WILL STUDY MURDER PLOT.

State Attorney to Sift Thoroughly the Updike Case.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—A queer state of affairs has arisen in the case of Irving and Herbert Updike, the brothers arrested by the Oak Park Police on Sunday night, on charges of having conspired to murder their father and mother for money. A disagreement between State Attorney Hoyne of Chicago and the Oak Park police resulted in the announcement tonight that Mr. Hoyne would take personal charge of the investigation tomorrow.

Attorneys, who said they represented the Updike brothers, have obtained in their behalf writs of habeas corpus returnable tomorrow morning. When informed of this move the brothers issued signed statements on the stationery of the Oak Park Police Department in which they disclaimed these proceedings, said they had not asked to see a lawyer, did not want to see one, and expressed a desire to stay in their cells until their formal arraignment on Jan. 26.

Assistant State Attorney Prindiville will make a thorough investigation of the case. He will call witnesses and go to the bottom of the plot to which the two sons have confessed. If they really planned to commit murder they will be punished. Mr. Prindiville will question Mrs. Nellye de Onsonne Updike, a cabaret performer, who was married secretly to Herbert Updike at Crown Point, Ind., on Jan. 8. The boy was upbraided by his parents, but their bitterness toward him was softened when he revealed the plot to kill them, which, he said, his brother Irving had planned.

Through the Rev. William E. Barton another statement was issued today by the parents of the prisoners in which they reiterated their confidence in their younger son. The statement follows:

"Mr. and Mrs. Updike expressed yesterday their complete confidence in the innocence of their son Herbert and their belief that the other son, Irving, was of unsound mind. This is still their theory so far as they are able to formulate a theory.

"The evidence at the present time is incomplete, and the immediate future rests with the civil authorities. Mr. and Mrs. Updike will wish the fullest possible investigation. In the meantime they are doing such simple offices as may minister to the comfort of their sons, and are awaiting full developments in the earnest hope that their confidence in their sons will be entirely justified."

JEWISH SEMINARY REOPENS.

Directors Accept the Library of the Late Dr. Schechter.

The Jewish Theological Seminary reopened yesterday, with Dr. Cyrus Adler as temporary President. Mrs. Solomon Schechter has written to Louis Marshall, Chairman of the Board of Directors, to offer, on behalf of herself and children, the Jewish books and manuscripts, including a number of Genizah texts, which formed the library of the late Dr. Schechter, as well as a number of his own manuscripts. She also offered the academic robes which Dr. Schechter wore as a member of the university at Cambridge. Mr. Marshall accepted these gifts on behalf of the board, and the books and manuscripts and robes will be preserved in the seminary.

Lectures on various public activities have been provided for some years past for the senior students, and this year the course will include a lecture on Jan. 27 by Arnold Bruner on "Synagogue Architecture," and another by Cyrus L. Sulzberger on Feb. 24 on "War Relief Work." Max J. Kohler will speak on March 9 on "Immigration," and Dr. Henry Fleischman on March 23 on "The Work of the Educational Alliance."

Dr. David S. Blondheim of the University of Illinois, his brother, Isidor Blondheim, and his sister, Miss Grace Blondheim, have presented $500 to be paid in ten annual installments as a memorial to their mother, Mrs. Pauline Blondheim. The money is to be spent on purchasing books for the seminary library on the history of Jews in Germany.

The Congregation Dersch Amuno of Arverne, L. I., has given $500 to cover a scholarship for a period of two years.

Chauffeurs' Outfits

Special
AT
$43.50
Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match

Smart, neat, perfect fitting, and durable; the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-breasted Overcoat. A Smart Norfolk Jacket, with Trousers or Breeches. A Cap of Regulation Chauffeur's Style.
Made of fine quality worsted whipcord in two shades of gray and in tan—the outfit complete $43.50, or, as follows:
Overcoat . $25.00
Suit . . $16.50
Cap . . $2.00
Suit with two pairs of Trousers or Breeches or one pair of each—$23.50

Other Outfits of Better Grade at $57.50, $75.00 and $125.00
Chauffeurs' Raincoats—Guaranteed Waterproof—$20 and $22
Motor Apparel Catalogue Mailed on Request.

Brill Brothers
BROADWAY AT 49th ST.

SENATORS FRIENDLY TO GARRISON PLAN

Military Committee Shows Less Opposition Than Is Displayed by House Members.

GEN. WOOD TO BE HEARD

War Secretary Pleads for More Authority for the President in Framing Defense Policy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Congressional machinery was in full motion today toward the formulation of the bills finally drawn and brought to a vote as a result of the Administration's program for strengthening the army and establishing a definite military policy for the nation.

Before the Senate Military Committee the War Department's plans were reviewed by Secretary Garrison, practically as he presented them to the House Committee last week. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, former Chief of Staff, will appear tomorrow.

Brig. Gen. Aleshire, Quartermaster General, concluded his testimony before the House Committee during the day, and was followed by Brig. Gen. Scriven, chief signal officer. General Scriven was questioned closely about the aviation work of the army.

The trend of Secretary Garrison's examination by the members of the Senate Committee indicated less opposition there to the plan of the continental army than had been shown in the House Committee. Mr. Garrison again urged that the President be allowed to have wide discretion in the organization of this force, which he said was a task to be accomplished only in the light of experience. Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the committee, with the reservation that he foresaw many obstacles to the continental army scheme and had not committed himself to it, suggested that it should be submitted in the form of a general authority conferred upon the President, the work of organization to be carried out under rules and regulations laid down by the War Department. Secretary Garrison agreed to do this.

Questioned about a suggestion made before the committee by Miss Jane Addams that a commission be appointed to determine if the best possible results were being obtained from present expenditures on the army, Mr. Garrison said he could find no evidence of extravagance in the existing system. He disclosed that for two years he had been endeavoring to learn for purposes of comparison what foreign powers spend on their armies, but had been unable to get accurate information. He expressed the opinion, however, that correct figures would show the situation to be about similar to that of any American institution as compared to a foreign one of a similar nature.

Describing the regular army as a "highly polished, costly diamond," the Secretary said army machinery would operate for a much larger force at a greatly reduced per capita cost. Mr. Garrison expressed strong opposition to payment of National Guardsmen by the Federal Government.

General Scriven placed the producing capacity of American aeroplane factories at twenty complete machines a day. The United States certainly could count, he thought, on several hundred machines a month in time of war. He urged that at least eighteen aero squadrons be created under the proposed increase in the regular army. He favored the repeal of restrictions requiring student aviators to be unmarried officers under 30 years of age. The General said under this law there were only 668 eligible officers in the army. The European war had shown, he declared, that aviation duty was no more hazardous than any other work on the firing line.

Rear Admiral Stanford, retiring Chief of the Naval Bureau of Docks and Yards, rounded out twelve days as a witness before the House Committee on Naval Affairs. He will appear again tomorrow.

An experienced observer of the hearings of former years before the House Naval Affairs Committee admitted today that Rear Admiral Stanford had broken all records as a witness. It has been customary heretofore to devote from one to two days to a discussion of the technical details covering yards and docks. "The Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in former years," he said, "has not infrequently concluded his testimony within a day. Sometimes it has taken two days, but I do not recall anything like the present record. Admiral Stanford will enter upon his second week before the committee tomorrow.

Naval Committee members wrangled much today over the change in plans for the drydock at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, where the Navy Department, on account of conditions explained by Admiral Stanford, was forced to abandon the original dock plans and start the project anew. A series of questions finally brought the admission that probably the modified dock would cost $1,000,000 more than the dock might have cost "if it hadn't been a hurry-up job."

SHERWOOD CHANGES FRONT.

Anti-Preparedness Advocate Wants Munition Plant in Home Town.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Representative Isaac R. Sherwood, the first Democratic member of the House to make a speech against the Administration's preparedness program, introduced today a bill to appropriate $5,000,000 for a Government-owned munitions plant to be built at Toledo, his own home.

The bill provides that there shall be constructed a plant "for the production and manufacture of munitions and implements of war of every kind and description for the use of the army, navy, and marine corps of the United States and for fortifications and other works of defense."

Mr. Sherwood's recent speech against preparedness was warmly commended by Mr. Bryan, who sent General Sherwood a letter saying he hoped the speech marked the beginning of a successful campaign against increased armament.

QUEENSBORO BRIDGE A MENACE TO AUTOS

Roadway to Long Island a Continuous Series of Ruts and Hummocks.

BLOCK PAVING WORN OUT

Commissioner Kracke Says Matter of Rebuilding Is Before the Board of Estimate.

There have been many complaints recently concerning the condition of the pavement on the roadway of the Queensboro Bridge, and the fact that conditions have not been remedied has been the cause of much discussion among the many motorists who use the bridge.

J. S. Frazee, President of the Long Island Automobile Club of Brooklyn, is one prominent automobile man who has voiced his indignation over the state of the bridge. Mr. Frazee said last night that it had been the topic of discussion among club members, the majority of whom make frequent use of the thoroughfare.

"I myself have good cause to complain of the poor condition of the roadway," said he. "Our Good Roads Committee intends to take up the matter with the proper authorities."

A representative of THE TIMES walked over the roadway yesterday and examined its condition. The entire road, which was constructed of wooden paving blocks, was found to be a series of ruts and hummocks, many of which seemed dangerous to traffic. At no one place was there more than twenty-five feet of pavement in fair condition. Passage over the bridge seemed to be without comfort, owing to the constant jolting on the bad spots.

Speaking of the matter, Bridge Commissioner Kracke said yesterday:

"The condition of the Queensboro Bridge roadway has not at all pleased me. I called the attention of the Budget Committee to this, so they cut out all estimates for repairs and agreed upon a lump sum, about $144,000, to be used in rebuilding the entire roadway. The matter is before the Board of Estimate now."

Commissioner Kracke pointed out that the roadway had not been repaved since the bridge was built. Repairs were constantly being made on it, he said, but repaving was necessary to better it.

In a recent address Edward A. Byrne, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Department, said that the constantly increasing heavy traffic on the roadway was partly responsible for its poor condition. The paving blocks were laid on a foundation of concrete, he said, and the foundation, because of lack of drainage, was always damp and after storms was thoroughly saturated, so that when heavy vehicles used the road hummocks and ruts were made.

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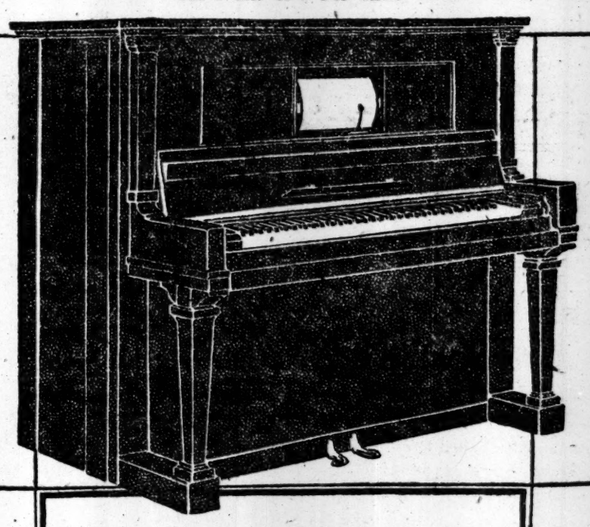

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FAVORS AN INCOME TAX.

Mills Committee Will Recommend a Graduated Levy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—A graduated tax of one-half mill on small incomes to two mills on larger incomes will be recommended in the report of the Mills Committee, which has been investigating the subject of taxation. The report is now in the hands of the printer and will go to the Legislature next week.

Under the Mills plan the levy will begin on incomes of $1,500 of single men and on incomes of $1,800 of married men. Married men with incomes of less than $2,000 will have in addition an exemption of $100 for each child. It is estimated that the proposed tax would raise a revenue of $30,000,000 to $40,000,000.

Assemblyman Everett of St. Lawrence, who is a member of the Mills Committee, said today that there would be a minority report from the Democratic members in which some of the Republicans would join. The minority report, he said, would provide for a so-called "habitation" tax in the place of an income tax as a means by which the numerous wealthy non-residents doing business in New York City might be reached by the tax levy.

Governor Whitman has already recommended to the Legislature that no new tax laws be enacted this year, so it is predicted that the Mills tax reforms will have rough sledding.

MANCHUS START A REVOLT.

Leaders in Eastern Mongolia Plan to Restore the Old Dynasty.

MUKDEN, Manchuria, Jan. 18, (via Petrograd and London.)—Restoration of the Manchu dynasty, which ruled China before the establishment of the republic, has been proclaimed by the leaders of an uprising in Eastern Mongolia. A brigade of Chinese troops is marching on Hulhuachen to attack the Mongolians.

Assembly Passes Canal Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The Assembly today passed a bill making available for the completion of the Barge Canal the $27,000,000 provided in the bond issue referendum last November. A similar bill has been introduced in the Senate.

Rensselaer County for Hughes.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Justice Charles Evans Hughes was today indorsed by the Republican organization of Rensselaer County for the Presidency.

HOPE AND EXPERIENCE

Many years ago, when this Company received its baptism of business, we were, like all beginners, long on Hope and short on Experience. Today, we have a building experience second to none in the world, and we have realized the hopes we began with by fulfilling the hopes of those we have served.

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RINK and HOCKEY Skate and Shoe Outfit
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$4.90
For Hockey, Rink and all general uses.

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A large variety of Ladies' Skating Shoes. Regular and extra high cut; stylish models in white, tan and black at exceptionally low prices.
Ask for complete Sporting Goods Catalog "T."

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'Tis Summer Now Beyond the Mountains—In California

No need to suffer the discomforts of winter when California, the sunny land of out o' doors is only a short trip away—three days from Chicago. It costs nothing extra to journey there on a train affording the best in comforts and conveniences.

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The train of morning departure and morning arrival, goes through and direct to both Los Angeles and San Francisco.

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WAREROOMS FIFTH AVENUE AT THIRTY-NINTH ST.

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Not since Tolstoi has there been a war story of such gripping strength and power as "The Parisian," by Alden Brooks. It will leave an impression on your mind that you will never forget. Read it in this week's

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THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

UNTERMYER HITS R. I. PLAN.

Declares the Minority Stockholders Will Fight to Finish.

The proposed plan of the Peabody Committee for the first and refunding bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway to foreclose on the refunding mortgage and force a reorganization of the Rock Island was denounced yesterday by Samuel Untermyer, attorney for the minority stockholders' committee of the Rock Island, of which N. L. Amster of Boston is Chairman. The Peabody Committee has called for the deposit of the refunding bonds, and Mr. Untermyer's remarks were prompted by this action.

"Our committee, representing the stockholders," he said, "will fight to a finish any attempt to force the maturity of these bonds, the result of which would be to put the stockholders at the mercy of the bondholders, whose security is not and never has been in the slightest jeopardy. The principal of their debt has many years to run. The interest always has been and is being fully earned and promptly paid.

"It is the same old story. Some people will never learn. It is not now so easy to wreck a solvent property as it was in the past. It would be impossible to do so if we had anything like civilized laws regulating the reorganization of corporations, such as they have in other countries."

The Peabody Committee made no reply to Mr. Untermyer's statement. One of the men closely associated with the committee, however, took issue with Mr. Untermyer on several points. The Rock Island, as the Kendrick report showed, he said, was not in good physical shape, and required the expenditure of many millions of dollars before it could hope to compete successfully with other roads in the Rock Island belt. It would take between $60,000,000 and $65,000,000, he insisted, to make a first-class road out of the Rock Island and to re-establish its credit.

RAPS TAXATION REPORT.

Leubuscher Says Mayor's Committee Repudiated Expert.

The Society to Lower Rents and Reduce Taxes on Homes, of which Frederic C. Leubuscher is President, issued a statement yesterday criticising the report of the Mayor's Committee on Taxation. It said:

"Only fifteen out of the twenty-four members of the committee oppose the principle of untaxing buildings, though several more were known to be opposed to the change at the time of their appointment by the Mayor. There was only one representative of organized labor on the committee, and he, of course, favors the change in our tax laws.

"The majority report practically repudiates the findings of the expert of the committee who was sent to the Canadian cities of the Northwest to investigate the operation of similar systems in Canada and to certain places in the United States. This expert, Dr. Robert Murray Haig, stated unequivocally in his oral testimony that he believes the tendency of the scheme to untax buildings to be on the whole in the right direction, and in his report on its application to New York City conditions stated: 'The change promises ultimate benefit of considerable importance to all tenants and to many of the home owners in the outlying boroughs.'"

H. B. Claflin Co. Out of Bankruptcy

The bankruptcy proceedings against the H. B. Claflin Company were dismissed yesterday by Judge Learned Hand in the Federal District Court. All assets of the concern have been taken over by the Mercantile Stores Corporation.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Drinking Water with Meals Stops Stomach Disorders

Thousands of unfortunates suffer from indigestion, fermentation, acidity, gases or distress every time they commit the least indiscretion of diet. If they would only form the agreeable habit of sipping a glass or two of Man-a-cea Water with each meal, they would soon find their digestion so strengthened that they could face the richest, most satisfying meals without a qualm.

Man-a-cea is highly effective in stomach and intestinal disorders, but so free from any medicinal taste that it makes a superb table water. Sold by all druggists and the first-class grocers. Get a booklet at your dealer's.

My Skin Never Itches

And burns but is always soft, clear and healthy because mamma has used Cuticura Soap and Ointment on it ever since I was born.

For free sample each, with 32-p. Skin Book, address post-card, "Cuticura, Dept. 6, Boston." Sold everywhere.

MRS. MOHR SHAKEN BY COURT EXHIBIT

Accused Widow Weeps When Husband's Blood-Stained Clothes Are Displayed.

SAID SHE LOVED DOCTOR

Barrington Constable Tells of Conversation with Her After Arrest—Negroes Seen Near Scene of Crime.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 18.—Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr, who is being tried for plotting the death of her husband, Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, had a painful few hours in court today listening to the testimony of a constable who talked with her on the day of her arrest and viewing the blood-stained clothing taken from Dr. Mohr's body after he had been wounded. While the Constable, James E. Wallace of Barrington, was telling what Mrs. Mohr had said she held her head in her hands, and when the stained clothing was held up, by Assistant Attorney General Claude R. Branch, she looked at it a moment, then turned her face away and wept.

Constable Wallace, who said that he was a carpenter in private life, took the stand as the ninth witness of the day and had given the most sensational of his testimony when the noon recess was ordered. When court reopened after luncheon the courtroom was packed. Those who did get in were disappointed somewhat, for Wallace made no more startling statements.

Wallace said that early in the morning of Sept. 1, Dr. Mohr having been shot the previous evening, he was summoned by Chief Robbins, his superior, and went to Dr. Mohr's garage in Newport, where he found a revolver, said to belong to George Healis, Dr. Mohr's chauffeur, then under arrest. The next morning, he said, he took Healis to police headquarters in Providence, where Brown and Spellman were. Chief Inspector O'Neil of the Providence force was there, the witness said, and asked Healis if he had stopped Dr. Mohr's automobile so that Brown and Spellman could shoot the doctor and Miss Emily A. Burger. Healis replied that he had.

Chief O'Neil, according to the witness, then wrote out a confession by Healis, which the chauffeur signed. Next the Chief began writing a confession by Brown, and had obtained Brown's admission that Mrs. Mohr had bribed him, Spellman and Healis to commit the murder, when, the witness said, Mrs. Mohr herself was brought into the room as a prisoner. Judge Stearns would not admit into the evidence anything that Mrs. Mohr said then or anything that was said to her, and he warned the jury not to consider anything that happened on the occasion in relation to Mrs. Mohr's guilt or innocence.

Admitted Shooting the Doctor.

"I asked Brown," the witness said, "if he shot Miss Burger, and he said 'No, I shot the doctor; I didn't care anything about the girl.'"

"I asked Spellman how it was there was a pause between the shots, and he said, 'I got tangled up in a wire fence, and when I got there Brown was through shooting and the girl was just getting out of the car and I let her have it.'

"Another time I asked Spellman: 'Was Mrs. Mohr giving you money?' and he said, 'Yes, she gave me $5 to go to Newport and kill Miss Burger, but I was not going to kill her alone.' Brown interrupted the conversation and said, 'Yes, she was after us all the time.' She kept sending me notes and I was afraid I would get fired.'"

Wallace said that he accompanied Mrs. Mohr from Providence to Warren for the woman's first arraignment and talked with her. Asked to repeat the conversation, the witness said:

"Well, I asked her if she had much trouble and she said that she had had a lot of trouble and if the public knew half of the trouble she had been through they would not blame any one for killing the doctor. I said to her: 'Didn't you have all of the doctor's Newport property in your hands at one time?' and she said, yes, but she had transferred it back to the doctor. She said: 'He told me if I would do that he would be good to me, and he was good to me for two years after that.'"

Wallace quoted Mrs. Mohr as having told him that Dr. Mohr was a dangerous man, and that if some people had gone through what she had gone through they would have killed the doctor long ago.

In cross-examination Wallace admitted that Mrs. Mohr told him that she loved her husband. He denied that he told her that the doctor was a scoundrel and ought to be shot, and that he knew "two men down around Barrington who had it in for the doctor because of his professional treatment of their daughters."

John J. Fitzgrald of counsel for Mrs. Mohr attempted to show that Constable Wallace's testimony was inaccurate because it was based both upon his own knowledge and his impressions from reading newspapers and talking with others. William H. Lewis and John B. Edwards, counsel for Brown and Spellman, took this line also.

Saw Negroes Near Scene of Crime.

The first witness of the day was Albert G. Ducharme, who was fishing in Echo Lake with Samuel Selley, yesterday's witness, on the night of the murder. He corroborated Selley about having seen "two dark-skinned men" pushing a motor cycle along the road just after the shooting. He did not identify either Brown or Spellman as one of these men. George McCandless, tender of the Nayatt railroad crossing, said that he saw two men riding a motor cycle further on in the road, and that its lights were out. Edith Hilda Skoglund and Mina Tholander, her aunt, said they were waiting for a train at the Nayatt station when they saw two men pass on an unlighted motor cyle.

John Doherty, who lives in Riverside, said that Brown came to his house about 10 o'clock on the evening of Aug. 31, one hour and a quarter after the shooting, and asked where a negro family named Chin lived. Brown had his motor cycle with him, and the lights were turned low, the witness said. Mrs. Doherty, his wife, testified that she saw Brown in her home that night, and that he seemed "very nervous."

Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, who runs a store in Riverside, said that a little negro came to her store at half past 9 o'clock that night and asked her what negro family lived "in the square opposite the railroad station." Her employer, Willard Ballou, suggested that the applicant for information might want a family named Chin, the witness said, emphasizing that Ballou and not Brown had been the first to mention the name of the family. She added that the negro was "very nervous and tired looking." Ballou, the next witness, corroborated Mrs. Brown, adding that "the little negro" trembled while talking to him and his employer.

Daniel C. Bowersock, ticket agent in the Riverside station, said that a negro came to him at about 10 o'clock and asked where a family named Chin lived, but he hurt the State's attempt to prove that this negro was Brown by describing him "as quite tall." Brown being an unusually short man.

Dr. Norman C. Baker, the surgeon attached to the Rhode Island Hospital who received Dr. Mohr as a patient there when he was wounded, identified the property taken from the dying man. This included four letters, a roll of $101 in bills, a $5 gold piece, a large gold watch and chain, a small gold watch and chain in a violet case, two rings, and a membership emblem of the "Don't Worry Club." Dr. John J. Morrissey, also of the hospital, identified Dr. Mohr's blood-stained and bullet-pierced overcoat, suit and waistcoat.

The trial will be resumed at 9:45 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Arrest Man Who Boasted of "Pull."

Because he had boasted of his "pull" with the court, Joseph Bernstein, a pugilist, was arrested in the Criminal Court Building yesterday on the complaint of Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan. Several weeks ago the Magistrate, on Bernstein's request, wrote a letter introducing the man to Magistrate Cobb, before whom two women, in whom Bernstein was interested, were to be tried. The letter was never presented to Magistrate Cobb, who heard that Bernstein was exploiting it in the Tenderloin, and that the letter had been offered for sale for $100.

RILEY MAY FIGHT REMOVAL IN COURT

Albany Thinks Frank E. Wade Will Be Made New Prisons Superintendent.

GOVERNOR TO ACT SOON

Ex-Senator Brackett, in Final Brief, Says Warden Kirchwey Instigated Attack on His Client.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The defense of State Superintendent of Prisons, John B. Riley, to charges of misconduct in office preferred against him by Governor Whitman, closed today when ex-Senator Edgar Truman Brackett of Saratoga handed to the Governor his brief, urging that the charges be dismissed on the ground that they had been fully disproved by his client.

In his brief, Mr. Brackett openly charged that Professor George W. Kirchwey, who succeeded Thomas Mott Osborne as Warden of Sing Sing, and who has been talked of as a candidate for Mr. Riley's job, was the author and promoter of the attack on Superintendent Riley's official integrity.

There is no doubt that Governor Whitman has fully determined to get rid of Superintendent Riley. It is said at the Capitol that the official death warrant will be signed and promulgated either tomorrow or on Thursday. The Governor said this evening that he expected to take final action on the charges certainly not later than day after tomorrow.

According to the most trustworthy information obtainable here, the position now held by Mr. Riley and which has already been offered to and declined by Ex-Police Commissioner Bingham of New York, will go to Frank E. Wade of Buffalo. Mr. Wade is a Republican lawyer, who at present is holding honorary positions as Vice President of the State Commission of Prisons and Vice President of the State Probation Commission.

Mr. Brackett declared in his brief that all the charges made by the Governor had been "fully met and refuted and that no deduction unfavorable to him had been drawn that was not wholly erroneous." He belittled the Governor's charges as trifles, of which in principle no system of jurisdiction nor any process of correction could properly take cognisance. The brief said that Supt. Riley would firmly resist any effort to have the case diverted into a controversy between himself and the Warden of Sing Sing.

In his brief Mr. Brackett says that while the Governor's powers in the matter appear to be summary, the Public Officers act under which Prison Superintendents are appointed, provides that an officer coming within the provisions of that law can be removed "for cause" only.

From the stress laid on this as well as from hints emanating from the Riley camp, it is the impression here that Supt. Riley may take his case into the courts in quest of vindication.

OSBORNE'S BROOKLYN APPEAL

Mr. Choate Makes Public Mutual Welfare League Laudation.

Thomas Mott Osborne applied yesterday to Justice Tompkins in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, through his counsel, George Gordon Battle, for an order to inspect the minutes of the Westchester Grand Jury which indicted him on charges of perjury, mismanagement, and immorality. Assistant District Attorney Fallon of Westchester County opposed the granting of the order.

Justice Tompkins, in reserving decision, asked Mr. Fallon to submit the minutes of the court showing that he offered to file the Grand Jury minutes and the refusal of Warden Osborne to accept them.

Joseph H. Choate, who was incapacitated by illness from presiding at the testimonial meeting to Warden Osborne at Carnegie Hall on Monday night, made public yesterday a communication from the Mutual Welfare League of Sing Sing Prison which he had intended reading at the meeting. It praised Mr. Osborne's efforts to reform Sing Sing, which was referred to as the "most notorious prison in the world," and begged Mr. Choate "and every right-thinking man and woman" to assist in his vindication.

CONCENTRATE ON CONGRESS

National Suffragists to Work Solely for Federal Amendment.

The National Woman Suffrage Association, under its new President, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, is to turn all its guns on Congress at Washington in a fight for the Federal suffrage amendment. This is the first time that the National Association has concentrated on work in Congress.

Mrs. Frank H. Roessing of Pennsylvania will be in charge of the campaign in Washington, and four groups of speakers have been appointed, to be known as the Congressional Campaign Corps, who will canvass the entire United States in the interest of the amendment. There will be a group of brilliant Southern women, who will speak in fourteen Southern States; women residents of seventeen of the Middle West States will line up their confreres in that part of the country, and others will be in charge of the work in the Pacific Coast States.

The women everywhere will be asked to give a solid backing to the demand to Congress for a submission of the amendment, and with the slogan, "Suffrage First," the women will work to bring a tremendous pressure on each and every Congressman.

It is to be the biggest campaign the National has ever waged, and Mrs. Catt at Headquarters, 505 Fifth Avenue, said yesterday that there had never been a better chance of success than at the present time.

HOME SUFFRAGE MEETING.

Young Society Women Gather as Guests of Mrs. James Byrne.

The Junior Campaign Association, a group of young society people, held a suffrage meeting yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. James Byrne, 1,025 Park Avenue. The officers are: President, Miss Edith Morgan, daughter of Mrs. D. Percy Morgan; Vice President, Miss Katherine W. Tweed; Treasurer, Mrs. Albert B. Kerr; Secretary, Miss Charlotte Delafield. On the Board of Managers are Mrs. Gordon Auchincloss, Miss Helen Byrne, Miss Theodora Dunham, Mrs. Alfred Ely, Jr., Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mrs. Lewis G. Morris, Mrs. Pleasants Pennington, and Mrs. F. Lewis Slade.

There were about a hundred present at the meeting, and the speakers were Mrs. Alice Duer Miller and Herbert Parsons. Mr. Parsons is an uncle of Miss Morgan. Special invitations had been issued and members were urged to bring two friends, whether "antis" or suffragists. Twelve new members were taken in. The Junior Association marched in the suffrage parade last Fall, carrying its own banner.

Why make all your mortgage investments on New York property? The mortgages securing our Bonds are all first mortgages and are distributed among growing cities of the West and South, thus insuring against depression in any one city.

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Netting About 5½%
THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK
GEORGE A. HUMD, President
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PRINCE IS FINED $3.

Paul Troubetzkoy Admits He Violated Traffic Rules.

Paul Troubetzkoy, Russian Prince and sculptor, husband of Amelie Rives, the novelist, was fined $3 by Magistrate Fitch in the Long Island City Police Court yesterday on a charge of violating the traffic regulations. He paid the fine. With three Russian wolfhounds in an automobile, Prince Troubetzkoy, while on his way through Long Island City Monday afternoon cut the corner of Jackson Avenue and Henry Street in a manner that caused Motor Cycle Policeman William C. Crawford to serve him with a summons charging him with violating the traffic rules.

Prince Troubetzkoy told the Magistrate that his violation of the particular traffic rule was unintentional. While waiting for his case to be called the Prince was interested in the array of small offenders who were called before the Magistrate. The Prince has been fined in Manhattan for speeding.

CONVERTS A POLITICIAN.

Gen. C. E. Murray "Hits the Trail" at a Billy Sunday Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 18.—C. Edward Murray, Quartermaster General of New Jersey, was the first person to "hit the trail" in the Billy Sunday tabernacle here tonight. General Murray says he will affiliate with the State Street Methodist Church at once.

For years, when Trenton was governed under the Councilmanic plan, General Murray was the Republican leader and an old-time boss known throughout the State. Since the evangelist's first service General Murray has visited the tabernacle often, sometimes in the company of friends, but more frequently alone.

Among the several delegations at the meeting tonight were many employes of the Empire Rubber Company and the Crescent Belting and Packing Company. General Murray is President of both concerns, and when he "hit the trail a hundred or more men and girls in his employ followed his example.

C stands for Comparison, — which proves Lord Salisbury the greatest Turkish cigarette value in the world.

If you want highest Turkish Quality—and the most cigarettes for your money—buy Lord Salisbury.

All quality—no Coupons, Premiums or Costly Boxes—that's what attracts smokers to

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100% PURE TURKISH CIGARETTES

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Our regular styles and qualities at reductions available at no other time during the season.

Depleted sizes in some of the lines, but a wonderful variety of models to choose from.

Men, women and children can share in these genuine bargains.

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$100 for a Home Recipe

All who cook at home may participate in this unusual offer

It is Made to Secure the Best Possible Home Recipes for Publication in the New RYZON Baking Book

What is the thing you bake best—the recipe you are particularly proud of, the one you use when company comes for dinner, or when you decide to give the folks a special treat?

You probably have at least one such baking recipe—one that's particularly your own—may be you have discovered it yourself, or perhaps it has been in your family for years. In any event, it is not common knowledge and it hasn't been published in cookbooks.

Your recipe may be quite unusual. It does not have to be biscuits, cake, muffins or waffles, but may be any food prepared with baking powder.

Practical recipes are what we want. We particularly want yours, and to make it worth your while for you to allow us to use it we make the following offer:

Cash Awards for Best Recipes

$100 for the best baking powder recipe submitted; it will also be published on the page of honor of the RYZON Baking Book under your name.

$50 for the second best recipe; it, too, will appear in the RYZON Baking Book.

$25 for the third best recipe available for our purpose.

$5.00 for every recipe that a competent board of cooking experts select for a place in the RYZON Baking Book.

Every Participant Will Receive This Book Free

To every participant there will be sent free, postpaid, the RYZON Baking Book as soon as published. This book is priced at $1.00 and will be the authoritative book on baking.

Please comply with the following conditions:

1. Each recipe submitted must be for something that requires baking powder.

2. It must be original—that is, it must not have appeared in any cookbook.

3. It must be for baking something that will appeal to the housewife of average income and average tastes; nothing extremely fancy or expensive will be considered.

The judges of the contest will be
Christine Terhune Herrick
Marion Harris Neil
Mrs. Julian Heath

All are cooking experts of wide renown and their decision will be final.

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COLUMBIA
Graphophone Company
Dealers Everywhere.

KIDNAPS HIS AUNT WITH PISTOL IN CITY

Infatuated Youth's Weapon at Her Side in Cars and Ferry from Brooklyn to Hoboken.

TAKES SICK CHILD ALONG

Pretty Young Victim, Forced to Write Note Renouncing Husband, Escapes by Ruse.

Samuel Shaw, a carpenter, had to fix a hinge on the door of a dressing room in the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Station in Hoboken yesterday afternoon, and as he opened the door he was startled to hear a woman exclaim:

"Thank Heaven. I had been fearful no one would come. Get a policeman, quick. There is a man out there in the waiting room who is making me go away with him. He has been holding a revolver against my side underneath his coat. I got away from him a few minutes ago, but he is watching for me and I must return. Hurry and help me, please."

Shaw walked slowly away as the woman started toward a youth seated with a small boy on one of the benches, but when he was beyond view of the young man the carpenter ran to Special Policeman Grady and told him what the young woman had said. The woman was standing beside the youth, about to resume her seat at his side, and so, certain of his man, Grady walked quietly up behind him, suddenly sprang in front of him and half fell on the fellow as he grabbed the young man's right hand, which was resting in his pocket. His fingers were closed around a revolver, and after a short struggle, which brought men and women running from all sides, Grady got the weapon and escorted the man to the police station, the woman, almost hysterical, following with the boy.

Nephew Infatuated.

There the woman, who was young and pretty, said she was Mrs. Bessie Zubrod of 151 Harman Avenue, Williamsburg. The man said he was Arthur Cooper, only 22 years old, of Washington, N. J. Mrs. Zubrod said Cooper was her nephew by marriage, her husband being his uncle, and, until recently, the young man had made his home with them.

"He seemed infatuated with me," Mrs. Zubrod said, blushing. "He pestered me constantly with his attentions until he became so bold in the absence of my husband last week that I called in a policeman and had him arrested. He was paroled last Saturday in the Gates Avenue Police Court."

Mrs. Zubrod said Cooper had not been allowed to return to her home after his release, and she thought he had gone to his home in Washington. At any rate, she heard nothing of him until yesterday morning, when there was a knock on her door. Her husband, a clerk in Wall Street, had gone to work, and she and her 5-year-old son, James, who was ill with the grip, were the only ones in her home.

"When I opened the door," she continued, "Arthur stood there and he thrust a revolver under my nose before I could speak. Then he pushed me back and entered, closing the door behind him. He said he would kill me if I resisted, and then he ordered me to dress for the street and to pack two suitcases with my clothes. He told me I would have to go away with him, that he was mad about me and that he would kill me if I didn't do as he said.

"I asked him what was to become of little James, who was clinging to my skirts and wondering, I suppose, what was the matter. It didn't seem to interest him. He just told me to hurry, and when I had dressed and packed my suit cases he told me to sit down and write a note.

"'Address it to your husband,' he told me. And then he dictated a note to my husband telling him I no longer loved him but was crazy about Arthur and was running away with him and never coming back any more. I hated to write it, for I didn't know what John would think when he came home, but I was afraid to refuse, and when I had finished it he told me to take James and come with him. I told him the boy was very sick and it would be dangerous to take him out, but he threatened to shoot again, and finally I dressed Jimmy and took him by the hand.

Pistol Always at Side.

"As we left the house Arthur said: 'Now we are going to ride on trolley cars and on ferryboats and in trains. I am going to be right beside you all the time, and, you see, I am putting this revolver into my overcoat pocket. If you speak to a soul I will kill you and then kill myself.'

"I was so terrified I didn't dare speak while we rode in a Myrtle Avenue car to Brooklyn Bridge and then over to the ferry. At the ferry we passed close to three policemen, but Arthur pressed close to me, and I could feel the revolver and I was afraid."

Mrs. Zubrod said her appeal to Shaw had been her last hope, for Cooper had bought tickets for Washington, and, had they not missed the 1:15 train by a few seconds, she did not know what might have happened. As it was, they had to wait until 3:30 for the next train, and that gave her a little time.

Mrs. Zubrod hurried home with her son as soon as she could leave the police station, where Cooper was locked up, charged with attempted kidnapping. James was worse when she reached home, and she called in a physician, who said the boy was threatened with pneumonia as a result of the exposure and was in serious condition.

Mrs. Zubrod was terrified, but she derived some satisfaction from the knowledge that she had reached home before her husband, for when John Zubrod came home last night his wife was there to tell him of her adventure and to show him the note that under other circumstances might have greeted him in her stead.

HEALS BY A NEW PROCESS.

Dr. Bassuet Cleanses Automatically Wounds Resisting Treatment.

PARIS, Jan. 18.—Dr. Pierre Roux, Director of the Pasteur Institute, announced to the Academy of Sciences last night that a remarkable advance in serum therapy had been made as the result of a discovery by Dr. Bassuet. By the Bassuet method, Dr. Roux said, it was possible to cleanse automatically wounds which hitherto had resisted treatment.

Dr. Bassuet employs the polyvalent serum discovered last year by Drs. Leclainche and Vallee. Dr. Boux said 420 wounded men who had been in hospitals from six to fourteen months were treated according to Dr. Bassuet's method. As a result the infection seemed to revive in the wounds. Abscesses formed and burst spontaneously, eliminating bits of bone, splinters, bullets, pieces of clothing, and even drains and silver threads left in the incisions by mistake.

After this had happened, Dr. Roux said, the wounds healed quickly in most cases, and men who had been lying helpless for months were discharged, cured.

SIFTING MILITIA STORY.

Charges of Allies' Recruiting Are Brought Up by von Bernstorff.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has called to the attention of the State Department published charges that agents of the British and French Governments have been endeavoring to induce members of militia organizations in the United States to join the forces of the Allies. The State Department has turned the matter over to the Department of Justice for investigation. So far the inquiry has developed no facts to warrant action.

According to the charges, which were published in Chicago, special efforts have been made to secure the services of American machine gun experts to act as instructors for French and British troops.

SLOT MACHINE MEN FIGHT CHAPLIN COINS

Lead Disks Resembling Nickels the Cause of Widespread Frauds.

SALE ORDERED STOPPED

Chief John J. Henry of the Local Secret Service Bureau Issues Warning.

Charlie Chaplin coins tumbling by thousands into the slots have aroused owners of vending machines to form a defensive league against everything not real money. The telephone company, which has had some trouble lately about the populace getting talk too cheap, has joined forces in this war on slugs, blanks and beer checks. The penny-in-the-slot fraternity has not suffered so much, for who would counterfeit a cent? The owners of the nickel devices, however, are out for bear.

They have found a coin named for the comedian of the films a source of continual filmflam. It was sold in cigar stores and such places for a cent. On one side is the familiar face cast in lead and surrounded by stars, and on the obverse a laurel wreath. Through a hole punched in the rim of the disk passes an elastic cord. One end of the cord is anchored on the wrist. When the natural born humorist offers this shining token to some one he suddenly lets go of it and it flies up into his cuff. That was about all there was to be to "The Disk of Jest" until certain persons found it was just the same size and the same weight as a nickel, and slipped them into the vending machines in moving picture theatres and got five-cent packages of sweets.

Thousands of trick coins appeared in the cashier's cages in parts for which they had not been cast. The New York Branch of the Secret Service was informed, and it was learned yesterday that John J. Henry, the chief of the local bureau, had confiscated and destroyed the dies from which the Chaplin medal was made, and had warned the makers to sell no more. The coin with its wreath and stars resembled all too closely the old time five-cent piece, although it was not classified as a counterfeit. A new counterfeit nickel was found yesterday.

The income from the penny in the slot machines in the subways of New York is given in the trade as 600,000 pennies a day, or $6,000. The companies have various ingenious methods to counteract fraud, but none of these is infallible. If disks of iron go into the slot they are deflected into a discard channel by a magnet. Slugs cannot pass muster unless they are the exact weight and size of the coin for which the machine was intended. Any disk with a hole at or near its centre is nipped by a hook and tossed aside and no gum or caramels emerge.

Wilson on Bay State Ballot.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—Presidential nomination papers are to be taken out for President Wilson and his name is to be placed on the ballot at this year's Presidential primary as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, Chairman O'Leary of the Democratic State Committee announced today. Several Democratic leaders had been inclined to oppose this, because, while they believed there was no doubt as t othe President's renomination, they feared a light vote cast for him at the primary might be construed as weakness.

VOUCHES FOR SOCIALISTS.

Would Fight for Their Country, Meyer London Tells Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Every Socialist in the United States would defend this country if attacked by a foreign foe, Representative London, the only Socialist in Congress, told the House today in an address against preparedness. Attracted by the comparative novelty of a Socialist on the floor, the House shouted down attempts to limit Mr. London's time and spurred him on with questions. His declaration that the Socialists would fight was greeted with thunderous applause.

"Are the Socialists in the foreign countries helping their nations in the present war?" asked Representative Lobeck of Nebraska.

"Yes," Mr. London replied, "but at the same time they are urging that peace negotiations be started. The social democracy of the world is opposed to the war," he explained, "but if we are attacking we must defend ourselves. If something should happen to the United States, something that will happen only in the imagination of some gentlemen from Massachusetts, if the territory of the United States were invaded by half a dozen soldiers from Canada or Mexico, every Socialist would consider it his obligation to defend his country.

"In the European war the Socialists are performing a difficult task. They were for peace until the last moment. In Germany they were told that it was a war for defense. They took that attitude. It was their duty to defend their own country, to defend their kultur and civilization, and at the same time they are now everywhere all over Europe advocating the necessity of beginning peace negotiations. In the German Reichstag and the Austrian Reichrath, in England, everywhere, they are advocating peace negotiations, and I have no hesitancy in predicting that if the war is not terminated within a few months the world will witness one of the greatest revolutions in the history of mankind."

Mr. London argued that a large army and navy were unnecessary unless the United States planned extended conquest of foreign lands for territory and trade. He advocated freeing the Philippine Islands, which he regarded as the country's only weakness.

Mr. London spoke in favor of his resolution asking President Wilson to call a peace conference of all neutral nations.

"The preparedness agitation is first of all stimulated by the munitions manufacturers," he said. "In the language of Macauley, 'they have tasted blood and they like it.' Secondly, it is a clever Republican scheme to place the Democrats in a hole, and there is every prospect that they will succeed. Thirdly, there are the old women of both sexes who have become hysterical.

"Let us not become a menace to ourselves and to our neighbors. You are creating a Frankenstein. If by patriotism is meant 'My country, right or wrong,' it is a pernicious doctrine.

"Fear, distrust, and suspicion have been generated in our midst. These spell disaster to our republic unless checked in time. The time for peace has arrived. The recent utterances of the Chancellor of Germany and the Prime Minister of England represent a considerable softening of previous attitudes."

LUNN DEFIES SOCIALISTS.

Will Not Oust Schenectady Track Inspector, as Committee Orders.

The State Executive Committee of the Socialist Party, which investigated the accusation against Mayor George R. Lunn of Schenectady that he violated his pledges by appointing persons to office without consulting his local organization, handed down its report yesterday. The committee found that the Mayor was not justified in going outside his party to fill three positions, and specifically requested that he vacate one of them.

The report was given out at the headquarters of the State Committee, at 41 Union Square, with the word that unless Mayor Lunn complied, "the trouble for him would begin." Whether this meant he would be read out of the party, as promised when the investigation began, was not made clear.

The appointments objected to by the Socialist organization of Schenectady were those of the Commissioner of Charities, the Superintendent of Water, and the Track Inspector. Mayor Lunn's party was not particularly pleased with his selection of a secretary, but decided to make no issue of this.

Mayor Lunn said over the long-distance telephone from Schenectady last night:

"I will absolutely refuse to comply with the request to declare the position held by Mr. Bedford vacant, on the ground that I deny the right of the State Committee to act in the premises. I would rather be read out of the party than to have my official appointments dictated by a minority group.

"I will abide by my appointments regardless of the objections of such a minority, whether they are of the Socialist Party in Schenectady or whether the objections come from the State Committee.

WHITNEY'S STABLES BURN.

Polo Ponies and Autos Saved at Manhasset—Damage Is $200,000.

Three frame structures which housed employes of Green Tree, the estate of Payne Whitney at Manhasset, L. I., and in which the thoroughbred race horses and polo ponies owned by the young millionaire were stabled, were burned to the ground about noon yesterday, entailing a damage of nearly $200,000. The buildings were used as a garage, carriage house, and stables.

Shortly before noon a laborer noticed flames in the stables. When the volunteer firemen of Manhasset arrived the stables were practically destroyed and the carriage house had caught. The firemen telephoned for help from Lakeville and Great Neck.

A spark ignited the house, in which about thirty employes lived. The Whitney residence, about 600 yards from the buildings that were burned, was never in danger.

As soon as the alarm was given by the laborer who discovered the blaze a rush was made to the stable to rescue the thoroughbreds and polo ponies. Eighteen automobiles were saved. The speediest of Mr. Whitney's racing horses are now in the South, but among those saved were Dawn of Day, Unmasked, Flanders, and Hyatus, and the polo ponies which took part in the recent international polo tournaments, Tango, Patsy, Quality, and Sorosis.

HELD AS MISSING NUN.

Baltimore Police Arrest Woman on Information from Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18.—On a description furnished by the police of Philadelphia, a young woman believed to be Sister Rita E. Vincent, a novice at St. Joseph's Convent, Philadelphia, was arrested here tonight at a girl's home. She is being held for the Philadelphia authorities on a charge of being a runaway, although she denies that she is the missing nun. She is entered on the docket as Rose Hagerty, 23 years old, a school teacher.

Chief of Police Carter last night received a telegram from Captain Cameron of the Philadelphia police, asking that the young woman who left Philadelphia on the 4:35 train be picked up and held for him. When the arrest was made Captain Cameron was notified and said that a detective would come here in the morning to take her back.

The young woman was attired in a blue velveteen suit and black hat. The costume showed signs of hard wear. On her feet were heavy arctic overshoes. She carried a portfolio and was dressed exactly as the telegram described. One of her lower teeth was gold, as mentioned in the telegram.

According to information from Philadelphia, Sister Rita Vincent has been missing from the convent since Jan. 5, having vanished while the rest of the sisters and novices were at prayer in St. Joseph's villa, a sanitarium near Cheltenham. When her habit was found, all the creeks and streams in the vicinity of the institution were dragged for her body, but later information led the searchers to Baltimore. In the telegram for Captain Cameron he explained that she would not answer questions and added that she was slightly demented.

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Homes to suit every taste and every purse.

Unsurpassed, frequent and fast train service at low commutation rates. No smoke—Hard Coal used. Send to-day for full information.

W. C. Hope, G. P. A., Room 802, 143 Liberty St., New York.

CAB DRIVER LEFT $25,000.

Todd's Will Directs That Savings Go to Churches and Hospitals.

The will of William Todd, the old cab driver, who was found dead in his rooms at 788 Third Avenue, South Brooklyn, on Monday, was found yesterday among a mass of papers in his desk. It showed that Todd, during a period of nearly sixty years of saving, had amassed more than $25,000.

Before the advent of the taxi, Todd had driven his own cab for many years on Fifth Avenue. Henry Hayward of 244 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, one of the few people whom Todd had associated with of late years, announced yesterday that Todd's will provided that $25,000, which was left in cash, was to be divided equally between the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, the Norwegian Hospital, the Twelfth Street Reformed Church, the Calvary Baptist Church, and the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church. Hayward was named as executor of the will.

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too absorbed in her Art to conserve the splendid income she has received for many years, has agreed to let us set aside a substantial part of her income as it accumulates, enabling us to invest it in sound, productive securities, pay her (or re-invest) the income therefrom as it accrues, and thus safeguard her against the imprudence of forgetting that some day her years will survive her Art.

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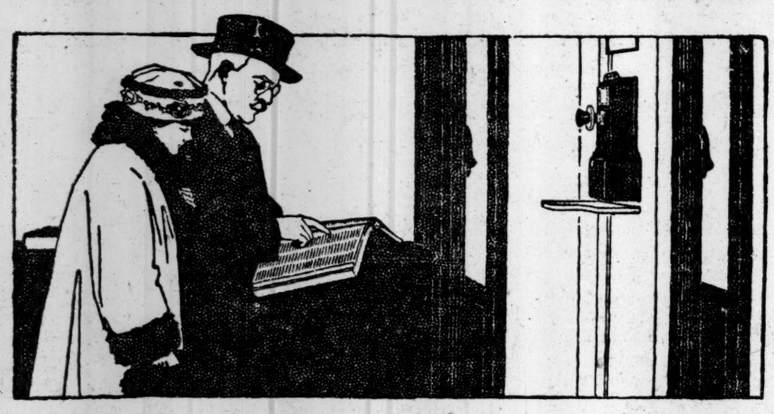
Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists and dealers in toilet goods. For a sample of each, free, write to Dept. 1-N, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.



Can Friends From Out of Town Reach You Quickly?

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Why not put yourself in the best possible position to receive telephone calls from your friends and business associates who may wish to reach you quickly?

If you live in an apartment house, you can have your name, address and telephone number listed in the New York City Telephone Directory in connection with the apartment house telephone number for $3.00 a year—only 25c. a month. Surely it is well worth that to have *your* name appear in the "most used and most useful book in New York."

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 19, 1916.

THE IMPENDING BRITISH BLOCKADE.

It is easy to foresee the effect upon our trade if England obligingly complies with our request that she shall regularize the situation by substituting a lawful blockade for the Orders in Council which have no international validity. For the fiscal year ending with last June the Orders in Council have caused a large diversion of our trade, without much altering its volume. For the fiscal year 1914-15 our exports direct to Germany decreased $316,000,000. The exports to contiguous countries increased correspondingly. Our exports to Denmark increased $64,200,000, or more than fourfold the total of the preceding year. The exports to Sweden increased nearly $64,000,000, or more than fourfold the total of the previous year. The exports to Norway increased $30,000,000, compared with a previous total of $9,000,000.

With the similar increase to the Netherlands there is already accounted for two-thirds of the decrease to Germany, and there are other scattering increases sufficient to leave no doubt that Germany is better supplied than the official British statements allow Englishmen to believe. For example, a White Paper issued about New Year's said: "German imports have "been greatly reduced, such important "staples as cotton, wool, and rubber "being excluded, and others, like fats, "oils, and dairy products, being obtain-"able in Germany only at famine prices, "while advices reaching His Majesty's "Government show discontent among "the population, and food riots in some "of the larger towns." THE TIMES has published its own information to the contrary, supporting the evidence of the trade statistics above. They are further supported by analysis of the details contradicting the hypothesis that the neutral countries, now about to be blockaded respecting this trade, were merely supplying their own needs by unaccustomed routes, their regular sources of supply being stopped by the war. Some of the articles were taken in quantities incapable of consumption by the populations of the small countries.

Will our protest against the Orders in Council on legal grounds now be supplemented by protests against the blockade on commercial grounds? Here there is a difficulty, for the blockade of neutral ports will be in accordance with our own doctrines of "continuous voyage" and "ultimate destination." Are we supporters of those doctrines when they help us in war, and against them when they impede our own trade in the war of another country? In other words, are we defenders of international law, or simply seekers of profit through the necessity of others? It is easy to see where the larger and truer profit lies. The profits of war are great while they last, but they are uncertain and brief. The profits of peace are incomparably greater, and the United States more than most nations is detached from the risks of war. Our interest in both law and commerce commits us to the cause of law and peace, irrespective of our sympathies in this lamentable war. This commerce is of the same sort that we detested in the days of our distress. The blockade runners then seemed to us the friends and supporters of slavery and the enemies of the cause of the Union. Without entering into the merits of this war, it must be clear that the respective sides to it will hold the same view of our trade, and with justice, unless we are consistent in the legal principles we advance as neutrals, irrespective of the commercial profit and loss. The moral profit of supporting the rule of law between nations should be the primary motive.

The incident is interesting for the light it throws upon Secretary LANSING'S memorandum to the American Institute of International Law, urging that neutrals should have more influence upon the laws of war than belligerents. They will have when the [illegible] as far as belligerents in support of what they deem for their benefit, and not before. But what neutral will go to war for principles which are not imagined until they become accomplished facts? What neutral foresaw the rôle of submarines in naval war, and proposed any doctrine regulating their use? On the other hand, what single neutral is prepared to confront a combination of nations making use of submarines, when many of the facts are doubtful, and when the use of submarines may be thought advantageous even to the protesting neutral at another time? The nation which is not prepared to support its principles consistently, disregarding the advantage of itself or of its nationals, is in no position to be regarded as either honest or a leader of world thought. Even at the present time there are Englishmen who trade with the enemy, although the Germans are hated as enemies seldom are. That is the trait of human nature which impedes the establishment and enforcement of international law. At present it is a chaos of conflicting precedents, one nation after another changing position according as its interests alter with the status of the nation as one at peace or at war. The United States may not have erred as often or as widely as some other nations, but it is not impeccable on the point, and its virtue is about to be tried. Every neutral nation owes it to itself to defend its rights stoutly, to protest when it may and correct only when it must, for otherwise the belligerent powers would invade its prerogatives at every turn. But it is naturally most difficult to make out a case against principles it has itself established and put in practice.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S CONFESSION.

The Attorney General of the United States yesterday had the humiliation of confessing in open court that he had no case against six citizens against whom he had procured indictments. If the Attorney General had done this of his own motion it would have been some amends for a mistake. As matter of fact the Attorney General confesses his inability to proceed only after his misadventure before a jury in the New Haven case made his position untenable and his action a necessity. This experience ought to make fewer such perversions of legal process.

Prosecuting officials heretofore have not felt their share of the ignominy which they fastened upon citizens by indicting them for political reasons. When such indictments fail, that fact is little else than an indictment of those who brought them wrongfully and with a feeling of safety in their official intrenchments. The case is different from indictments for murder or robbery or other crime. Prosecutors in such cases have little either to gain or lose beyond professional standing. There is no question of politics in ordinary criminal prosecutions, and there ought to be none in trust prosecutions. The public interest should be the sole motive.

The Government now has failed so often that the reproach of conduct contrary to law has been shifted from the defendants to the prosecutors. It is they who need to be shown the lines of legality rather than men of business, who risk their characters and their fortunes in investments of a nature that makes the presumption of their intention to break the law verge upon the absurd. Trust prosecutions have made many political fortunes, but there is danger that they will be the graves of still other official reputations.

CLARK ON "PORK."

The Hon. FRANK CLARK of Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida, is Chairman of the House Committee on Public Buildings, a body that divides with the Committee on Rivers and Harbors the distinction of being nearest and dearest to the business and bosom of the average Representative. On Monday Mr. CLARK made a speech that stirred what the unreformed Congressional Record used to decorate undelivered speeches with, "loud and "prolonged applause on all sides of the "House." To prove his altruism, Mr. CLARK, a maker of hay while the sun shines, said that there is "only one "town in his district unprovided for, "which, under the rules, is entitled to a "public building." There is nothing personal, selfish, parochial, in his devotion to the great cause of "Pork." He is for "Pork" for "Pork's" sake. He will not, he cannot, be happy until a public building has been built "in "every town from Maine to California "and from Minnesota to Florida which "has a Presidential Post Office."

In spite of this declaration of all-around Porkiness, Mr. CLARK flung away with scorn the talk about "Pork" and the "Pork Barrel" put forth by wicked newspapers and magazines. The Public Buildings Committee, he said, was moved by patriotic impulses and not by an appetite for "Pork." A patriotic impulse, it seems, is the resolve to spend as much money as possible for the least necessary purposes when there is a deficit in the Treasury, and one imperious national need and duty has to be met. Mr. CLARK is "in favor of reasonable preparedness," but will not let it "interfere with public building construction." He rapped the Administration because it doesn't look kindly on public building appropriations at this time. Congress must rally around its prerogatives:

Shall we assert ourselves by granting public buildings and again become the vigorous, virile, powerful legislative force which we once were, or shall we continue to drag out the miserable existence of a dwarfish, misshapen legislative unity?

Prerogative and Pork, unity on Pork! A noble battle cry for Democratic or any other sort of statesmen in 1916! Mr. CLARK is an amiable and excellent person, a little florid of speech, not the less popular in the House on that account. The triumphs of official architecture are eagerly awaited in hundreds of towns by "the people," especially the patriots with a site to sell. Representatives must be true to their constituents; and what is "reasonable preparedness" compared with unreasonable appropriations for public buildings in Snakeville Four Corners and South Maverick? These are internal improvements, while an adequate navy and the beginnings of an adequate army are—well, infernal.

But, seriously, there is a strong element of local pride at the bottom of the demand for Government buildings. It is the abuse of this, it is the politician's easy road to popularity in his district by getting the Government to erect showy buildings therein, it is the logrolling and combination of Congressmen, the ca' me, ca' thee principle, the swapping of votes, that the country has long justly complained of. Now, when national patriotism is awake, the call of Congress districts on the Treasury has an even more unpleasant sound than usual. In Mr. CLARK'S voice we seem to hear not the expression of any popular unwillingness to postpone minor to major needs, but the politician's notice to his constituents that, while his heart is in the right place, there may be trouble this year in milking the Treasury with the old luxuriance.

It is natural that the Public Buildings Committee, accustomed to scatter plenty with a smiling hand, should rebel at the thought of any pruning of its largesse. It is natural that many members of the House should applaud a defense of the system of compelling Federal tribute; but perhaps the rather defiant tone of Mr. CLARK'S speech was due to a conviction that, when worst comes to worst, the local interest must yield to the general. It is impossible to assume that any considerable number of Americans have relapsed from national patriotism, have gone back to provincialism, to colonialism, to something of the intense narrowness of the Confederation. Mr. CLARK'S show of heat and fury against the Administration may be only the prelude to an anticipated surrender, the terms of which he seeks to make as good as possible. One sentence of his speech makes the rest of it harmless. He is for reasonable preparedness only with the understanding that public buildings will be provided wherever they "are needed." That proviso assures a much shrunken Public Buildings bill.

DEFENSE WITHOUT DELAY.

Mr. SETH LOW, in his address to the National Civic Federation in Washington, spoke out bravely in favor of universal military service. The same idea was embodied in the speeches of Secretary GARRISON and Major Gen. WOOD at the dinner of the New York bankers. It is a commendable idea. Universal military service, as Mr. Low expressed it, "short service "under the colors on the Swiss sys-"tem, modified perhaps to meet our "conditions," would have a regenerative influence on the people of this country, it would be a stimulus to true patriotism, it would not constitute a reversion to militarism, but would be an extension of real democratic principles. Until lately, however, the American people have been opposed to enforced service of any sort as a hindrance to individual liberty, and a year ago the experienced soldiers, who have always believed in national service under Federal control, were careful to avoid public discussion of that subject. The change that has come over the spirit of so many Americans is worthy of study as a psychological phenomenon. Within the last year there has been much frank talk about general military training, less here in the East perhaps than on the Pacific Coast, where the plan of Senator CHAMBERLAIN of Oregon for compulsory military training beginning in the schools has many supporters. With such a system well established, there is no doubt that our defense problem would be solved, and there is every likelihood that any possible danger of wars in the future would be averted.

The present discussion is therefore wholesome and welcome, but the idea of national service in the future should not be allowed to interfere with the imperative national duty of the present, which is to put ourselves in a state of preparedness with the machinery we now have, to make the best use of our present resources, to enlarge the regular army so as to provide a mobile force on this continent that would be of immediate practical service, and to take steps toward the formation of a citizen army with the hope that the widespread knowledge of our need of stronger national defense will induce young men in all the States to proffer their services without compulsion. When it is definitely proved that the Continental Army cannot be established on the volunteer system the urgent need of a system of compulsory military training will be recognized by everybody. Mr. GARRISON explained the situation succinctly in his annual report:

If the nation requires certain service and offers the most favorable opportunity for the citizens to furnish such service, and, notwithstanding that, it cannot secure such service, it must then resort to some method of compelling such service.

We cannot go as far as Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, Assistant Secretary of War, in his Civic Federation speech, as we do not understand that "the "Continental Army plan means, once "and for all, taking the control of the "national forces out from under the "States." We shall still have a valuable national force in the organized State militia, which will not be superseded by the new citizen army. The larger national militia is needed, but the State soldiers will continue to benefit by the training of Federal officers. President WILSON remains firm in his insistence upon the passage of adequate defense bills. The temper of Congress, so far as it has been felt, is somewhat discouraging, but we are hopeful that the tendency to delay action will soon be overcome and the Administration's military and naval plans cast in the form of legislative bills.

ALAS FOR REPUBLICAN SIMPLICITY!

The Hon. J. H. DAVIS, a Congressman-at-large from Texas, has been affectionately known for a generation as "Cyclone" DAVIS. He is one of the tallest men in the world. The elemental energy of his beliefs and his language, the fresh, tempestuous nature of his career in politics, justify the nickname, which is prompted by his merit, and has no smallest penumbra of derision. Mr. DAVIS is a character and none but himself can be his parallel.

When some famous advocates of direct government were in knickerbockers, so to speak, unheard of, "Cyclone" DAVIS was proclaiming the initiative and referendum to an unawakened country. He doted on free silver long before Mr. BRYAN had begun to worship "the great white dollar of our daddies." He "saw" government ownership ages before the new generation of paternalists took it up. An untimely prophet, a precursor, is "Cyclone" DAVIS.

So long neglected, despoiled of many of his political and economic possessions, he merits sympathy and a tardy justice. It is painful to see that amid the temptations of Washington he has fallen. When he came to the capital no collar encircled his free and independent neck. Collarless, like sometime Senator PEFFER, the Kansas Populist, he was a symbol and a sign of freer, simpler times. Collarless, cravatless, he came. Monday he donned a collar. Next Monday he may be wearing a flamboyant cravat:

A tower is fallen, a sun is set,
Alas, alas for "Cyclone"!

These little eccentricities of garb are often helpful. JERRY SIMPSON, who wore silk stockings when a Representative in Congress from Kansas, gained national renown as "Sockless SIMPSON." Many statesmen besides the late Attorney General GARLAND of Arkansas and former Senator BAILEY of Texas have persisted in scorning evening dress. Mr. BAILEY, who finally consented to that ceremonial black and white, long fumed at automobiles. These are now farmers' wagons. The prosperous "tillers of the soil" are not ignorant of the clawhammer. It becomes harder and harder to "dress down to the people."

BEN BUTLER, a successful demagogue for a season, was ostentatious with his silk stockings when he went on the stump. A candidate for Governor of Vermont traveled about the State in a private car, put on evening dress at his night meetings, and got a large vote. There is "nothing in" republican simplicity of clothes. That is, there are no votes in it; but as it disappears, how you miss it! Old Governor BRIGGS of Massachusetts, who wore a stock but no collar; HANNIBAL HAMLIN, who never condescended to an overcoat in the bitterest Maine weather, are thereby memorable. Why did "Cyclone" DAVIS, the Sage of Sulphur Springs, fret himself with a collar?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The 11th Av. Improvement Grows.

The proposal to put the New York Central Railway tracks either underground or above the streets all the way from Spuyten Duyvil to Canal Street has been applauded chiefly as a means of improving valuable residential property or of safeguarding life. Incidentally it promises a prospect of enabling the central borough to retain some of its manufacturing interests against the competition of the outer boroughs, where the railways and factories and shipping are brought together in a manner never possible in Manhattan. The Bush Terminal and the Degnon Terminal in Brooklyn and Queens are enviable facilities of trade, and the Eleventh Avenue improvement contains the possibility of duplicating them in Manhattan. According to an interview with Mr. MCANENY:

The plan as arranged means that there will be an immense development of factories and manufacturing concerns in the belt of land the railroads will acquire below Fifty-ninth Street.

By means of spur tracks each one of these factories will be linked up directly with the main line of the railroad, and we shall have a terminal of unrivaled excellence.

Thus raw materials could be brought in freight cars directly into the basements of factories, and the finished product could be shipped out in cars, or be transferred to steamship cargoes with a minimum of carting. It always has been a handicap to Manhattan industry that railways, steamships, and factories were separated by wagon hauls more expensive for a fraction of a mile than for many miles of rail haul. To bring the ship, the railway, and the factory together would be an accomplishment comparable to the great real estate development around the Grand Central Terminal, and would revivify a district of Manhattan which is languishing to the prejudice of its owners and the city alike.

It is accomplishments like this that make the railways public benefactors as well as public utilities for private profit. Terminals such as Mr. MCANENY describes are fair substitutes for the switches into factories which other cities enjoy, and which have been unobtainable in Manhattan under the conditions approaching their end. No doubt this is a franchise of incalculable value to the railway. It is of equal or greater value to the city.

Will Plymouth Kindly Stop Growing?

The Transcript of Boston, while it feels that the interest in the celebration of the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in 1920 will naturally centre in that city, nevertheless sees cause for apprehension in the rapid growth of Plymouth as a modern industrial city. Boston will be crowded, of course, but every visitor will desire to place his feet upon the sacred soil the Pilgrims trod, to look upon the crumbling tombstones of the Fathers on Burial Hill, to see the ancient legendary rock, to view the few remaining houses in Plymouth which are historical reminders of its earliest days. But Plymouth is growing outrageously. It is not moss-grown. Some of the beautiful old wharves are gone, all are doomed. Plymouth folks are clamoring for a widening of thoroughfares, for a modern lighting system, and better traffic facilities. There is talk of constructing a new outer harbor, which will obliterate every trace of the storied rock-bound shore. Will Plymouth wait until the celebration is finished? That is the question. Will the people recognize a sentimental duty and check their civic development?

That is exceedingly doubtful. Plymouth has not been built up as a manufacturing centre altogether, or even largely, by the descendants of the Pilgrims and Puritans. The thousands of operatives are generally of foreign blood. Plymouth probably feels that her present and prospective place in the commercial sun is worth too much to her to be risked in the preservation of a few antiquities which cannot be put into museums. The Transcript forebodings are justifiable. But Plymouth will not stop growing just for the sake of taking part in a celebration.

A New Kind of Intervention.

Intervention in Mexico of the very best kind, which even the suspicious and proud people of that country can hardly fail to welcome, is announced in the preparation by the Guggenheim interests for a campaign against the deadly typhus which has followed in the wake of war and slaughter. It is to be hoped that these American physicians who constitute this "invading force" will heal more than the bodily ills of those for whom they are undertaking the risks of disease and death. The spirit of distrust and hatred toward the United States, which for years has been growing more and more evident in Mexico, is the fruit of ignorance concerning the ideals and purposes of this country, and an entire misconception of our attitude toward them. It is those feelings, rather than contempt for our potential physical and martial powers, as their attitude is so often misinterpreted, that has led the Mexicans into many of those pin-prick actions whose sum has so inflamed the general feeling against them.

But they cannot fail to understand the compassion and sympathy and the desire to help that have inspired this effort to lessen the miseries by which the wretched populace are overwhelmed. If the physicians and nurses have a free hand and are able to check the epidemic, to bring many of the stricken back to life and health, to save families and villages from death, their ministrations ought to win a mistaken people to kinder feeling and greater confidence in a neighbor whose warmest wish and sole desire, so far as they are concerned, is for their national and individual peace, prosperity, and happiness.

AN ALLIANCE WITH BRITAIN.

A Supplement to the Plans for Military Preparedness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The advocates of preparedness, of whom I am one, are constantly met with the question, against what enemy? And it should be answered. It is quite true that the amount and quality of national preparation for war should bear as close relation as possible to that of the force of the probable antagonist; and further, that modern preparation does not merely consist in establishing armies and navies. It includes appropriate national friendships and alliances. The present Administration and the people are entirely losing sight of this essential element of successful war. By an alliance with France colonial independence was achieved. For want of a strong European alliance the Southern attempt at independence was defeated. This country cannot and must not attempt single-handed to carry on war with any two great European powers.

Now, whom have we to fear? What cause is there for apprehension of war with a great European nation? But one at all discernible, namely, interference with the Monroe Doctrine. And from what quarter? From Germany alone; she alone is hungry for more territory, and is seeking a place in the sun. To insure absolutely this nation against German aggression, to establish thoroughly the Monroe Doctrine, but one act of statesmanship is necessary: namely, an alliance with Great Britain. By such an alliance a wise statesmanship could pluck the flower of safety from the nettle of danger. Great Britain originally proposed the Monroe Doctrine; she believes in it; she believes in and practices democracy; she has our language and traditions; she and Canada are our natural allies. Her fleets rule the sea; not a European soldier can land here in the face of her opposition.

COMMON SENSE.

New York, Jan. 17, 1916.

For a Widow and Four Children.

A cold, grip, pneumonia and death, all within the space of a few days, left a heartbroken mother with four children dependent upon her and no resources. A small collection taken up among the father's fellow-employes, together with the very small insurance, barely paid funeral expenses. The problem of supporting her children is a hard one and the Charity Organization Society has been called in to help solve it. The eldest child, little Mary, is but nine and is thin and anaemic, and two of the younger children are not strong. Medical care has been secured and work as janitress found for the mother, so she does not have to leave her children alone. For this she will receive free rent and $5 a month. The society is anxious to help this brave mother, and appeals for $120 to provide for her and the children for the coming few months. Gifts may be sent to the office of the society at 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions sent in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES for other families: Frederick Dwight, $10; Cash, $5; "M. J. S.," $3; Adolph Wagner, $1; Miss Mary A. Brown, $1; Miss Payson Merrill, $7.

SNIPERS IN BELGIUM.

An Antwerp Man Thinks They Are Germans Disguised as Flemings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The astonishing statement of Charles Gaudet of Montreal in reference to Flemish snipers might mislead the world into the belief that the Flemings are pro-German.

At the beginning of this war at the time the treaty with Belgium was violated by the Germans the garrison of the port of Liége consisted mostly of Flemish soldiers, all heroes who willingly sacrificed their lives for their country, and the Flemings have ever since been the first on the firing line.

At the time Belgium was at peace there were sometimes insignificant quarrels between the Flemings and Walloons owing to the difference in language. The Germans knew this well, and they have ever since their occupation of Belgium been trying to create discord between the Flemings and the French-speaking population by favoring the Flemings, expecting to have them on their side. In this the Germans have completely failed, and they are probably trying to create trouble between the Belgians and their allies through the activities of disguised German snipers.

F. THEYSKENS
(of Antwerp.)

New York, Jan. 17, 1916.

THE HETCH HETCHY LOSS.

Those Who Tried to Save the Valley Are Still Unreconciled.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to say just a few words in reference to the interesting letter of Senator Phelan of California, published in THE TIMES of the 14th inst. in connection with the Hetch Hetchy water power project in the Yosemite National Park.

It is unfortunately true that this incomparable valley, once the property of the United States, is now at the disposal of the City of San Francisco and beyond recall, and it may also be true that the statement of The San Francisco Chronicle, that the reservoir or water supply proposition was to be abandoned exclusively for an electrical power project, is without foundation. But the salient points, incontrovertibly demonstrated by those who tried at the time to save the valley, should bear repetition for the sake of truth. These points were: First, would the conversion of the Hetch Hetchy Valley into a reservoir seriously mar its beauty and detract from its usefulness as an essential part of the Yosemite National Park, and, secondly, could any other practicable and satisfactory source of water supply be found for the city? The first question was answered very decidedly by those best able to judge—the leading landscape architects, artists, and lovers and students of nature throughout the country—that it would be best in this case not to interfere with nature's great handiwork. The report at that time of Frederick Law Olmsted, whose authority in these matters is unquestioned, was remarkably illuminative and convincing. The second question, that of the availability of other sources of water supply, was clearly answered in the affirmative by numerous experts and engineers, including a board of United States Army engineers chosen to make an independent and unbiased investigation.

After all, the one underlying, crucial fact on which this whole question turns is whether those who finally wrenched this wonderful valley from the nation really understood and appreciated its beauty and grandeur. Had they done so they would have exerted every effort to find some other source—and would have found it.

It is some satisfaction to know that public opinion throughout the country realized the truth and was overwhelmingly in favor of maintaining the valley in its natural state, even though their cause was ultimately lost.

G. FREDERICK SCHWARZ.

Brookline, Mass., Jan. 17, 1916.

The Wool Sent to France.

Translation of a letter from Comtesse Etienne de Beaumont:

Dear Friend: Since the 28th of October I have received letters and parcels of splendid wool. I received a copy of the translation of my little notice in THE NEW YORK TIMES. I wish so much I could thank this journal for the great help it has given me.

If you could only see the happiness and realize the service this has rendered—all the poor women to whom I have been able to give work, some of them mutilated, some having only one leg. The men, too, are working, those who are infirm. We teach these poor creatures how to knit, and they can make socks. Those who have been long months in bed, inactive, all their work goes to the front where it is most useful.

And you know this year people are giving less—it has to be so—for they have already given so much.

A large convoy of wagons that my husband has organized is just leaving for Saloniki, in which are quantities of warm woolen things, socks, and shirts for the wounded.

One of the parcels I received from America was a splendid case of fifteen kilos of fine, thick wool, which would have cost me at least 25f. a kilo, but, though I unpacked it carefully myself, I could find no name and address, so I could not acknowledge it or send photographs in return.

EDITH DE BEAUMONT.

2 Rue Duroc, Paris, Dec. 1, 1915.

At the Box Office.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"E. J. J.'s" letter in Saturday's issue of THE TIMES relating experiences at a theatre box office interested me. The other morning I stopped at the box office of this identical theatre, I am sure, for a matinee ticket. There was only one other person in line. I wanted a balcony ticket, and was told on inquiry that I could only get a seat in the back row. I inquired very mildly if I could get a seat in the front rows of the second balcony. With a haughty gesture the superb representative of one of America's foremost stars flipped the ticket away from in front of me and returned it to the case, while in the same "short and impatient" fashion that "E. J. J." complains of, he told me there was nothing but "$2 seats downstairs."

Cannot something be done by America's foremost stars to see that some of the high ideals they stand for are inculcated in the men who represent them before their actual paying public?

JEAN WHEELER.

New York, Jan. 17, 1916.

THE CENSOR.

Who is our only censor?
Who is it that decrees
The writer-chap's one motto
Shall be, "We aim to please"?
Not you, dear Cultured Reader;
Just scare us if you can!
We Authors only quake before
The Tired Business Man.

To playwright he announces,
"That's not got pep enough,"
To novelist, "Get busy,
Cut out the highbrow stuff!"
He leaves the thoughtful essay
And travel sketch unread,
And triolet or sonnet
Will send him off to bed.

For him, the comic paper;
The "Passing Show" that's new;
The "tale that grips the reader"—
Red blood, and heart throbs, too;
The magazine that's written
For moving-picture fan—
These, these are what appeal to
The Tired Business Man!

O Mighty One, from aisle seat
Or Morris chair in den,
Controlling "just as easy"
The output of our pen,
You've got us where you want us!
For "Lit'rachoor's" great plan
Has made our only censor
The Tired Business Man.

SARAH REDINGTON.

LAWYERS OF FOREIGN BIRTH OR PARENTAGE.

A Criticism of the Position Taken by Elihu Root in His Recent Notable Address Before the State Bar Association.

By LOUIS MARSHALL.

New York, Jan. 17, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the admirable address delivered by Mr. Root at the dinner of the New York State Bar Association, in which he appealed to the spirit of patriotism exemplified in the American lawyer, he sounded a jarring note in his reference to immigrants, who, he says, "have come from communities which have not the traditions of individual liberty, but the traditions of State control over liberty." He declares that this part of our population will change us unless we change them, and follows with this startling statement:

Fifteen per cent. of the lawyers of this city are foreign born. Thirty per cent. of the lawyers of this city are either foreign born or of foreign parentage. And the great mass of them have in their blood * * * necessarily the traditions of the countries from which they came. They cannot help it. They will hold those traditions until they are expelled by the spirit of American institutions. * * * Somebody has got to make the spirit of those institutions vocal. Somebody has got to exhibit belief in them, trust in them, devotion to them, loyalty to them, or you cannot win this great body from Continental Europe to a true understanding of and loyalty to our institutions.

The manifest implication in these remarks is that these lawyers of foreign birth or of foreign parentage are lacking in belief and trust in and devotion and loyalty to the spirit of American institutions.

As one of foreign parentage and familiar with immigrants and their descendants for half a century, I deem it my duty to protest against this untrue and unjust generalization, which is born of a lack of understanding of and familiarity with the immigrant and his sons and daughters. An overwhelming proportion of our immigrants have come to America because of their aspirations for individual liberty and their revolt against State control over liberty. In the lands of their birth they learned of a land of freedom across the sea. They yearned and thirsted for that freedom which was denied to them, and for the privileges of citizenship, which they esteemed the more because withheld from them. They came to this country in order to make themselves a part of it. They have become important factors in the development of our agricultural and industrial activities. In days of peril to their adopted land they have stood prepared to sacrifice their lives. They have adopted American citizenship. Their children have been educated in American schools, and are permeated with the spirit of our institutions, to the same extent as are the descendants of the immigrants who came to this country one hundred, or even two hundred, years ago. Yes, I venture to say that, in most instances, they are even more enthusiastic with respect to their Americanism, more appreciative of our institutions, than are the scions of that earlier immigration, because they better appreciate the contrast between a land where individual liberty reigns and one in which it does not exist.

It is proverbial that the children of the first generation born in this country of foreign parentage are chauvinistic in their Americanism. It is to them a religion, and the acquisition of citizenship is looked upon by them and their parents as a benediction. Were Mr. Root to examine the records of our public schools, he would find that these sons and daughters of immigrants have thoroughly assimilated the spirit of this nation, and that they require no external influence to expel from their blood the servile conditions prevailing in the lands of their fathers. Whoever has once tasted the sweets of individual liberty and has been led out of the land of bondage does not sigh for the lash or the chains of moral slavery. Mr. Root does not understand the feelings of those who learned at their mother's knee to cherish the gift of liberty conferred upon them by America and its institutions; nor can he appreciate the profound purpose which inspires them to protect and preserve for others those same institutions, the blessings of which have been vouchsafed to them by a kindly Providence.

Has Mr. Root considered the lawyers who constitute the 30 per cent. who are foreign born or of foreign parentage in this city? Mr. Justice Hughes is one of them. So are John G. Milburn, Oscar S. Straus, Frederic R. Coudert, Morgan J. O'Brien, Mr. Justice Greenbaum, Samson Lachman, and Arthur Von Briesen. Has he considered that the list includes three Judges of the Court of Appeals of this State, and nineteen of the Supreme Court Justices of the First and Second Judicial Districts, twelve of the officers and Directors of the New York County Lawyers' Association, and a large proportion of the membership of its several standing committees; that in the late Constitutional Convention, of which he was the President, they constituted at least 30 per cent. of its membership? Does he intimate that these men are lacking in loyalty and in a thorough appreciation of the essence of our Government? Should the day ever come when this country were in peril, there is not the slightest doubt that the men of recent foreign origin would respond to its call as promptly as any other part of our citizenship, regardless of race or creed, or previous nationality. This was proven during the civil war, in the Spanish-American war, and recently at Vera Cruz.

This singling out of any part of our population is most unfortunate. We have known in the past the evils of sectionalism, of arraying one part of our common country against the other—North against South and East against West. Is it not equally potential of evil, when an attempt is made to discriminate among the various component parts of our citizenship by reference to the lands of their birth? Would it not be more in keeping with the spirit of those American institutions, an appreciation of which Mr. Root is seeking to inculcate, to have it understood that we are all American citizens, of equal rank, character, and quality, equal in right and equal in duty and obligation, whether that citizenship be recently acquired or not, than to announce in patronizing terms to a portion of that citizenship that until a long period of probation has passed, during which the "foreign devils" of tradition are to be expelled, this unfortunate fraction is to be looked upon askance and to be subjected to the suspicion of bearing tainted blood? Were it not far better to repose more confidence than Mr. Root apparently possesses in the soundness of the political wisdom of the past and in the virtues of our institutions, as builders of character and as inspirers of patriotism, than to suggest, as he does, that 30 per cent. of a body of professional men—the lawyers of this great city—presumably educated, cannot aspire to enter the "promised land" of true Americanism until after they have sojourned for more than forty years in a political purgatory? Does Mr. Root in the interim propose to deny to them that "individual liberty" which he so justly lauds, or to subordinate that liberty to a "State control," which he so deeply abhors?

LOUIS MARSHALL.

PEOPLE AGAINST KAISER.

A German-Born American Sees Hope in a Revolution.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that the European slaughter (mass murder called war by the mad rulers of the countries responsible for the monstrous crime) has continued for a year and a half and there is no end in sight whatsoever, and as the Allies claim to defend themselves and humanity against the aggressive militarists of Germany, and since Germany and Austria, under the leadership of the war lord, claim to be slaughtering mankind for the sake of culture, it is about time for the voice of humanity and democracy to be heard from another source than the defenders of France and Great Britain. As a German-born American I wish to add to the opposition to the Kaiser my own voice. The millions still living in Germany are prevented from expressing their antagonism to the Kaiser of Germany, the Crown Prince of Germany, and the entire militarist clique of the Central Empires, primarily Germany, which has driven Europe into this annihilation of the human race, much to the delight of William II., who expressed recently his delight that his life should be blessed with beholding this wonderful slaughter.

The German people have been driven into this murder against their will and intention; the German people (those who are not conservative—"religious" in the sense of the Kaiser) fought during the last twenty-five years for a European federation of all the nations and the establishment of democracy in Europe, foreseeing this war because of the Kaiser's past speeches. Almost one-half of the voters were democratic, and a few more elections would have brought the issue between democracy and autocracy to a head. The Kaiser saw his doom; mass murder of the people only will save the Kaiser and his regime. Thus war was desired and planned as the only safety valve for the continuation of the existence of monarchy. Murder is the only means for the perpetuation of the forgers of the swords. A few years ago, in 1913, the Kaiser wanted to create antagonism between Germany and France. The fact that England was discovered to be siding with France (as a defensive alliance against the designs of the Kaiser, too well known to France and England) brought out a withdrawal of the German militarists.

For the sake of humanity and all the ages to come it is necessary now not to permit the Kaisers to win. The German people must not be destroyed or annihilated, but the Kaiser must be crushed, and the Allies can do it by continuing the war until the German people get impatient and rise, demanding a cessation of the slaughter. A revolution in Germany, the establishment of republics in Europe, the United States of the world, are the aims France and England must fight for, and the utter defeat of the Kaiser is the means to that end; a victory of the German people over the German Government, hand in hand with the victory of the Allies. This war must be the end of monarchy, of the Kaisers and all Kings.

JULIUS HOPP.

New York, Jan. 18, 1916.

Grant and the Spaniards.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the time of the killing of the American sailors in Cuba, President Grant ordered our fleet, such as it was, to Key West, and the Spaniards then understood Mr. Fish's note.

Neither Grant nor Fish wanted war. What they did want and mean was very, very clearly understood by those to whom they wrote.

READER.

New York, Jan. 16, 1916.

R. H. DAVIS IN ITALY.

Objections to Some of His Statements About the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES, I cannot pass in silence some of the statements made by Richard Harding Davis in his correspondence from Saloniki to THE TIMES, and published in the magazine section on Sunday, Jan. 16, 1916.

Some of the statements are, to say the least, inaccurate, some others absolutely erroneous.

To begin with, he states (or misstates) that "* * * at noon all the port officials were at dejeuner, so, sooner than wait a week for another boat, the passengers went on board and carried their bags with them. It was unpardonable. It was an affront the port officials could not brook. They had been disregarded. * * * What was worse, they had not been tipped." Mr. Davis in stating this commits more than an affront to Italy and her officials, because they have never, to my knowledge, asked or received tips, as this is a serious infraction of their rules.

Mr. Davis goes on: "They (the customs officials) shrieked, they yelled. * * * They only beat upon the tables, clanked their swords, and spoiled our lunch." He surely tries to picture to the American public Italian officials either as hysterical women or illiterate bandits, but thousands of Americans who have toured Italy know better; while paying a high tribute to the imagination of Mr. Davis, the writer, being a son of

$139,335 FOR 84 REISINGER PICTURES

Corot's "Environs de Beauvais" Purchased by Mrs. Hugo Reisinger for $10,200.

"THE BATHER" FOR $7,000

A Claude Monet "Waterloo Bridge; Temps Gris," Sold for $9,300, and a Camille Pissarro for $5,100.

One of the biggest crowds that has ever filled the grand ballroom of the Plaza Hotel at a picture sale of the American Art Association packed it to the doors last evening to witness the disposal of the first lot of paintings of the art collection of the late Hugo Reisinger.

Eighty-four pictures were sold and the returns were $139,335. Mrs. Hugo Reisinger purchased two of the paintings, and paid the highest price of the evening, for a Corot, $10,200, for "Environs de Beauvais, vers Marissel; le Ruisseau a l'Arbre tordu." This was a typical Corot landscape, tall trees with the silvery Corot atmosphere, a little winding stream and a figure sitting on the bank, and introducing the single bit of color.

Mrs. Reisinger purchased a second picture, "The Bather," a plump young woman, with golden hair, a nude figure, holding in one hand a ruffled garment, skirting tall rocks, whose steep sides go down to the rippling waves. This was by the Swedish artist Anders Zorn and was purchased from the Emily Grigsby collection. It went to Mrs. Reisinger last night for $7,000.

A typical "Landscape," by J. Francis Murphy, an Autumn day with a soft haze, a cluster of trees at one side and the country stretching away with low, rolling hills in the distance, was said to have brought a record sale price, going to Charles Lansing Baldwin for $4,950.

Another Zorn Sold for $6,100.

Another Zorn brought one of the actually highest prices of the evening, a delightful picture, a frank-faced young woman with clear eyes: "A Peasant Girl: 'Hall-Kesti,'" went to Bernet, agent, for $6,100. Another Claude Monet, "Etretat: Sunset," brought a big price, going to Durand Ruel for $7,400. This showed the sun setting over a stretch of peaceful sea, with at one side a dark ridge of rocks with an oval aperture at the end, a sharp, picturesque rock standing like a sentinel adjoining. There were three among the purchasers, the Detroit Museum of Art and Joseph Breck, formerly with the Metropolitan Museum in this city but now Director of the Minneapolis Museum, made purchases, and John W. Beatty, Director of the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh, was a buyer. A. Augustus Healy, President of the Brooklyn Museum, was a purchaser.

There were many well-known people in the audience, many prominent Germans, numbers of artists and musicians interested in other than their own art, as well as society people.

The Pictures and Prices.

Following is the full list of pictures sold, with names, names of artists, purchasers, and prices:

The Musician, (pastel)—Thomas W. Dewing; Ralph H. Booth.....$260
Girl Playing the Lute, (pastel)—Thomas W. Dewing; Hugh Murray.....300
Whitby Sands, (pastel)—William Samuel Horton; Robert Glendinning.....40
At the Waterfall—Arthur B. Davies; A. E. Esner.....500
Flecks of Foam—Henry Golden Dearth; E. G. O'Reilly.....375
Dryads—Childe Hassam; F. L. Jallinek.....625
Flowering Holland—George Hitchcock; C. Du Bois.....225
Moonlight—J. Alden Weir; A. A. Healy..825
In the Orchard—Theodore Robinson; D. Charles.....450
Lady in Black and Rose, (panel)—John W. Beatty.....3,400
Sunset—Childe Hassam; C. Du Bois.....625
Rocky Coast (Water Color)—Winslow Homer; C. Du Bois.....1,600
Ballet Girl in Pink (Pastel)—Louis Kronberg; D. Charles.....825
Morning: Seville—Childe Hassam; D. Charles.....625
In the Doorway—Frederic C. Friesecke; William Macbeth.....575
Silver Mist—George Elmer Browne; Mrs. Helen Curtis.....400
Abandoned Graveyard in Spring—Ernest Lawson; Charles Daniels.....225
Dogwood Blossoms—Willard Leroy Metcalf; John W. Beatty.....1,200
The Cleft—Paul Dougherty; Holland Galleries.....425
Algue-Marine—William Samuel Horton; Robert Glendening.....125
Meditation—Robert Reid; D. Charles...500
Leda and the Swan—Childe Hassam; C. Du Bois.....2,000
Willimantic Thread Factory—Julian Alden Weir; A. Augustus Healy.....725
Water Fall, Yellowstone Park—John Henry Twachtman; Knoedler & Co....3,800
Brooklyn Bridge in Winter—Childe Hassam; Rudert, agent.....2,225
Midday—Julian Alden Weir; C. Du Bois.8,000
Landscape—J. Francis Murphy; Charles Lansing Baldwin.....4,950
Wild Cherry Tree—John Henry Twachtman; M. Knoedler & Co.....4,350
Corn Stacks—Allen Tucker; D. Charles..200
Evening on the Hudson—Leon Dabo; Holland Galleries.....375
The Palisades, Hudson River—Leon Dabo; A. Barton Hepburn.....425
Summer Reverie—Richard E. Miller; Detroit Museum of Art.....875
English Cod—William Merritt Chase; John W. Beatty, Pittsburgh Museum..1,550
A Pennsylvania Farm—Walter Elmer Schofield; D. Charles.....475
Portrait of Prince Luitpold of Bavaria—Professor Carl von Marr; C. Du Bois.....475
Sea and Foam—Frederick J. Waugh; Loring, agent.....1,200
December—Edward Willis Redfield; D. Charles.....750
Road at the Palisades—Ernest Lawson; Knoedler & Co.....725
A Morning Show—George W. Bellows; D. Charles.....1,075
FRENCH, BELGIAN AND SCANDINAVIAN ARTISTS.
Marine (panel)—Alfred Stevens; Knoedler & Co.....500
French Landscape (water color)—Henri Harpignies; A. Rudert, agent.....200
Le Port d'Anderlne—Stanislas Victor Edouard Lepine; Seaman, agent.....825
Aurora—Fantin-Latour; Lorenz, agent..500
Ballet Girls Dressing (pastel)—Degas; Knoedler & Co.....950
Man Driving Cows (panel)—Charles Emile Jacque; D. Charles.....500
Enfants a Table (Gouache)—Camille Pissarro; Robert Glendenning.....600
The Chat: Two Women in a Wood—Fantin-Latour; C. W. Kraushaar.....700
After the Storm—Isabey; Holland Galleries.....375
Vue de Treport—Alfred Stevens; Knoedler & Co.....450
Algerian Washerwomen (panel)—Eugene Fromentin; Hugo A. Koehler.....775
The Harvesters—Cazin; W. J. Fillmore..1,700
Enfant au Chien (Panel)—Diaz; Seaman.....1,525
The Honeymoon (Panel)—Gaston La Touche; Rudert, agent.....750
Petit Souper (Panel)—Gaston La Touche; Rudert, agent.....1,100
Baigneuse—Pierre Auguste Renoir; M. L. Jellinek.....4,950
Still Life: Flowers—Fantin-Latour; Knoedler & Co.....850
Environs de Beauvais, vers Marissel; le Ruisseau a l'Arbre tordu—Corot; Mrs. Hugo Reisinger.....10,200
Le Port de Saint Valery, Maree basse (Panel)—Boudin; Mrs. Hugh Murray. 875
Scene in Venice—Frits Thaulow; Bernet.....1,000
In Deep Thought—Alfred Stevens; Knoedler.....1,200
Young Girl (Pastel)—Pierre Auguste Renoir; Durand Ruel.....1,050
Place de la Republique, Rouen; Effel de Pluie—Camille Pissarro; Durand Ruel.....1,850
Danseuse; Robe Jaune (Pastel)—Degas; Durand Ruel.....6,300
Noyer a Veneux-Nadon—Alfred Sisley; Durand Ruel.....2,000
Harvesting (pastel)—L'Hermitte; Bernet, agent.....1,900
Cherbourg—Boudin; Seaman, agent.....1,100
Octrol d'Issy—Cazin; A. F. Pillsbury....2,300
Bain de Mer, Treport (panel)—Raffaelli; M. L. Jelliffe.....625
Landscape—Gustave Courbet; C. Du Bois 875
The Storm—Jules Dupre; Roe Galleries..1,900
A Peasant Girl: "Hall-Kesti"—Anders Leavard Zorn; Bernet, agent.....6,100
Jeune Femme a la Toilette—H. Caro-Delvaille; Louis Lazard.....350
Etretat: Sunset—Claude Monet; Durand Ruel.....7,400
Femme a la Chevre—Camille Pissarro; Durand Ruel.....5,100
Winter Scene, Norway—Frits Thaulow; Thomas S. Philips.....2,100
A Cathedral: Northern France—Jean Francois Raffaelli; D. Charles.....1,250
Waterloo Bridge; Temps gris—Claude Monet; Mr. Ralph.....9,300
The Bather—Anders Leavard Zorn; Mrs. Hugo Reisinger.....7,000
Nude at the Shore—Anders Leavard Zorn; M. L. Jellinek.....425
A l'Ombre—Emile Claus; Joseph Brick, Minneapolis Museum.....425
Dryades, (pastel)—Rene Menard; W. V. Kremer.....1,025
Beach at Etretat—Louise Eugene Boudin; Joseph Breck, Minneapolis Museum.....4,100
Jour de Regates, Menton—Alfred Stevens; Seaman, agent.....825
Heath Grouse Out in the Frost—Bruno Andreas Liljefors; Lorenz, agent.....800

Total.....$139,335

Among the many people in the crowd at the sale were Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Miss Alexander, Alexander Morton, and Childe Hassam, five of whose pictures were in the sale; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Murray, Josef Stransky, Jefferson Levy, and Mr. Meyer of the Hamburg-American Line. The balance of the larger paintings will be sold at the Plaza this evening, and the water colors, prints, &c., the remainder of the collection, will be sold at the American Art Galleries tomorrow evening.

DEBUTANTES ENTERTAINED.

A Luncheon for Miss Geer and a Dinner for Miss Kerr.

Yesterday brought several entertainments for débutantes. Miss Blanche Potter entertained at the Colony Club with luncheon of forty-one covers for her débutante niece, Miss Helen Danforth Geer. The guests were seated at five tables, and there were pink roses for each guest. Those present included, besides Miss Potter, Miss Geer, and Mrs. Walter Geer, the Misses Esther L. Denny, Sarah Lafkin, Marie Thayer, Dorothea Camp, Adelaide and Aileen Sedgwick, Anne Winchester, Esther Tiers, Josephine Bedle, Helen Rand, Margaret Busk, Irene Gibson, Nancy Perkins, Margaret Potter, Margaret Dickson, Clara McConnell, Marion Boudinot Danforth, Frederica Bull, Grace Franklin, Adeline Hatch, Maud Kahn, Madge Lesher, Kate Griffin, Anna Rathbone, Mary I. Francke, Mary A. Cushman, Ethel Simons, Edith Williams, Helen Peters, Mrs. Fowers, Muriel Wiggin, Katherine Lyon, Constance Moore, Genevieve Clendenin, Prudence Sterry, Mabel Alker, Caryl Hackstaff, and Elizabeth Jennings.

Mrs. Arthur K. Buxton, who is here from England for a short time, gave a small dinner at 36 West Fifty-ninth Street, followed by a theatre arty last evening for her débutante niece, Miss Helen Culver Kerr, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Clapperton Kerr. The guests included the Misses Fanny de Groot Hastings, Sarah Williams, Katherine Lyon, Jessie Culver Tredwell, Elizabeth Thayer and Gordon and Thornton Thayer, Ward Melville, Edgar Arnold, and the Messrs Remer and Nunes. There was music during dinner and the play seen was "The Little Minister."

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD MORRELL, a retired builder and for many years head of Morrell & Craft of Passaic, N. J., died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Percy P. Lent, in Clifton, N. J., in his eighty-first year. He was born in Greenwich, Conn.

GUIDO RIECK, for many years a member of the firm of Tseppe & Rieck, pharmacists, died yesterday at his home in Stony Point, N. Y., in his sixty-third year. He was born in Germany and was a graduate of the University of Bern.

Mrs. ELIZA D. LATHROP, aged 102 years, died in Binghamton, N. Y., yesterday. In an interview given out on her last birthday Mrs. Lathrop said that her chief article of diet was pickles.

ROBERT H. BROWNE, 80 years old, proprietor of a drug store on the Old South Road, Aqueduct, Queens Borough, died from apoplexy in his store yesterday morning.

R. M. STEARNS of Syracuse, N. Y., a retired business man, was found dead in his room at a hotel in Rochester yesterday.

ALFRED WELLER, one of the first operators to read the Morse code by sound, is dead in La Porte, Ind., at the age of 80.

Miss MARY E. BRACKETT of 130 West Seventy-fourth Street died on Monday at St. Luke's Hospital, in her eighty-sixth year. She was the only child of William Wiggins Brackett and a granddaughter of Joseph Warren Brackett, a classmate of Daniel Webster at Dartmouth College.

CLINTON ROBINSON, City Clerk of Watervliet, N. Y., died suddenly at his home in Watervliet on Monday. He was 60 years old.

ALONZO E. TANNER, 71, died yesterday from bronchitis at Fort Plain, N. Y. He was President of the A. E. Tanner Hardware Company, Incorporated, one of the oldest mercantile houses in Central New York.

Mrs. SARAH C. DOREMUS, widow of Henry C. Doremus, died last night at her home, 20 St. Luke's Place, Montclair, N. J. Mrs. Doremus, who was 73 years old, was born in Fairfield.

SAMUEL HARBISON, formerly a cigar manufacturer of the Eastern District of Brooklyn and the oldest inmate of the Brooklyn Home for the Aged, died there on Sunday at the age of 96 years. He was born in Albany, N. Y.

JOHN BERTGES, 75 years old, a retired manufacturer of chairs, died at his home, 261 Meserole Street, Brooklyn, on Monday, leaving a son and four daughters.

The Rev. EDWIN LOUCKS, head of the Loucks Bible School at 75 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn, died in the Muncie Sanitarium in that borough on Monday. Mr. Loucks, who was 60 years of age, was an ordained Baptist minister and had held pastorates at the Wyckoff Avenue and Ocean Hill Baptist Churches in Brooklyn and at Port Washington, L. I., prior to establishing his Bible School. He left a daughter, Mrs. Nellie Skinner.

Mrs. MARY SUSAN BYRNE, widow of Frederick J. Byrne, a merchant of Manhattan and mother of Edward A. Byrne, Acting Chief Engineer of the Department of Bridges, died at her residence, 34 Plaza Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, aged 71 years. Besides Edward A. Byrne, she is survived by three other sons, William H., George L., and Joseph J., and a daughter, Mrs. John T. Scully.

HARMANUS BENNETT, aged 74 years, an old member of Greenwood Lodge, Greenwood Chapter, and Greenwood Commandery, and also of the old Brooklyn Volunteer Fire Department, died at Nyack, N. Y., on Monday, and his funeral services will be held at the home of his son, 7,708 Fourteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, this evening. He was for several years a resident of Farmingdale, L. I.

JAMES HARLEY, a retired contractor of Brooklyn and formerly well-known in Democratic circles in that borough, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 222A Sixth Avenue, South Brooklyn. Mr. Harley was 64 years old and left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

JOHN WENDELL CARTER, one of the oldest electrical engineers in Brooklyn, died suddenly on Monday at his home, 1,290 Dean Street, in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. Carter was born in that borough and came from a family which dates back to the time of Oliver Cromwell. Sixty years ago he married Elizabeth Willoughby Lawrence, who survives him, together with two sisters, Miss Anna Mary Minturn Carter and Miss Mary Elizabeth Carter.

Mrs. LILLIAN MESSNER CHAPMAN, wife of Ralph E. Chapman, died from pneumonia on Monday at her home, 95 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush, in her twenty-seventh year.

FRANK WATSON BARTLEY, President of the Bartley Manufacturing Company, died suddenly on Monday in his office, 261 South Street, in his forty-sixth year.

Mrs. ROSE M. DUFF, wife of Marvin E. Duff, manager of the Postal Telegraph office in the Sun Building, died on Monday at her home, 143 Wadsworth Avenue, in her thirty-ninth year.

HARRIET BULLARD, Elderess of the Central Ministry of Shakers, at New Lebanon, N. Y., died there on Monday in her ninety-second year.

Mrs. ELLA BUSHNELL, widow of Robert G. Bushnell, one of the three brothers who assisted in organizing the Standard Oil Company, died yesterday at her home in Morristown, N. J.

WILLIAM G. McCLOUD, a mushroom and chicken farmer, died yesterday at the home of a friend here, in his seventieth year.

BERNARD MEYBORG, formerly an appraiser in the office of the State Controller, died on Monday at his home, 135 Waverley Place.

ALFRED ELLERN, Treasurer of the G. M. Thurnauer Company, 83 Worth Street, died on Monday from pneumonia at his home in the Bonta Hotel, in his forty-sixth year.

SOLOMON WESSLER, a retired hat manufacturer, died on Sunday at his home, 122 West 118th Street, from pneumonia, in his sixty-ninth year.

Mrs. MARY M. BEAN, widow of Curtis Coe Bean, a mining man for many years in Arizona, is dead at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Gerard Romain, 15 Forest Avenue, Lakewood, N. J., in her seventy-third year.

ANTHONY MAYER of 18 Thomas Street, Orange, N. J., died on Monday in St. Mary's Hospital there from pneumonia, in his forty-eighth year.

Why go to distant Winter Resorts when
THE LAUREL HOUSE
Lakewood, N. J.
is so much nearer home?
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.
C. V. MURPHY, Assistant Manager.

MRS. JOHN J. ASTOR GIVES DINNER DANCE

Hostess at the First Private Entertainment at Astor Residence Since Her Marriage.

GREAT ARRAY OF SOCIETY

Gold Service Is Used on Mrs. Astor's Table—350 Guests Dance in the Picture Gallery.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor was the hostess last night at the first private entertainment she has held since her marriage, in the Astor residence, 840 Fifth Avenue. On two occasions she lent her house for charitable affairs. The entertainment began with a dinner and ended with dancing and a supper. The dinner guests numbered 200.

Mrs. Astor presided at a table seating thirty guests, which was placed in the dining room, and in each corner was a table seating twenty guests. The other tables were arranged around the fountain in the large inner hall. The gold service was used on the hostess's table and pink flowers adorned all of the tables.

After the dinner 150 or more additional guests came for the dancing, which was held in the picture gallery, which served as a ballroom, the orchestra being placed in a balcony at one end of the gallery. About 1 o'clock a supper was served.

The dinner guests included Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney S. Breese, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran, Mr. and Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic E. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Talmage Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar, Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto G. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Snowden A. Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. Sumner Gerard, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Greenough, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Horace Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel N. Hinckley, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. W. De Lancey Kountze, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Graeme Ladd, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. W. Gosby Loew, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Macy, Mr. and Mrs. John Magee, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. F. K. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. John Dyneley Prince, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. E. Pruit, Mr. and Mrs. Arden M. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Allan A. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. J. Earle Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Griswold Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Vernam, Philip Van Rensselaer and Donna Marino Torlonia, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Jr., Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. John Bradley Cummings, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. John Drexel, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. F. C. Havemeyer, Mrs. C. H. Marshall, Mrs. William Post, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. H. S. Redmond, Mrs. M. T. Campbell, Mrs. James Russell Soley, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. John Sanford, Mrs. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, Mrs. Antonio Y. Stewart, Mrs. Cornelius H. Tangeman, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. Samuel Webb, the Misses Helen Alexander, Evelyn Byrd Burden, Dorothy Bigelow, Mary Cass Canfield, Elizabeth Cutting, Maria de Barril, Emelie de Apetzteguia, Alexandra Emmet, Jeanne Emmet, Katharine E. Force, Eleanor G. Hewitt, Mary V. Hoffman, Viola Johnston, M. Dorothy Kane, Alice Van Rensselaer, Mary Kilbreth, Eleanor Lawrence, Katharine C. Miller, Edith Starr Miller, E. Louise Sands, Anna Sands, and Lota Sullivan.

Also Samuel D. Babcock, A. H. Barney, Count Claes Bonde, J. Stewart Barney, Francis W. Crowninshield, L. F. H. Bettis, Herbert Feuger, F. C. Hoppin, J. de Wolfe Cutting, R. Fulton Cutting, Etienne de Markowski, Philip L. Dodge, H. C. Drayton, Major Arthur Duff, William K. Dick, H. F. Eldridge, S. B. Elkins, Alessandro Fabbri, A. E. Gallatin, R. Sturgis Goelet, F. L. Hoppin, Archibald Harrison, Charles Hayden, Erskine Hewitt, F. Burrall Hoffman, Jr., Henri C. Harnickell, F. A. Juilliard, Seymour Johnson, E. Victor Loew, W. Starr Miller, Clarence H. Mackay, C. A. Munn, W. Hude Neilson, Richard Peters, I. Newton Rae, Francis and Maurice Roche, Dr. James I. Russell, C. E. Sands, W. H. Sands, Campbell W. Steward, W. R. Stewart, Howard Sturges, J. F. Talmage, Philip Van Rensselaer, R. Thornton Wilson, George Muirson Woolsey, Lloyd Warren, and Lawrence Waterbury.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Two Liners—The Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

NIEUW AMSTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—P. J. Adrian, F. Albers, W. A. Allan, General and Mrs. Avery D. Andrews, Mrs. L. Avery, W. H. Baker, H. A. C. Barber, Thomas Beard, Mrs. A. De Mowbray Bell, W. C. Betts, Charles Bird, Mrs. J. W. Burden, Alec Brooke, Miss Emily Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Burton, C. A. Carver, Haddon Chambers, P. W. Clement, C. E. Channell, Mrs. W. G. Cochran, Mrs. Minnie Cook, Miss S. A. Cook, Miss Barbara L. Cowan, Philip Crooks, Miss Mary G. Cronin, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dale, Mrs. Morton Dexter, Miss Mary Dexter, F. A. Dorion, S. W. Edmonds, Mrs. F. Elliott, John Elliott, Miss E. M. Fox, Edmund Fraser, W. C. Foster, T. St. John Gaffney, Maxwell Gardner, C. H. Gifford, C. R. Gill, Mrs. R. Gordon, G. H. Guest, Miss Constance Hasler, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Hays, Miss Lora G. Hays, H. J. Hewletts, Mrs. S. H. Hunter, Miss Dorothy Hunter, Miss Florence Huntley, Henry James, Jr., O. A. Lindgrove, Dr. and Mrs. F. S. Mason, Miss C. A. Meyn, Mrs. E. J. Moir, Mrs. W. Miles Miller, Mrs J. Muir, C. T. Pendle, Thomas Power, Miss H. Maude Reed, Andrew G. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Salmon, Miss E. S. Salmon, D. C. Stanwood, Mrs. W. Swayne, Mrs. H. J. Taylor.

FINLAND, (Liverpool.)—E. Ashworth, Mrs. S. Hathway, J. C. Carples, Percival W. Clement, C. A. Carver, Mrs. A. Chamberlain, Miss Agnes Evans, Miss Ruth Harrison, H. T. Humber, H. J. Lesser, W. E. Linden, Miss Helen Montague, H. Norman Packer, M. W. Stone, Hon. Joseph E. Willard, U. S. Ambassador to Spain, J. Reffes, F. A. Sterling, and W. G. D. Wyndham.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Tuscania were:

Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Brooks, T. L. Brown, P. E. Eyres, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Gibbs, E. J. Hansford, H. Judge, H. Maxwell, F. W. Mills, F. H. Nash, Andrew Ness, J. A. Snell, W. W. Tait, P. O. Wilson, Capt. Sir William Wiseman, Bart., Miss G. R. Whittall, W. G. Underwood, W. Farwell, W. E. Goodman, E. W. Harris, and R. W. Reford.

Tourists for Bermuda.

Some of the tourists booked to leave for Bermuda today on the Bermudian are:

Mr. and Mrs. V. Van Alen, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bostwick, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Chamberlain, Miss H. S. Fraser, Mrs. G. L. Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Hapson, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Herrick, Miss A. C. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Howard S. Mott, the Rev. F. A. Malloy, Mrs. T. Mitchell, Mrs. P. W. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. William Saunders, Mrs. L. M. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. William E. Walker, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles S. Simpson.

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HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

SISTERS TO WED BROTHERS.

Fields-Ginsberg Ceremonies to be Held Three Days Apart.

The Misses Rosalynd and Sylvia Fields, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fields, whose engagements were announced in October, have fixed their wedding three days apart. Miss Rosalynd Fields is to marry Meyer Ginsberg tomorrow, and Miss Sylvia Fields will become the bride of Jacques Ginsberg, on Sunday. Both ceremonies are to take place at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the home of the bride's parents, 410 Riverside Drive.

The bridegrooms are brothers, and the sons of Mr. and Mrs. S. Ginsberg of Montreal, Canada. The Misses Fields are nieces of Lew Fields, the actor.

Meyer Ginsberg and his bride are to spend their honeymoon at Palm Beach. Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Ginsberg will sail for Europe on the Rotterdam, on Feb. 1.

Incorporate War Relief Work.

Justice Newburger of the Supreme Court yesterday signed papers incorporating the East Prussian Relief Fund. The purpose of the organization is to assist war sufferers in East Prussia by sending them medical and other supplies; to provide homes for the homeless, and to help in other ways. The incorporators were Victor F. Ridder, Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, Harry Rubens, Arthur von Briesen, J. Murray Bartels, and Dr. Emanuel Baruch.

A Musicale at Mrs. R. C. Cutting's.

Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting opened her house, 24 East Sixty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon, for a musicale in aid of the Model Flat, of St. George's Church. The artists were Helen Warren, soprano, and Antonia Griffin, harpist. H. T. Burleigh sang plantation songs and Mrs. E. L. Safford recited monologues.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Albert Eugene Gallatin is to give an entertainment at Sherry's on Feb. 1, at which Mlle. Yvonne Sarrick of the Comédie Francais, Paris, and Mlle. André Barlette are to appear.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bliss of 6 East Sixty-fifth Street left yesterday for California to spend the remainder of the Winter.

The wedding of Miss Clara Louise Kramer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter George Kramer, and William Fyfe Turnbull will take place today in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. Miss Kramer is the niece pastor, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin.

Mrs. Lucien H. Tyng of 38 West Fifty-ninth Street gave a dinner last night for Mrs. Sewell Tappan Tyng, whose marriage to William Adams Kissam will take place on Feb. 10.

Mrs. Charles Montagu Ward and Miss France M. Ward will give a reception and tea this afternoon at their home, 157 East Eighty-first Street.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

LANGBAUM.—Jan. 16, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Langbaum, (nee Schnur,) a son, 206 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn.

Married.

Brooklyn.

BENEDICT—LIVINGSTON.—On Jan. 18, Miss Mamie Livingston of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., to Abraham Benedict of New York.

LEMMON—BOOKER.—Jan. 15, Mattie W. Looker to Barker D. Leich.

WEILBACHER—VON HOLLEN.—Jan. 15, Beverly von Hollen to F. Saxtan Wellbacher.

Died

BARR.—Lea, beloved mother of Hilda, Emil, Hattie, Irma, Bennie Barr and Mrs. Elsie Waldman. Funeral from late residence, 845 West 164th St., Thursday, Jan. 20, 1916, at 10 A. M. Marianne Lodge, 12, U. O. T. S., invited.

BARTLEY.—Suddenly, on Jan. 17, 1916, at New York City, Frank W. Bartley, age 44 years. Services at his late residence, 308 Huguenot St., New Rochelle, N. Y. Funeral private.

BERNHARD.—On Jan. 18, Annie, (nee Cronenberg,) beloved wife of Morris and devoted mother of Joseph. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 98 Morningside Av., Bet. corner 123d St., Thursday, Jan. 20, 1:30 P. M. Buffalo (N. Y.) papers please copy.

BLEASBY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 18, 1916, at the residence of her son-in-law, Charles A. Benton, 574 Palisade Av., Yonkers, N. Y., Anoinette Vandenbergh, widow of Edmund B. Bleasby, in her 78th year. Funeral services Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

BRACKETT.—On Monday, Jan. 17, 1916, Mary E. Brackett, in her 86th year. Funeral from the residence of her cousin-in-law, Mrs. Robert H. McNall, 130 West 74th St., Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

BRACKETT.—The Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, announces with regret the death of Miss Mary E. Brackett. Members are requested to attend the funeral.

ELLA W. KRAMER, Regent.

BRACKETT.—The Washington Headquarters Association, D. A. R., announce with deep regret the death of Miss Mary E. Brackett, a highly esteemed member of the Board of Directors.

Mrs. GEORGE WILSON SMITH, President.

Mrs. MALCOLM McLEAN, Recording Secretary.

BRIESEN.—On Monday, January 17, 1916, Ida Cornelia Briesen, age seventy-one years, at her late residence, 331 Park Avenue, Weehawken, N. J. Services at Grace Episcopal Church, Park Avenue and Morgan Street, Town of Union, N. J., on Wednesday, January 19, 1916, at 2 P. M.

BRUYN.—James L. Jan. 17, 1916, husband of Marjorie Howe Bruyn. Funeral services at Trinity Episcopal Church, New Rochelle, Wednesday morning, upon the arrival of the 9:18 train from Grand Central Station. Interment private.

BURKE.—Charles Goodwin, at his late residence, 945 Park Place, Brooklyn. Funeral Thursday, 10 A. M., at St. Gregory's Church.

BUSHNELL.—At Morristown, N. J., on Jan. 18, 1916, Ella Jane, widow of Robert G. Bushnell and daughter of the late William C. Stewart. Funeral private. Pittsburgh papers please copy.

BUXBAUM.—On Jan. 18, in his 35th year, Charles Larry Buxbaum, beloved husband of Dorothy, (nee Herman,) and son of Simon and Julia Buxbaum. Funeral private, from his late residence, 618 West 142d St., Thursday, Jan. 20, 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BYRNE.—Mary S., suddenly, on Jan. 18, at her late residence, 34 Plaza St., Brooklyn, widow of Frederick J. Byrne. Requiem mass at 10 A. M. Friday, Jan. 21, at St. Teresa's Church, Sterling Place and Classon Av., Brooklyn.

BYRON.—Anna Olwell, widow of the late George Gordon Byron, at her home, 40 East 62d St., New York City, on Sunday, Jan. 16, in the 76th year of her age. Requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 10 A. M., in St. Agnes's Church, East 43d St. and Lexington Av., New York City. Interment at Newark.

CASAZZA.—Suddenly, on Jan. 15, 1916, John Casazza, beloved husband of Louisa Casazza and father of Charles, Joseph, Andrew A. and Eugene Casazza and of Mrs. Theresa Poggi. Funeral from his late residence, 1,023 Third Av., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 19, at 9:45 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Joachim, Roosevelt St., where a solemn high mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Hoboken papers please copy.

CHAPMAN.—On Monday, Jan. 17, 1916, at midnight, Lillian Messmer, beloved wife of Ralph Edgar Chapman, in the 27th year of her age. Funeral service at the residence of Isaac E. Chapman, 4 Tennis Court, Flatbush, on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 3 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

CLARK.—In Bridgeton, N. J., Jan. 18, 1916, Clinton, son of Sarah Barton and the late Charles Perry Clark, husband of Mary C. Hoagland. Services private, Thursday afternoon.

CUNNEEN.—Michael J., on Monday, Jan. 17, at 500 3d St., Brooklyn, father of the Very Rev. Alexis Cunneen, C. P. Funeral Thursday, Jan. 20. Requiem mass at Church of St. Francis Xavier, 6th Av. and Carroll St., 10 A. M.

DE FOREST.—William H., son of the late Charles B. and Pamilla Russell De Forest. Monday, Jan. 17, in his 65th year. Funeral Thursday, 8 o'clock P. M., at his late residence, Bogota, N. J., near station, on arrival of the 7:35 train, West Shore R. R. R. West 42d St. Ferry. Return at 9 o'clock.

DE ST. GEORGE.—At his home in Geneva, Switzerland, William, Count de St. George, brother of Mrs. Robert Ralston Proudfit, entered into rest peacefully on Nov. 17, 1915.

DONOHUE.—Martina V. White Donohue, beloved wife of James Donohue and daughter of the late Charles and Katherine White, Tuesday, Jan. 18, at her residence, 3,104 Fort Hamilton Parkway, in her 25th year. Funeral on Friday, Jan. 21, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of Immaculate Heart of Mary, where mass of solemn requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

DRYDEN.—At her home, Bernardsville, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 16, 1916, Cynthia Fairchild, widow of John F. Dryden, in her 75th year. Funeral services will be held at her late home, Bernardsville, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 2:36 P. M. A special train will leave Hoboken on D., L. & W. R. R. at 1:15, stopping at Newark at 1:25 and at Summit at 1:45. Limousines will be in waiting at Bernardsville. Returning train leaving Bernardsville at 4 P. M. Interment Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., at convenience of the family.

DWYER.—On Jan. 17, 1916, suddenly, at his home, 708 Buena Av., Chicago, Charles Dwyer, editor of The Women's World, in the 57th year of his age. Philadelphia and Washington papers please copy.

EBERWEIN.—George Eberwein, father of Elizabeth, Marie, and Marguerite, and brother of William Eberwein, Minnie Crump, Anna Smith, and Clara Brown, died in his 53d year at his home, 2134 Marcy Av., Brooklyn. Funeral Wednesday, at 1 P. M. Interment, Pine Lawn, L. I.

ELLERN.—On Monday, Jan. 17, at Hotel Bonta, Alfred Ellern, aged 45 years. Services at Funeral Chapel, 10 East 22d St., Wednesday, Jan. 19, 10 A. M.

GENT.—On Jan. 17, 1916, Mary M. Gent, beloved wife of the late John G. Gent. Funeral from her residence, 611

MRS. FISKE RETURNS IN DELIGHTFUL ROLE

She Illumines an Odd Little Comedy Called "Erstwhile Susan."

PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH TYPES

With Whom Mingles a Flamboyant Eccentric, Brilliantly Played by an Incomparable Comedienne.

ERSTWHILE SUSAN, a play by Marian de Forest based on Helen R. Martin's "Barnabetta."
Barnaby Dreary.....John Cope
Jacob Dreary.....Robert Stowe Gill
Emanuel Dreary.....Cecil Yapp
Abel Buchter.....John Daly Murphy
David Jordan.....Edward Robins
Robert Marsh.....Hugh Chilvers
Absalom Puntz.....Harry Cowley
Juliet Miller (Erstwhile Susan)....Mrs. Fiske
Barnabetta Dreary.....Madeline Delmar
Ramah Schwenkfelders.....Wylda Milliken
Mrs. Winthrop.....Anite Clarendon
Alice Meredith.....Anne Faystone
Joseph Yoder.....Samuel Aldenfolder
Abraham Wackernagel.....Hubert Osborne
Em, Wackernagel.....Maude Longnecker
Jennie Getz.....Marie Sasee

After a lamentable absence of three years, the incomparable Mrs. Fiske came back last night to Broadway. The place was the Gaiety Theatre, the happy occasion the first New York performance of a new play in three acts which bears the quaint and inviting title of "Erstwhile Susan." It was written by Marian de Forest, who found her material in one of Helen R. Martin's stories of life among the Pennsylvania Dutch. Miss de Forest evolved therefrom an odd, sometimes faltering, and rather desultory little comedy; Mrs. Fiske laid her hands upon it, quickened it with something of her inexhaustible spirit, tripled the already considerable values of the rôle assigned to herself, and by the time her work was done had provided a richly amusing evening in the theatre.

Her part, of the kindly flamboyant eccentric who descends on the startled little town of Reinhartz Station, is so prodigal in its invitations to laughter, and her work as a comedienne is of such glittering brilliance, that all who relish her playing should present themselves forthwith at the box office of the Gaiety.

"Erstwhile Susan" is a comedy with a slender, unpretentious, and quite insignificant story, scant dramatic value, a half-dozen unusual and rather interesting types, and then one all-absorbing character, the character of Juliet (erstwhile Susan) Miller, late of Centre City, Iowa. You are not so much interested in what befalls the heroine in this case of rebellious Susan as in the manner of her reaction to her incongruous surroundings, in what she will say and how she will say it. And here Mrs. Fiske triumphs, the perfect mistress of her art. What it would be without her, how unfortunate the playgoer who might see the new piece at the Gaiety with an understudy in the leading rôle, it is painful to contemplate. It would be "Disraeli" without Arliss, "The Music Master" without Warfield.

With the element of novelty thrown in for good measure, there is some pleasant, flavorous comedy in the glimpses the new play gives of life among the Pennsylvania Dutch—those incompletely absorbed folk who have fastened a few odd names in the streets of Germantown, made chronically peculiar the native speech of Philadelphians, and then retreated, like all lost causes, to the all-sheltering hills, there to remain, as so many other colonies dotting the map of the United States, rich material for the teller of tales. Helen R. Martin, ever since the days of "Tillie, the Mennonite Maid," has been industriously turning the Pennsylvania Dutch into copy, but "Erstwhile Susan" marks their first appearance on the stage. Doubtless most of their elders would be scandalized at the thought of such goings on.

But the important element in "Erstwhile Susan" is not the Pennsylvania Dutch. They are merely the background for Susan herself; Susan, whose carefully obscured past reaches to Centre City, Iowa, in the days when she financed and played the leading rôles of an ill-fated répertory theatre. How Bird Budsaw won her heart and her consent to an elopement only to fly on the same night with one Birdie Beverly, and how she resolutely went alone along the itinerary of her intended honeymoon—these are but part of Susan's erstwhile existence.

You meet her when she has drawn the veil, garbed herself wonderfully in the unused robes of her Shakespearean répertory, and, with a taste for elocution and a conviction that Henley was right about one's soul and one's fate, arrived in Reinhartz Station.

There she revolutionizes the home of Barnaby Dreary, rouses his drudge of a daughter from her despair, profits tidily by his own fatal fall from the roof of the Methody meetin' house and departs at the end on no less elegant and satisfying an arm than that of the Governor of Pennsylvania. It is an immensely entertaining rôle, which goes up in Mrs. Fiske's gallery not with Tess and Lona and Rebecca, but side by side with Mrs. Bumpstead-Leigh.

If Mrs. Fiske runs away with the play it is not because no others do good work. John Cope is capital as Barnaby Dreary, Madeline Delmar does charmingly as little Barnabetta, John Daly Murphy is amusing, and Robert Stowe Gill has his good moments.

But the play is Mrs. Fiske's. If, for a few hours, you would sit chuckling at the feet of the most brilliant comedienne of the American stage, if, as the Pennsylvania Dutch would put it, you feel for the sight of her in a scanty play, but a congenial rôle, why, then, you ha' a dare to go. Spare your hat with the check-room boy at the Gaiety. The first matinee is this afternoon.

TO ADVISE SITE FOR MASQUE.

Committee Named by Shakespeare Tercentenary Directors.

The Directors of the celebration who are planning an elaborate Shakespeare tercentenary celebration and masque to be held in May met yesterday afternoon at the committee headquarters at 10 East Forty-third Street to consider the selection of a site for the celebration. A number of sites were suggested, including several parks, and at the conclusion of the meeting a Site Committee was appointed to give the subject further consideration. This committee is headed by Mrs. Mary Austin, and the following were invited to serve on it: Mrs. Philip Lydig, Miss Lillian Wald, Cranston Brenton, Jules Guerin, Ernest Felxotto, and Augustus Thomas.

At the meeting yesterday it was announced that the Directorate had been enlarged to include Professor Allen Abbott of Teachers College, Dr. William E. Bohn of the Ethical Culture Society, Cranston Brenton, Mrs. August Dreyer, Max Eastman, Mrs. Simeon Ford, Howard Kyle, Mrs. Lydig, W. Forbes Morgan, Jr., Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, Miss Florence Overton, Professor Edmund B. Southwick, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, and Rabbi Joseph Silverman. Miss Mary Porter Beegle is the Chairman. Most of these persons were present at yesterday's meeting.

AMERICAN STRAND TO QUIT.

English Ban on Metal Shipment Causes Magazine's Suspension.

Announcement was made yesterday by William Phillips Dodge, editor of the American edition of the Strand Magazine, a London publication, that the American edition would be discontinued with the February number. This step would be taken, he said, because the ban put upon the exportation of all metals by the British Government made it impossible to obtain the plates from which the English edition was published. The increased cost of publication, under these conditions, in this country, was considered prohibitive by the London publishers, George Newnes, Ltd.

The English edition will continue publication, but will not be on sale in this country, according to a notice to be published in the February number. It was said yesterday, however, that American interests were negotiating with the owners of the magazine, and that steps might be taken shortly to continue its publication here under other auspices.

FRENCH ACT 'ARSENE LUPIN.'

Edgar Becman in the Title Role of Famous Thief of Fiction.

Lucien Bonheur's company of French players is appearing in the play, "Arsene Lupin," by Francis de Croisset and Maurice le Blanc, at the Theatre Français this week. This is the first time the play dealing with the exploits of the famous thief of fiction has been acted here in the language in which it was originally written. In August, 1909, shortly after the melodrama had thrilled Paris, it was produced in English in the Lyceum with William Courtenay in the rôle of Lupin, the notorious criminal, who masqueraded as the Duke de Charmerace while he committed his daring thefts. Sidney Herbert was the Guerchard of the Lyceum cast, and Doris Keane and Beverly Sitgreaves played the respective rôles of Sonia and Victoire.

The French players give a meritorious performance of the melodrama, which is absorbing in spite of its obvious improbabilities. The perofformance of Edgar Becman in the rôle of Lupin is particularly fine. In Mr. Becman this little band of foreign artists has gained an actor of much grace and skill. It is a delight to hear him speak, so perfect is his enunciation, and to observe with what economy of effort a master of his medium can obtain his desired effects. Claude Benedict gives an excellent characterization of Guerchard, Yvonne Garrick plays Sonia, and Blanche Dufresnay is the Victoire.

STRINDBERG PLAY SERIES.

Poet's Widow to Give "Easter" First Under Stage Society Auspices.

A series of August Strindberg's plays, including several unpublished dramas, is promised to New York by Mme. Strindberg, widow of the poet. By arrangement with Mme. Strindberg, and under her personal direction, as the first of these productions "Easter" will be presented by the Stage Society under the auspices of its President, Mrs. William Astor Chanler, on Feb. 14. "Easter" is characteristic of Strindberg's most delicate and intimate art.

The production will be staged here exactly as it was staged in Stockholm, where more than 200 performances were given at the Strindberg Theatre under the poet's own direction. Both spirit and tradition will be faithfully adhered to.

The performance will have the twofold interest that, while the play itself serves to reveal the creative personality of August Strindberg in an entirely new and startling light, Mme. Strindberg's production will bring Americans into direct touch with his practical idea of a new and intimate art of the theatre. Strindberg, who in his youth was the originator of the little theatre, has ever since remained the pioneer in whose footsteps the Antoine (Paris), Gordon Craig, Stanislavski and Reinhardt have followed.

BLINN TO HAVE A THEATRE.

Will Head a Repertory Playhouse, and So Will Conway Tearle.

Announcement was made yesterday that Holbrook Blinn would be in charge of a repertory company here next season. Philip Goodman of 1,261 Broadway said that Mr. Blinn would become director of a theatre, to be known as the Holbrook Blinn Theatre. He said an offer had been made to build a theatre for the purpose, which would be rented by the company, but whether this would be done or some playhouse already built would be leased had not been definitely decided. If a theatre were built, it would be situated above Forty-seventh Street, off Broadway.

Mr. Blinn will have complete charge of the theatre and will try some novel ideas in running it. Mr. Goodman laid particular stress on the fact that the theatre was not a revival of the New Theatre and he denied that any of the group of men associated with the playhouse in Central Park West had anything to do with the project.

'GOYESCAS' PREMIERE JAN. 28

Granados's Opera to be Sung in Spanish at the Metropolitan.

The date and the cast for the first performance on any stage of Enrique Granados's Spanish opera, "Goyescas," have been announced at the Metropolitan Opera House. The premiere will take place on Friday evening, Jan. 28, and the singers will be Anna Fitziu, who has not yet been heard at the institution; Flora Perini, Giovanni Martinelli, and Giuseppe de Luca. The work will be sung in Spanish, which tongue has never before been used at the Metropolitan for an opera performance. The composer and the librettist, Fernando Periquet, who came to this country for the production, have been assisting Gaetano Bavagnoli, the conductor, at rehearsals. Spanish dances are an important part of the opera, and will be done here by Rosina Galli and Giuseppe Bonfiglio.

The other operas of next week will be "Tristan und Isolde" on Monday evening, with the reappearance of Mme. Gadski; "Der Rosenkavalier" on Wednesday, "Boris Godunoff" on Thursday, "La Traviata" at the Saturday matinée, and "Lohengrin" on Saturday evening. Eddy Brown, violinist, will be the special soloist for this Sunday evening, with Mabel Garrison and Giuseppe de Luca singing.

Bauer and Casals in Joint Recital.

Harold Bauer, pianist, and Pablo Casals, cellist, gave another joint recital at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. The program comprised Beethoven's Sonata in A, the same composer's "Variations on a Theme by Mozart," Saint-Saëns's Sonata in C minor, and Cesar Franck's Sonata in A, which is generally heard played by violin and piano. The playing of this pair is well known as an example of the best there is in its field and the appearance yesterday suggested no particular comment that has not already been made, except, perhaps, a word of appreciation for the deeply moving performance of Franck's sonata, marked by clear insight into the many beauties of that work.

Margulies Trio Plays Again.

The Adele Margulies Trio, consisting of Adele Margulies, pianist; Leopold Lichtenberg, violinist, and Alwin Schroeder, 'cellist, gave its second concert of the season at Aeolian Hall last night. The program comprised Saint-Saëns's Trio in F, Op. 18, Beethoven's Sonata in A for 'cello and piano, and Georg Schumann's Trio in F, Op. 25. This work was performed for the first time in New York last night.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Beginning today a midweek matinee will be added to the regular performances of "The Weavers" at the Garden.

The annual dinner of the Playwrights' Club will be held Friday night at Keen's Chop House, in West Forty-fourth Street. Augustus Thomas will be the principal speaker, and Robert Stodart, President of the club, will preside.

Ramsey Wallace, who has just returned from London, where he played the principal rôle in "Kick In," has been engaged by E. A. Weil for "The Co-respondent," which will be given its first performance in Stamford next week. Mary Lawton and George W. Howard are other additions to the cast.

Blanche Bates and Bruce McRae will appear in a one-act comedy, entitled "The Interrupted Honeymoon," at the benefit for the Actor's Fund in the Forty-fourth Street Theatre, Friday night of next week.

Marion Harris and Paul Frawley, entertainers who come out of the West, will make their first New York appearance in the new Ziegfeld "Midnight Frolic," above the New Amsterdam, Monday night.

Arrangements were made yesterday for one of the largest theatre parties of the year. It will take place Friday night of next week, when 1,850 visiting representatives of the Metropolitan Life will see the Hippodrome show.

Gaby Deslys will wear some special gowns at the Globe matinees beginning this afternoon, the styles indicating the Spring and Summer modes.

RUSSIAN BALLET IN A PASTORAL WORK

"L'Apres-Midi d'un Faune," a Vaguely Fascinating Episode, Given at the Century.

CHARMING STAGE PICTURE

"Prince Igor" Dances Splendidly Express Barbaric Effect—Performances of Principals Spirited.

The Diaghileff Russian Ballet gave its second performance in this country at the Century Theatre last night. The new works offered were "L'après-midi d'un faune," a "choreographic picture" based on the Prelude of that name the composer Debussy wrote, and the Polovtsian dances which form an important part of Act II. of Borodine's opera "Prince Igor." There were repetitions of "L'Oiseau de Feu" and "Scheherazade" of the opening night's bill.

"L'après-midi d'un faune" is a vaguely-fascinating pastoral episode with an ending which would not have been thought of except in the spirit of those who will not be satisfied unless they are improving upon accepted notions. The accepted notion of a pastoral is that it shall be, above all things, expressive of simplicity and innocence. Nijinsky, who devised this episode, introduced the complexity of passion and found, or seemed to find, that Debussy's music painted lust.

If you accept the basis, "L'après-midi d'un faune" is a pretty enough ballet. Bakst has designed a charming stage picture in which the faun and seven nymphs disport themselves. Disport is perhaps rather the conventional than the apposite phrase in this case, for the figures move deliberately and always in fine poses of an antique Greek vase. The face turned profile and the peculiar angle of arms and legs were very characteristic and effective.

The dances from "Prince Igor" were splendidly suggestive as to the scenery and costuming of Roehrich, which caught and expressed a fine barbaric effect. As was the case with the production of the same ballet for the first time a few weeks ago at the Metropolitan Opera House there were ascending columns of smoke from some of the tents. These, remaining fixed and immovable throughout the action, as no real smoke ever did, suggested the query as to whether a scenic setting is devised especially to be aimed at a momentary picture when the curtain first goes up.

The dances of Mlles. Tchernikowa and Pflanz and of M. Boim, as well as those of the various groups into which the subordinate members of the ballet were divided, were spirited and pictorial, but was not overpowering, however, perhaps because advance laudation had built up an imaginary picture impossible to be lived up to. In fact, the recent production at the Metropolitan, though inferior as to setting and costuming, had more real thrill in its savagery than this one, especially to the extent it was provided there by individual dancers and their contrast with the group work.

The repetitions of "L'Oiseau de Feu" and "Scheherezade" had all the effect they made known on the opening night. The dramatic splendor of the latter did not perhaps receive its full share of attention in this place yesterday. In some ways it is the best thing the organization does, and the manner in which Bakst and Fokine have adapted the action to the music is worthy of special notice. The orchestra repeated its fine work last night.

VALUE SCHIEFFELIN ESTATE.

Mother of Mrs. Bruce Ismay Gives Equal Legacies to Five Children.

Mrs. Julia M. Schieffelin, mother of Mrs. Bruce Ismay, left a net estate of $884,861, according to the appraisal of Transfer Tax Appraiser Kopp. The children—George R. D.; Mrs. Julia F. Ismay, wife of J. Bruce Ismay; Mrs. Matilda C. Ismay, wife of Charles Bower Ismay; Mrs. Margaret H. Trevor, wife of Henry G. Trevor, and Miss Sarah Dorothy Schieffelin—are made the residuary legatees, each share being appraised at $123,904. They also received proportionate shares of the personal effects.

The listed assets were: Realty appraised at $600,487; bank deposits, $2,491; personality, including jewelry, $25,388; accrued income from the estate of Isaac C. Delaplaine, her father, $465; and stocks, bonds, and rents, $87,211.

George S. Trevor, a grandson, was to get $3,000, and Mrs. Florence Fish, a sister, $685.

The realty listed included: 8 East Forty-fifth Street, appraised at $125,000; 22 West Fifty-second Street, $110,000; Cryder Cottage at Southampton, L. I., $25,000; 20 acres of vacant land at Southampton, $12,000; half interest in 294 Fifth Avenue, $92,500; half interest in 89 Gold Street, $32,500; half interest in 93 Gold Street, $7,250; one-half alley plot in Gold Street, $3,500; half interest in 152-54 Canal Street, $18,000; a third interest in 273 Fifth Avenue, $66,000; and a fractional interest of $90,000 in 867-69 Broadway.

The personalty included the following paintings: "Mountain Scene," by Verbockhoven, appraised at $1,000; "Barbara Villiers," attributed to Sir Peter Lely, $400; "Hon. Henry Wood," attributed to Sir Thomas Lawrence, $350; a "Highland Scene," attributed to Teniers and Van Udek, $400; "portrait," attributed to Francis Wheatley, $350; portrait of lady, unsigned, but attributed to Sir Peter Lely, $500; "Lord Dundonald," attributed to Gainsborough, $500.

ARTIST TRAPS DR. JACOBI.

Physician's Hand in Pocket as He Criticises That Feature of Portrait.

A story of Dr. Abraham Jacobi is told by Harriet W. Frishmuth, the sculptor, who is showing a bas relief of the veteran physician at the exhibition of nine women artists, opening at the Arlington Galleries this week. The relief is a replica in miniature of a life-sized one. The figure is three-quarter length and gives a profile view with the left hand in the coat pocket. Dr. Jacobi was delighted with it. He said it was the best portrait he had ever had made, but he criticised one point:

"I like everything but the hand in the pocket," he told the artist. "I never put my hand in my pocket."

"Where is your hand now, Dr. Jacobi?" queried Miss Frishmuth.

He looked down. The left hand was in his pocket as the artist had portrayed it.

TO FULFIL FREEDMAN'S WILL

Bill Offered to Incorporate Home for the Distressed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The incorporation of the Andrew Freedman Home is authorized by a bill introduced today by Senator Ogden L. Mills, and Assemblyman Abram Ellenbogen, both of New York. Andrew Freedman, the financier, left a large part of his estate for the establishment of a home for persons of both sexes who have met with reverses and are dependent upon friends. There are no restrictions of race or religion.

American Society Honors Hoover.

At the annual meeting of the American Society held at the Lawyers' Club yesterday afternoon these Directors were elected for 1916: Justice Edward W. Hatch of New York, W. O. Hart of New Orleans, Colonel T. M. Carrington of Richmond, Va., General Leonard Wood, Walter S. Allerton, United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, and former Senator Lafayette Young of Iowa were made members of the Executive Committee. The Board of Directors has created a membership roll of honor for Americans rendering especially distinguished service at home or abroad. By common consent the first name to be placed upon this roll was that of Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the Belgian Relief Committee.

$50,000,000 SPENT ON LONG ISLAND R. R.

Henry Tatnall Testifies Prior to Suit Against the Pennsylvania.

MOVE TO SEPARATE LINES

Stockholders Want to Find Out Just How Much Money Was Paid Out for Improvements.

By order of Justice Philbin of the Supreme Court Henry Tatnall, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and its fiscal officer, has testified before trial of the suit of certain Directors of the Long Island Railroad Company against the former company for an accounting. He said that the Pennsylvania had spent $50,000,000 improving the Long Island road. The plaintiffs are Dick Brothers & Co., brokers, acting for themselves and other stockholders of the Long Island Company. They have sued the Pennsylvania Company to discover just how much money was spent by it in improving and bettering the Long Island Company, and for a cancellation of the debt, said to be due the Pennsylvania by the Long Island, above a reasonable charge for such improvements and betterments.

The plaintiffs also want canceled the agreement that was made between the Pennsylvania Tunnel and Terminal Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Long Island Company, which gave to the latter road trackage rights between the Sunnyside yards and the Pennsylvania station in Manhattan. The plaintiffs on behalf of the stockholders of the Long Island Company ask the court to remove all the Directors of that road on the ground that they have been wasteful and extravagant, so that steps may be taken to restore the Long Island road as an independent concern conducted in the interests of its stockholders, instead of in the interests of the defendant company.

In his petition asking for the order compelling Mr. Tatnall to testify before trial, Mr. Dick said that the plaintiffs expect to prove, either through Mr. Tatnell or through others, that the Pennsylvania acquired 136,958 shares, or 56 per cent. of the stock of the Long Island Company in 1909, in excess of the market price, and that this was done to enable it to carry out its designs, which were not in the interests of the Long Island Company. The petition also said that all of those who are Directors of the two roads have a greater stock interest in the Pennsylvania than in the Long Island, and that the policy pursued by them has resulted in exhausting the borrowing capacity of the latter company, and in making it an adjunct of the Pennsylvania Company through being its creditor to the extent of about $27,000. The Long Island Company has been placed in such a position, the petition said, that it can only pay its fixed charges by the credit extended to it by the Pennsylvania Company.

Mr. Tatnall has been Vice President of both the roads for a number of years, and he was the Treasurer of the Long Island until 1909. He owns 500 shares of the stock of that company, the bulk of which he bought in the open market. Testifying further, he said that all of the stock of the Long Island owned by the Pennsylvania, except 107 shares, was bought from Lewis Cass Ledyard and Charles Fratt & Co. at $50 a share. Concerning the holdings of the Pennsylvania stock by officials who are also Directors of the Long Island Company, Mr. Tatnall submitted a list. This showed that President Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania Company holds 4,500 shares, W. W. Atterbury 2,500, Percival Roberts, Jr. 7,483, and T. De Witt Cuyler 4,825.

Concerning the contract between the New Haven and Pennsylvania Railroads for the use of the New York Connecting Railroad of the Manhatta.n Beach branch of the Long Island Railroad, Mr. Tatnall said he didn't know that any officer of the Long Island was personally interested in the agreement. He also knew nothing as to the amount of freight that might be exchanged between the New Haven and the Pennsylvania Roads. He said that the Pennsylvania Company holds $12,000,000 worth of debentures and $14,000,000 demand notes of the Long Island Company, and he admitted that the notes could be called in at any time. He stated that the amount spent for improvements since the Pennsylvania got control of the Long Island Road was $50,000,000.

OFFERING SPRINGFIELD BODY

Renskorf, Lyon & Co. Put $750,000 8% Preferred on Sale at Par.

Renskorf, Lyon & Co. announced yesterday an offering at par of $750,000 8 per cent. cumulative and participating preferred stock of the new Springfield Body Corporation. The stock is redeemable at 200 at the option of the company after Jan. 1, 1917. This is the first offering of an authorized issue of $1,500,000 preferred stock.

The Springfield Body Corporation, a New York company, has taken over the Springfield Body Company, which was a Massachusetts corporation. The company manufactures collapsible automobile bodies. All of the common stock of the new company, amounting to $1,500,000, was issued to holders of the old stock in payment for the company. The proceeds of the sale of preferred stock will be utilized for the construction of a factory in Detroit which will supplement the plant now in operation at Springfield, Mass.

Walter L. Fry, President of the new company, said yesterday that the concern had obtained big contracts for the equipment of bodies for a number of popular makes of automobiles. The new preferred stock, he explained, would participate with the common after the payment of 8 per cent. on the latter.

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Young educated gentleman (Latin American) wishes to exchange English conversation for Spanish lessons with refined person. K 121 Times.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:20. MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. Barrie's "THE LITTLE MINISTER."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. at 2:20. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, "OUR MRS. McCHESNEY."

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15. A WISE INVESTMENT PAYS A PROFIT. HAPPINESS IS THE BEST OF ALL INVESTMENTS! RECORD DIVIDENDS ARE DECLARED NIGHTLY AND AT ALL MATINEES OF KLAW & ERLANGER'S PEERLESS PRODUCTION AROUND THE MAP. NIGHT OR MATINEE IT SURELY WILL REPAY!

After the Play Visit Also New Amsterdam Theatre, MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD. ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

GAIETY B'way, 46th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. FIRST MATINEE TODAY 2:15. MRS. FISKE in a new American Comedy, Erstwhile Susan

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way, 43d St. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:15. OTIS SKINNER in Henry Arthur Jones's Comedy, "Cock o' the Walk"

LIBERTY West 42d St. Evgs. 8 sharp. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2. JULIA SANDERSON, DONALD BRIAN, JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy, SYBIL

HUDSON W. 44 St. Curtain rises promptly Nights 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Estate of HENRY B. HARRIS, Mgt. FIRST POPULAR MATINEE TODAY. OLIVER MOROSCO UNCOVERS ANOTHER BIG HIT IN EDWARD CHILDS CARPENTER'S The Cinderella Man
"A delightful comedy that is always wholesome and pretty."—Times.
"Fragrant and fresh, like the clover in June. A fairy-like comedy of youth and love, light and laughter."—Herald.
"Admirably acted, admirably staged, and altogether so well done in the typical Morosco manner that it quite won its audience."—Sun.
"A play to delight. A fairy tale of today."—Tribune.
SEATS FOUR WEEKS AHEAD.

HARRIS West 42d St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Oliver Morosco presents a new romantic Farce, SADIE LOVE —with— MARJORIE RAMBEAU

FULTON W. 46th St. Evgs. 8:15. Last Week. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. Ralph Herz in Ruggles of Red Gap
***NEXT MONDAY SEAT SALE TOMORROW. ROSE STAHL IN A NEW COMEDY, MOONLIGHT MARY. By GEORGE V. HOBART.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Tues. 2:20. The Boomerang. EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

LONGACRE W. 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:30. Bryant 287. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6844. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. THE HOUSE OF GLASS. Mary Ryan and the Great All-American Cast.

ELTINGE West 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. POTASH AND PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. COMMON CLAY

GLOBE B'way and 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15. GABY DESLYS in "STOP, LOOK! LISTEN!"

8 1st THEATRE. THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL. Broadway & 51st St. Phone 3940 Schuyler. 1st Exclusive Uptown Showing Griffith-Ince-Sennett TRIANGLE FILM PLAYS. Direct from Knickerbocker Theatre. JOE JACKSON in "A Modern Enoch Arden," THOMAS JEFFERSON & NORMA TALMADGE in "The Missing Links." Splendid Vaudeville. NEW Program every Mon. & Thurs. MAT. TODAY, 10c & 15c. EVENINGS, 15c, 25c, 50c.

CARNEGIE HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:30. Captain Fortescue. Correspondent of London Telegraph, will tell from the Turkish side WHY THE ALLIES FAILED AT THE DARDANELLES. Moving Pictures, Colored Slides and the Animated Map. 25c to $1.50. Mgt. Pond Lyceum Bureau

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE. Broadway and 38th St. TRIANGLE PLAYS. BILLIE BURKE in "PEGGY." Under the direction of S. L. Rothapfel. Continuous Performance, 12:30 to 11 P. M. New Scale of Prices, 25c & 50c.

THE CHARITY BALL for the N. Y. Nursery and Child's Hospital will take place on Tuesday evening, February 1st, at the Waldorf-Astoria. Boxes to be had at 20 West 11th St. Tickets at 2 East 64th St., 327 West 76th St., 16 West 45th St. THE GUARANTY TRUST CO., 5th Ave. & 43d St.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY, 47 ST. Daily Mat., 25c to $1. EVA TANGUAY, FELYNE VERBIST, WM. MORRIS & CO., Laddie Cliff, Farber Girls, others.

COLONIAL MAT. DAILY. ADELAIDE & HUGHES, Jarrett & Kernell, Marshall Montgomery, others.

GARDEN 27th St., Mad. Ave. 4550 Mad. Sq. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.)—Sat. 2:15. EMANUEL REICHER'S TRIUMPH The Weavers

Strand B'way & 47 St. Noon to 11:30. 10 to 50c. HAZEL DAWN in "MY LADY INCOG." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, DUSTIN FARNUM.

VITAGRAPH 44th St., B'way Continuous. 15c, 25c & 50c. WM. COURTENAY in "The Island of Surprise." 1 to 11 P. M. & other pictures

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49 St., E. of B'way. CHARLES HOPKINS, MRS. HOPKINS. Telephone 1366 Circle. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Fri. & Sat., 2:30. Distinguished Resident Company in TREASURE ISLAND

Century Theatre. 62nd St. & Cent. Park West. Phone 8300 Columbus. DIAGHILEFF'S BALLET RUSSE. TWO WEEKS ONLY. Evenings 8:30. Saturday Matinee 2:30.
TONIGHT: Carnaval; L'Oiseau de Feu; Princesse Enchantee; Soleil de Nuit.
THURS.: Les Sylphides; Scheherazade; L'Apres-Midi d'un Faune; Prince Igor.
FRI.: Carnaval; Princesse Enchantee; Soleil de Nuit; Scheherazade.
SAT. MAT.: Les Sylphides; L'Apres-Midi d'un Faune; Prince Igor; Scheherazade.
SAT. EVE.: L'Oiseau de Feu; Princesse Enchantee; Carnaval; Soleil de Nuit.
NEXT AND LAST WEEK:
NEXT MON.: Le Pavilion d'Armide; Petrouchka; Les Sylphides.
TUES.: Thamar; L'Oiseau de Feu; L'Apres-Midi d'un Faune; Prince Igor.
WED.: Le Pavilion d'Armide; Petrouchka; Scheherazade.
Prices: $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $5. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Tonight at 8, Trovatore. Destinn, Matzenauer; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8, Magic Flute. Kurt, Hempel, Mason; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Fri. at 8, Prince Igor. Alda., Perini; Amato, Botta, Didur, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. Mat. at 2, Manon Lescaut. Alda; Caruso, Scotti, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Bavagnoli.
Sat. Eve. at 7:30, Sp'l Performance Meistersinger. Hempel, Matzfeld; Sembach, Well, Goritz, Reiss, Braun, Schlegel, Leonhardt. Cond., Bodanzky.
Next Mon. at 7:45, Tristan u. Isolde. Gadski, Matzenauer; Urlus, Well, Braun. Cond., Bodanzky.
Wed. at 8, Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Mason; Goritz, Well, Althouse. Cond., Bodanzky.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

FIFTH BILTMORE. Friday Morn. Musicale, Hotel Biltmore, Jan. 21 at 11. CARUSO. ANDRE TOURRET, MABEL GARRISON, LUCILE ORRELL. Seats and boxes now at Biltmore Box Office. Management R. E. JOHNSTON. Knabe Piano.

SYMPHONY. Society of New York. WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. Next Sunday Afternoon at 3. SOLOIST ERNEST HUTCHESON. BRAHMS, Symphony No. 3; Pupazzi (new, first time); F. SCHMITT; Concerto for Piano in G minor, SAINT-SAENS. Seats at Box Office and Room 1302, Aeolian Hall.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Eve., Jan. 25, at 8:15. FLONZALEY QUARTET. 50c. to $2. Management Loudon Charlton.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Jan. 22, at 3. PIANO RECITAL. Modern and Classical Program. LEO ORNSTEIN. STEINWAY PIANO. Mgt. M. H. HANSON.

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3. First Appearance in America of The WONDERFUL VIOLINIST EDDY BROWN. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Tomorrow (Thurs.) Aft. at 3. SONG RECITAL GEORGE HARRIS JR. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer, Aeolian Hall.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Aft., Jan. 24, at 3. PIANO RECITAL—PERCY Grainger. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Mon. Eve., Jan. 24, at 8:15. VIOLIN RECITAL by MAXMILIAN PILZER. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Knabe Piano Used.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., Jan. 21, at 3. PIANO RECITAL by HERMA MENTH. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

Hippodrome. Mgmt. Charles Dillingham. Matinee Daily BEST SEATS $1.00. Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 People. SOUSA & His BAND. Sensational Ice Ballet. Seats to $2. Mch. 1st. Staged by R. H. BURNSIDE. SUNDAY NIGHT With SOUSA. FAREWELL JOINT APPEARANCE OF Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle. America's Foremost Society Dancers, JULIA CULP—KATHLEEN PARLOW.

44TH ST. THEATRE.....SPECIAL ANNUAL ACTORS' FUND BENEFIT. Friday, Jan. 28th. Begins at 1:30. Prices 75c to $2.50. Boxes $15 to $25. A few special reservations $3.00, reserved by mail. Address Daniel Frohman, Lyceum Theatre.

Atop 44th St. Thea. AFTER THE THEATRE. Adm. $1 Nightly at 10:30 (Ex. Sun.) CASTLES in the Air and ICE PALACE. Supper & Dancing. Ten 4 to 6 Wed. and Sat. World Champion Ice Skaters. Adm. free to table d'hote Dinner, $1.50, & a la carte, 6 to 9. Skating at Tea, Dinner & Supper. Table reservations Din., Sup. Tel. 2935—Bryant.

Cort W. 48th St. Phone Bry. 46. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:15. The PrincessPat. BLOSSOM-HERBERT MUSICAL HIT. With ELEANOR PAINTER.

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25 &

PROFESSIONAL HANDICAP RACQUETS TOURNAMENT OPENS---SKATING IN THE PUBLIC PARKS

CHAMPION SOUTAR WINS AT RACQUETS

First Professional Handicap Tournament Held in America Starts Here.

EIGHT PLAYERS TO COMPETE

Victor Ellis and James Mullins of New York Defeated in First Two Matches Played.

The first professional handicap racquets tournament ever held in this country commenced at the Racquet and Tennis Club yesterday with an entry of eight of the leading players representing New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and Cleveland. The scratch player in the tournament is the world's champion, Jock Soutar of the Philadelphia Racquet and Tennis Club. The champion won his match yesterday, after overcoming a handicap of a hand, allotted to Victor Ellis of New York. Soutar won his match, 5—15, 15—12, 10—15, 15—6, 15—9. In the other match, Dave Gardner of Boston defeated James Mullins of New York, 10—15, 15—10, 15—10, and 15—4.

The other players in the tournament are W. J. Gray, Cleveland; William Newman, New York; Edward Rodgers, New York, and H. Boakes, Jr., Chicago. Newman and Gray will play in the first match this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock, and Rodgers and Boakes will meet in the second game at 5:30 o'clock.

Both matches yesterday furnished brilliant racquet play, which brought frequent applause from the gallery. The playing of Soutar was watched with keen interest, and the champion, although he has not fully recovered from an attack of the grip, many times baffled his opponent with wonderful strokes.

He covered the court with remarkable agility, and took the ball from all positions. There seemed to be no place on the side walls or back wall where Ellis put the ball that the champion was not able to get it. His backhand strokes were deadly swift, and his service at times was a great puzzle to the New York player.

The strong feature of Soutar's game yesterday was his remarkable placing, and he gained many of his aces in this manner. He was slightly off his game at times and overplayed the ball, making many misses during the match. Ellis gained applause several times by skillful placing, which left the champion at a disadvantage.

Ellis won the first game handily, and in the fourth hand scored nine aces by his service and placing. Soutar took the second game, but it was no easy task. He got a good start in the first hand with eight, and scored three more in the third hand. Ellis then rallied, and, although he scored five aces in the last hand, Soutar won out by a score of 15—12. Ellis came back strong in the third game, and won by a score of 15—10. Soutar's play improved thereafter, and he steadily overcame Ellis's handicap, and took the next two games easily, 15—8, 15—7.

James Mullins, the New York player, had to concede an allowance of three aces to Dave Gardner, and this handicap was too much for him to overcome. Mullins played an exceedingly fast game at the start and won by a score of 15—10. Thereafter, however, Gardner improved, and the New Yorker was not able to match his opponent's play.

The Bostonian took the next three games straight. In the second hand of the second game, by his swift service and splendid placing, he scored 10 aces, and won the game 15—10 in three hands.

Mullins gave Gardner a close argument in the third game, but was defeated 15—10. The last game was easy for the Bostonian, and Mullins was defeated 15—4. Gardner scored 26 aces by his opponent's misses, and also scored 14 aces by placing, to Mullins's 9. Gardner's service also gained him 15 aces, while Mullins gained 11. The summary:

Gardner-Mullins Match.

FIRST GAME.

Gardner	1	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	3—10
Mullins	3	0	2	4	2	1	1	0	1	1—15

SECOND GAME.

Gardner	1	1	0							4—15
Mullins	5	3	2							0—10

THIRD GAME.

Gardner	1	5	2	0	1	2	1			8—15
Mullins	4	0	1	2	0	2	0	1		0—10

FOURTH GAME.

Gardner	7	0	6	1	1					15—15
Mullins	3	0	1	0						4—4

Aces by service—Gardner, 15; Mullins, 11. Aces by placing—Gardner, 14; Mullins, 9. Aces by opponents' misses—Gardner, 26; Mullins, 12.

Soutar-Ellis Match.

FIRST GAME.

Soutar	3	1	0	1						5—15
Ellis	1	4	1	9						15—15

SECOND GAME.

Soutar	8	1	3	2	0	0	1			15—15
Ellis	0	7	1	1	3	1	5			12—12

THIRD GAME.

Soutar	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	1	1	2—10
Ellis	0	5	1	0	1	2	3	0	1	2—15

FOURTH GAME.

Soutar	2	1	0	4	0	2	1	0	3	2—15
Ellis	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1—6

FIFTH GAME.

Soutar	0	1	0	1	6	1	3	1	1	1—15
Ellis	0	1	0	1	1	1	3	0	2	—9

Aces by service—Soutar, 22; Ellis, 20. Aces by placing—Soutar, 19; Ellis, 14. Aces by opponent's misses—Soutar, 19; Ellis, 25.

REACH SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

Harvard Club Qualifies Two Players in Squash Tournament.

Players reached the semi-final round in the national Class B squash tennis tournament at the Heights Casino in Brooklyn yesterday, the Harvard Club qualifying two players, the Yale Club one, and the Heights Casino one. One match was played to complete the third round, John Munroe, Harvard Club, defeating Robert Abbott, Bridgeport University Club, 15—8, 15—13.

Four matches were played in the fourth round, T. A. E. Harris of the Harvard Club winning from Livingston Platt of the Yale Club after a hard match by the score of 15—9, 17—18, 15—9. John Munroe of the Harvard Club got into the semi-finals by winning his second match of the afternoon, in which he defeated J. W. Taussig of the Englewood Field Club, 15—2, 15—8. R. Catlin of the Heights Casino won his way to the semi-finals by defeating A. Scott of the Columbia Club, 15—11, 15—9. The summaries:

Third Round—John Munroe, Harvard Club, defeated Robert Abbott, Bridgeport University Club, 15—8, 15—13.

Fourth Round—T. A. E. Harris, Harvard Club, defeated L. Platt, Yale Club, 15—9, 17—18, 15—9; John Munroe, Harvard Club, defeated J. W. Taussig, Englewood F. C., 15—2, 15—8; A. H. Johnson, Yale Club, defeated J. T. Terry, Jr., Yale Club, 15—5, 15—7; R. Catlin, Heights Casino, defeated A. Scott, Columbia Club, 15—11, 15—9.

YANKEES STILL WANT BAKER

Willing to Pay $25,000 for Third Baseman, Says Captain Huston.

Captain T. L. Huston, who is now the purchasing agent of the Yankees, returned from Cincinnati yesterday where he signed Lee Magee. He stated that while the club was still in the market for "Home-Run" Baker, it did not intend to pay any such price as the Athletics have demanded for the slugging batsman.

"What the Athletics have asked for Baker," said Captain Huston yesterday, "practically amounts to $50,000, a price which we regard as very exorbitant. We have plans pending for other players, and are not so anxious to get Baker as we were before signing Magee. However, we are willing to pay a reasonable price for Baker. In fact, we would give $25,000 for him."

Captain Huston stated that the Yankees were not after Otto Knabe. Manager Donovan has no player on his club that he cares to drop to make way for the former manager of the Terrapins.

When the International League convenes here on Monday it is probable that the Newark Club will be sold. There are several men after it, including James R. Price, the former Boxing Commissioner, and Pat Powers of Newark. Mr. Powers made his offer for the club some time ago, but it has not been accepted. President E. G. Barrow has placed a price of $25,000 on the Newark franchise.

There is likely to be a mix-up over the Newark Club on account of the claims of several stockholders of the Newark Baseball and Amusement Company, which formerly owned the franchise. When they could not operate in Newark last season the franchise was declared forfeited. But now that the club is coming back from Harrisburg they will make an attempt to recover on the old stock which they hold. A number of Newark business men are organizing a new company, which may take over the franchise.

Jack Dunn of the Baltimore Club is not worrying about getting a baseball park, and three sites have been offered to him. Dunn refuses to operate at the Federal League Park in Baltimore.

Secretary John B. Foster of the Giants says that the New York Club is not worrying about the claim made by J. J. Lillis of the Indianapolis Club for Benny Kauff. Kauff jumped Lillis's club to join the Feds. Secretary Foster stated that the disposal of Kauff to organized ball was one of the details of the peace agreement between organized ball and the Federal League and as this agreement was signed by Thomas Chivington, President of the American Association, of which the Indianapolis Club is a member, any prior claim which the club might have has been overruled.

President Hempstead of the Giants yesterday received the following telegram from Bedford, Ill., where Catcher Bill Rariden spends the Winter:

"I received your telegram and surely am delighted to become a member of your club and to have the pleasure of playing under the management of John J. McGraw.

(Signed) "WILLIAM RARIDEN."

The commission appointed by the National Association of Minor Leagues will meet here next Monday to decide the fate of baseball in New England. The commission consists of President Tim Murnane of the New England League, President Edward G. Barrow of the International League, and John H. Farrell, Secretary of the National Association. James O'Rourke of Bridgeport will represent the Eastern Association. The New England baseball men have given up the idea of trying to amalgamate, and if the Eastern Association can give assurance that they are able to run their league this season, the commission will give its consent. If not, the best cities on the Eastern Association circuit and the New England circuit will probably merge.

MUST ASK FOR WAIVERS.

Consolidated Clubs Instructed in Disposing of Players.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 18.—The consolidated Chicago National League Club and the Chicago Federal League Club and the consolidated American League and the St. Louis Federal League Clubs will be required in disposing of their players to a club of an opposite major league, or to any club of a lower classification than a major league, to secure waivers as is provided for by the rules and regulations now governing organized baseball. This ruling was made by the National Baseball Commission here today.

The commission in making this decision also issued a notice to all national agreement clubs, which read:

"Daily inquiries are received from national agreement clubs relative to the status of players who deserted them and played with Federal League teams.

"The right of the Federal League to such players, whether they violated contracts or refused to recognize reservations, is recognized and that league has full authority to dispose of them.

"If, however, such players are released outright by the Federal League the national agreement clubs which they deserted will have priority of right to their services, if they desire to secure them."

$450,000 FOR CARDINALS.

Owner Britton Quotes Price to H. F. Sinclair for St. Louis Club.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—Schuyler Britton, President of the St. Louis Nationals, has quoted a price on the franchise and on the playing field to Henry F. Sinclair of Tulsa, Okla., on his request. It is said it was approximately the same as that which was quoted to Phil Ball for the St. Louis Nationals before the latter bought the St. Louis Americans—$450,000.

Wants to Exchange Training Camp.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—An exchange of Spring training camps is the subject of negotiations between the New York Americans and the Boston Nationals, Manager George T. Stallings of the Braves said today that he wished to have the local team train again at Macon, Ga., instead of at Miami, Fla., where it has leased grounds for five years. Accordingly, he said, he had asked Captain Huston of the New York club, which leased the privileges at Macon after Boston abandoned that place last Spring, to enter an arrangement whereby the clubs would exchange camps or to allow both to train at Macon. In the latter event, he said, the Miami plant would be offered to another team.

SKATING IN CENTRAL AND PROSPECT PARKS

Crowds Flock to Lakes for First Time This Winter When Red Balls Go Up.

SKATING IN THE PARKS.

Van Cortlandt Park—Skating yesterday.
Central Park—Skating yesterday.
Prospect Park—Skating yesterday.

For the first time this year the lakes in Central, Van Cortlandt, and Prospect Parks were opened to skaters. Van Cortlandt Park lake has been opened since Saturday, but Park Commissioner Cabot Ward was the first official skater to venture on the ice at Central Park at noon yesterday. He did not hold this solitary position long, as a crowd of enthusiastic skaters soon took possession of the frozen surface. The ice was four and a half inches thick, according to official measurements, and extraordinarily hard, according to those who are not yet expert in the management of the glistening steel skates that were bought at Christmas. The small lake in Central Park at Fifty-ninth Street was reserved exclusively for women and children, and the large ones at Seventy-second Street, at 110th Street and the Harlem Mere and at 103d Street were open to all.

The crowds soon filled the skate houses, and late comers were putting on their skates as best they could, sitting on the bank, and in some cases on the ice. The myriad of skaters cut the the surface of the ice into a fine snow which obscured the cracks and imperfections in the ice, with disastrous results to speed and fancy experts.

The ice at Prospect Park is from four to six inches thick, and the red ball was ordered up yesterday morning. The Brooklyn skaters found a fine sheet of ice awaiting them, and the Park Department had made many improvements in the accommodations for the thousands that flocked to the lake. The large boathouse is being used as a refreshment establishment, and a new sectional checking building has been erected near-by. The rustic boathouse which was built last Spring on the other side of the lake on the peninsula was also thrown open to the skaters and used as a checking place for those who lived nearer that side of the lake. The cold north wind chilled the fingers and toes of old and young, and great quantities of hot coffee and steaming cocoa were consumed to counteract the weather's influence.

In addition to Prospect Park, there was skating at thirteen other ponds in Brooklyn under the direction of the Park Department. Many of these places have been open for some time, as they are for the most part shallow ponds that have been flooded for skating facilities. They are spread all over the borough, so that the various sections can be accommodated without going any considerable distance. The ponds are at Dyker Beach, McKinley Park, Highland Park, McCarren Park, Gravel Pit, City Park, Red Hook, Bushwick Playground, New Lots, Betsy Head, McKibben Park, Sunset Park, and Amersfort Park. According to the official estimate, there were more than 25,000 Brooklyn people out on, or down on, the ice yesterday.

The Manhattanites were not so enthusiastic yesterday, probably because there has been more skating in Manhattan and the Bronx than Brooklyn has enjoyed, but the crowd at Van Cortlandt Park was unusually small. At Central Park the lake was crowded almost to capacity, but the rinks around the city had a poor day. One reason why Van Cortlandt had only 5,000 skaters compared to the 25,000 that visited the lake last Saturday, is that the quality of the ice has deteriorated. The Park Department has been unable to solve the problem of either flooding or scraping the ice to get a fresh surface every day. The present surface is cut into snow and full of cracks.

The total number of skaters in all five boroughs of the city yesterday was estimated as well over 50,000.

SHORTAGE OF ICE SKATES.

Manufacturers Far Behind—Shoes Also at a Premium.

With the skating season now in full swing, there are many disappointed persons, both old and young, because of the shortage of skates and skating shoes, which amounts almost to an utter lack of them. Most of the larger skate dealers are entirely sold out of skates and are dependent upon the few they can get from the factories as fast as they are manufactured.

Dealers anticipated a larger season this year than ever before. Last year about 25,000 pairs of skates were sold, and it was expected that about six times as many would be sold this year. Because of the uncertainties upon which the skate trade depends, manufacturers were afraid to make too large a surplus, which might be difficult to dispose of if society's interest in skating vanished. Even the rink skating resulted in a larger trade than had been anticipated. And when the cold weather came, bringing outdoor skating in all the parks, the rush to buy skates was overwhelming.

For two weeks it has been almost impossible to buy skates at many of the larger stores. Certain sizes have been entirely sold out, and it has been difficult to get them in quickly, because the skates which were already in process of manufacture were in certain lots, many of which did not include the sizes demanded.

When persons found that they were unable to buy skates at the larger stores, and when subsequent trips to smaller dealers were also fruitless, they had to be content with leaving orders. Many of the retailers, however, are refusing to take any skate orders. This notice is posted in one of the stores: "From now on no more orders must be taken for skates or shoes we have not got in. Sell what we have and nothing more."

The shortage of many sizes of shoes is even more serious in the eyes of the skating public, for clamp skates are little used now that fancy skating has become the vogue. The shoes are even more difficult to get than the skates.

It is estimated that the amount of money spent for skates, shoes, sweaters, and costumes will total more than $3,000,000 this season.

Terse News of Sports

Athletic relations between the University of California and Stanford University, broken off early last Fall, have been resumed for six months. Stanford has agreed to bar freshmen from intercollegiate competition, the point that caused the split, and both accepted a scholarship standard for athletes. The agreement makes no mention of football. After the rupture California gave up Rugby and returned to the American game. Stanford continued Rugby, but the student body is said to favor changing to the American game.

The dates for the Grand Circuit meeting at Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2 to 14, as fixed by the stewards at their meeting in Cleveland recently, were ratified yesterday at the annual meeting of the Kentucky Horse Breeders' Association there. The Board of Directors was re-elected, and immediately authorized the twenty-seventh renewal of the Kentucky Futurity, at the same value as last year, $21,000. Edward A. Tipton of Lexington was elected President for the ensuing year.

Earl Eby, national junior half-mile champion, who has been attending the University of Chicago, has quit the Midway High School, and will attend the University of Michigan. Eby won the junior half-mile event at the Panama-Pacific championships in San Francisco last Summer.

Johnny Dundee and Joe Mandot, lightweights, have been matched for a twenty-round bout in New Orleans on Feb. 21. Freddie Welsh, lightweight champion, has agreed to meet the winner March 4, also in New Orleans.

It was announced yesterday that the Boston Nationals would play the Baltimore Internationals in practice games in Baltimore April 7 and 8.

The Williams College swimming team will engage in two meets this season, according to the schedule that has just been announced. On March 4 the Purple will oppose Wesleyan at Williamstown and on March 18 it will face Amherst at Amherst. As Brown has given up swimming as a sport this year, the regular Amherst-Brown-Williams triangular meet has been canceled. Last year the Williams team was not organized owing to the drought of water and the consequent want of a tank.

Billy Gibson insists that Joe Rivers must make 135 pounds ringside or he will not allow Benny Leonard to box him at the Harlem Sporting Club on Feb. 5.

Willie Ritchie and Ted Lewis will meet in their return match at Madison Square Garden on Friday night, Jan. 28. This word was received last night from St. Paul.

Yale and Princeton will play the first of their series of three hockey matches at the St. Nicholas Rink tonight. The New Haven men, it is said, have improved greatly since the Christmas vacation trip, when Yale was beaten twice by Princeton in Pittsburgh.

Johnny Ertle, who claims the bantamweight championship as a result of the referee disqualifying Kid Williams in the last bout between the two, has agreed to a return match at the Harlem Sporting Club. Whether the bout will take place rests now with Sam Harris, manager of Williams. Ertle demands that the bout be at 116 pounds ringside, while Harris has been holding out for 118 pounds.

Announcement was made yesterday by President Weeghman of the Chicago Nationals of the completion of the transfer of Bob Fisher, Ed Schorr, and "Polly" McLarry to the Los Angeles Baseball Club. It was reported several days ago that Frank Chance, former leader of the Chicago Nationals, was to get the men for his Los Angeles club. The new owner of the Chicago Nationals wants to add a right-hand pitcher to his club. It was reported that Mr. Weeghman had made an offer for Packard or Cullop of the Kansas City Federals and was also seeking an option on Seaton of the Brooklyn Federals.

A meeting of the Catholic Athletic League will be held at Holy Cross Lyceum on Friday night, at which arrangements for a handicap road race will be made. All Catholic clubs are invited to send delegates to the meeting.

Entries for the Millrose A. A. indoor games, which take place in Madison Square Garden next week, will close today. This early closing date was necessitated by the remarkably big entry received for the sports.

Nick Gianakopulos of the Millrose A. A., winner of the national cross-country championship, was guest of honor at a reception given in his behalf by the members of the Seventy-first Regiment. The big athlete was called upon to make a speech. He said: "Nick, he is the only man who ever beat Hannes Kolehmainen in a six-mile scratch race; three cheers for Nick." And then he sat down.

The Swimming Committee of the Metropolitan A. A. U. yesterday changed the date of the 220-yard championship, which will be contested in the New York A. C. tank, from Feb. 21 to Feb. 16. The preliminary trials will be held on Feb. 14 instead of Feb. 18. The change was made at the request of the N. Y. A. C. in order that Herbert Vollmer could compete. On Feb. 22 Vollmer will represent Columbia in an intercollegiate meet. The original date was chosen by the Swimming Committee without consulting the New York A. C.

Leach Cross and Johnny Harvey will box in the main event at the Manhattan A. C. tonight, and, judging from their encounter about six weeks ago, it is believed another fast contest will be waged. Harvey forced Cross to the limit in that battle and believes he can knock out the east side dentist tonight. Cross has trained hard for the event and will be in the best of condition when he enters the ring.

Hobey Baker, the star player of the St. Nicholas Skating Club's hockey team, is a victim of the grip, and it is feared that he will not be able to play with the team when it lines up against the strong Boston A. A. seven in Boston on Saturday night. Those two clubs are regarded as the contenders for the championship, and, with Baker out of the game, the Boston team will have a splendid chance of winning on Saturday.

FAST GAME PLAYED BY HARVARD CLUB

Bostonians Defeat Hockey Club of New York at St. Nicholas Rink by 6 to 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Harvard Club, Boston	2	0	1000
St. Nicholas S. C.	1	0	1000
Boston A. A.	1	0	1000
Crescent A. C.	0	2	.000
Hockey Club	0	2	.000

In a fast, clean game of hockey last night at the St. Nicholas Rink, the Harvard Club of Boston defeated the Hockey Club of New York by the score of 6 goals to 2, and took the lead in the Amateur League. At the start the Hockey Club team flashed a clever passing game that kept the puck dangerously near the Harvard cage for the first five minutes, but as the game progressed the New York team began to lose its speed and cleverness, and the stronger Harvard players easily drew away from them.

Phillips, the Harvard club rover, was the star of the game, with four of his team's six goals to the credit of his stick, and his aggressive work on the defense and offense was about 50 per cent. of the Harvard club play. Wanamaker was another tower of strength to the Boston team, and although he scored only one goal, he easily outskated any other player on the ice, and with Phillips at his heels carried the puck right through the Hockey Club seven on many occasions. For the Hockey Club, young Tom Howard was the star, and in every scrimmage he was either at the top or on the bottom.

At the start of the game the Harvard Club lured Lewis, the Hockey Club goal tender, out of position, but in the ensuing scrimmage the puck was shot behind the cage by a wild swing, and the situation was saved for the time being. The first score was made by Crovat for the Hockey Club in an even eight minutes, after a mix-up near the Harvard cage, and twenty-two seconds later Hicks, centre for Harvard, duplicated this feat at the other end of the rink and scored the goal for Harvard that tied the score. The next four minutes were full of action, with Wigglesworth fending off shots that were sent flying in his direction by Britton, Macdonell, and Howard of the Hockey Club. Howard drove one that seemed as if it would go through the Harvard goal keeper, and although Wigglesworth caught it in the pit of his stomach, he sent it flying out of danger before he doubled up with pain.

In a concerted attack on the Hockey Club cage, Wanamaker scored Harvard's second goal on the rebound, after Lewis had successfully warded off the attempts of Hicks and Phillips. Hicks added another goal to the Harvard total in 13:18 by sliding the puck in from the rear of the Hockey Club goal by a flank movement. Phillips made the last score in the first period practically unassisted. He caught the puck near the Harvard cage, and carried it down the ice through the Hockey Club seven like a whirlwind. He shot it past Lewis so fast that the goalkeeper never even made a stab at it. The period ended 4 goals to 1 in favor of the Harvard Club.

The Hockey Club seven began the second period with renewed vigor. Young Tom Howard dove for the puck behind the Harvard cage and was catapulted against the barrier, and Cutler, the Harvard cover point, was tumbled so often that he seemed to spend most of his time sliding along the ice. Phillips took a wild swing from near midrink and added another goal to the Harvard total after 3 minutes and 2 seconds of play. This was a further incentive to the Hockey Club to play harder, and the game became wild and woolly in a short time. Jimmy Britton, playing cover point for the Hockey Club, lay in wait for Phillips as he sped down the ice and took a healthy swing at the Harvard player, for which he was given a three-minute vacation. Cutler of Harvard was dumped four times in two minutes, and Howard and Wanamaker collided head on while going full tilt. Howard scored for the Hockey Club in 10:17 with a shot from midrink, and this was the last score the Hockey Club got. Phillips got the same kind of a goal for Harvard in 11:48, and the remainder of the game was spent in wild skating and rough tripping on all sides. Britton was ruled off again, and Clifford of Harvard was given two enforced rests for tripping and slashing. The work of Wigglesworth on the defense for Harvard in the second period was of the spectacular order. The line-up:

Harvard Club.	Positions.	Hockey Club.
Wigglesworth	Goal	Lewis
Claflin	Point	Howard
Cutler	Cover point	Britton
Phillips	Rover	Macdonell
Hicks	Centre	Smith
Wanamaker	Left wing	Crovat
Clifford	Right wing	O'Keefe

First goal, for Hockey Club, by Crovat in 8:00; second goal, for Harvard Club, by Phillips in 8:22; third goal, for Harvard Club, by Wanamaker in 12:45; fourth goal, for Harvard Club, by Hicks in 13:18; fifth goal, for Harvard Club, by Phillips in 13:34; (second period) sixth goal, for Hockey Club, by Howard in 10:17; seventh goal, for Harvard Club, by Phillips in 11:48. Penalties: First period—Cutler, Harvard Club, 3 minutes, for tripping; second period—Clifford, Harvard Club, 3 minutes, for tripping, and 3 minutes, for slashing; Britton, Hockey Club, 3 minutes, for slashing, and 3 minutes, for throwing his stick. Referee—A. Smith, Crescent A. C. Assistant referee—H. Thompson, St. Nicholas. Goal umpires—R. Young, Hockey Club; R. Hardy, Harvard Club. Timers—J. J. Crocker and W. Roach.

CHICAGO GOLFER LEADS.

L. M. Stumer Wins Qualifying Round at Palm Beach, with 80.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Jan. 18.—The first round of the New Year golf tournament to be followed weekly by five other annual tournaments, was played today with a small field and no close contests. L. M. Stumer, Chicago, yesterday won the qualifying round in 80, and V. C. Longley, Wannamolsset, was runner-up with 82.

F. D. Frazier, Essex Country Club, who today won from A. Shumway, Ridgewood, played out in 36 and had two unplayed fours for a thirty-eight on the return journey, which was the best play of the day. The scores:

First Division.—L. M. Stumer, Chicago, beat B. H. Kroger, Cincinnati, 3 and 2; A. F. Huston, Whitemarsh, beat S. C. Jones, New York, 2 and 1; F. D. Frazier, Essex Country, beat A. Shumway, Ridgewood, 7 and 2; F. C. Vandusen, Minkahda, beat D. C. Murray, Utica, 3 and 2; William Thaw, 3d, Lakewood, beat Hal Williams, South Shore, 3 and 2; H. K. Bolton, Lake Forest, won from F. B. Trout, Lancaster, by default; J. R. Hall, New York, beat R. E. Gibson, Toronto, 3 and 2; V. C. Longley, Wannamoissett, beat C. M. Ranson, Buffalo Country, 4 and 3.

Tin Whistlers' Golf Winners.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 18.—Playing in groups of three, the Tin Whistles today continued their six-point scoring system golf competition. There were nine groups, and the winners of each will proceed tomorrow with the elimination of fellow members. Following are today's group winners, their handicaps, and points scored: The Rev. T. A. Cheatham, Pinehurst, 9, 54; A. Aborn, Montclair, 10, 47; Robert Hunter, Weeburn, 8, 46; Dr. M. W. Marr, Woodland, 14, 45; C. L. Becker, Woodland, 9, 39; H. H. Treadwell, Dunwoodie, 24, 42; C. F. Lancaster, Woodland, 14, 43; J. T. Newton, Tuxedo, 28, 51; T. A. Ashley, Woodland, 10, 43.

AHEARN KNOCKED OUT.

Mike Gibbons Stops Brooklyn Boxer in First Round.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 18.—Mike Gibbons of St. Paul knocked out Young Ahearn of Brooklyn in the first round of their scheduled ten-round bout here tonight.

The fight had been in progress about a minute and a half when Gibbons worked his opponent over to one corner, and with a smashing right swing to the jaw sent him to the floor for the count.

Ahearn raised himself slightly at the count of four, but his eyes closed again and his head struck the floor. Seconds carried him to his corner, and it was three minutes before he regained consciousness. The thousands of fans howled and scores rushed into the ring and carried Gibbons away on their shoulders. Ahearn weighed in at 154¾ pounds ringside and Gibbons at 155½.

CURLEY TO SIGN MORAN.

Promoter of Willard Bout Says the Fight Will Be Held in Open Air.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 18. — Jess Willard, heavyweight champion of the world, who last night signed an agreement to box Frank Moran of Pittsburgh in a ten-round fight in New York between April 10 and 22, started today to condition himself for the contest. Willard went to Excelsior Springs, Mo., and it is there he intends to do some of the preliminary training, which will include light road work and perhaps boxing.

Jack Curley, who is promoting the fight, is on his way to New York to get Moran's signature to the contract.

The articles of agreement, which give Willard $32,500 or the privilege of 45 per cent. of the gate receipts after the State tax is deducted and 51 per cent. of the motion picture rights, stipulate that unless Moran is signed by Feb. 1 the contract becomes void. The contract also calls for Willard's appearance in New York City at least thirty days before the fight.

Curley stated that he intends to hold the fight in the open air.

50 MILES AN HOUR AERO SLED

Lawrence Frick Tries Out Proal Icecraft at Red Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 18.—Pierre A. Proal's aero sled was tried out by Lawrence Frick on the North Shrewsbury River today and attained a speed of close to fifty miles an hour. With the sharpening of the runners and some tuning up tomorrow, Mr. Proal expects to make faster time. Races are being arranged between aero sleds and ice yachts.

Daniel Asay, a veteran ice yachtsman, launched his Gull today, and Captain James Weaver will put his ice yacht Kitty on the ice tomorrow, when Reuben White will also try out I. T. Straus's Silver Heels. The championship ice yacht Imp, also owned by Mr. Straus, will be put in racing trim Friday, when it is expected the first race of the season—the Commodore's Pennant event—will be sailed under the auspices of the North Shrewsbury Ice Yacht Club.

The Independent Club members are also tuning up their fliers in preparation for their first race Saturday. Some of the smaller ice boats and many skaters were out today. A sheet of ice five inches thick covers the river.

The Fair Haven Club ice boats are being put in commission for cup racing, and some interesting events will be held between the fourth and fifth class yachts of the North Shrewsbury, Independent, and Fair Haven Clubs, the feature race being for the State Pennant.

ONE DRAW IN CHESS.

Capablanca, Janowski, and Kostic Among the Winners.

Although play was again necessary in the evening session of the Rice Memorial Chess Masters' Tournament, the second round of which was contested at the rooms of the Manhattan Chess Club, yesterday, all seven of the games were disposed of and there were no adjournments, as in the first round, when four were held over for completion at the Manhattan Chess Club this afternoon.

The favorites for chief honors all won yesterday, Capablanca defeating Banks, the draughts champion, Janowski scoring at the expense of Black, of Brooklyn, and Kostic winning from Kupchik, the State champion. The other winners were Oscar Chajes, who defeated Tenenwurzel, F. K. Perkins, who won from Fox, and J. Rosenthal, who outplayed Hodges. The only drawn game of the round was between J. Bernstein and A. Schroeder, the latter being a pawn ahead in a rook and pawn ending. The summary:

WHITE.		BLACK.	
Boards.			
1—Banks	0	Capablanca	1
2—Chajes	1	Tenenwurzel	0
3—Fox	0	Perkins	1
4—Kupchik	0	Kostic	1
5—Bernstein	½	Schroeder	½
6—Hodges	0	Rosenthal	1
7—Janowski	1	Black	0

The openings: 1, Ruy Lopez; 2, Queen's pawn; 3, Petroff defense; 4, Queen's pawn; 5, four knights; 6, Queen's pawn; 7, Irregular.

WINNERS AT BILLIARDS.

George T. Moon, Jr., defeated Clyde B. Terry by a score of 200 to 141 last night at the Morningside Billiard Academy in the second game for the play-off of a triple tie for second place in the Class C amateur tournament. As Terry was also beaten by Irving I. Lewine, he is eliminated from the competition, which narrows down to the deciding game tonight between Moon and Terry.

Joseph Stone, New York's representative in the Interstate Three-Cushion Billiard League, defeated Clarence Jackson of Detroit last night at Thum's Academy by a score of 50 to 39. Stone was able to break up the safety play of the Detroit billiardist by brilliant execution, several times taking six or seven cushions for his shot. Stone made high runs of 6 and 7, while the best that Jackson could cluster was 3. The game went to seventy-six innings.

Firmin Casignol had little difficulty in defeating Welker Cochran at Maurice Daly's Academy last night, the score of the 18.2 match being 300 to 99. The French expert made a high run of 121, and established an average of 25. Cochran's average was 9, and his high run 20.

Boxing Bill Against Decisions.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Senator Joseph, Democrat of New York today introduced a bill which would prohibit any referee of the State Athletic Commission or any member of a club holding a boxing match to render any decision. The bill makes into law the decision of the Athletic Commission against the rendering of decisions in prize fights, and is understood to have the indorsement of Governor Whitman, who has approved the recent ruling by the Athletic Commission that there would be no decisions in fights in this State.

White Knocks Out Azvedo.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 18.—Charlie White knocked out Joe Azvedo in the first round tonight, of what was scheduled to be a twelve-round bout.

YALE BASKET BALL VICTORY OVER PENN

Elis Climb Out of Last Place in League by Winning, 18 to 17, at New Haven.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Pennsylvania	2	1	.667
Princeton	1	1	.500
Columbia	1	1	.500
Yale	1	1	.500
Dartmouth	1	1	.500
Cornell	1	2	.333

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 18.—Yale's 18-to-17 victory was enough tonight to lift the Elis from last place in the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League, to reduce the lead of University of Pennsylvania, and to administer to the Quakers their first defeat of the season.

The Yale crowd was alarmed in the final minute of play, for the visitors had reduced the Eli lead of 10 to 5 when the first half closed to an even score at 13-all in the middle of the second half.

Yale's pluck and the urging of Captain Charley Taft inspired the Eli five for a rally which ran the score up to 17 to 14, which lead was fading away when time had almost elapsed.

With 11 points on his combined baskets from the floor and fouls Captain McNichol starred for both teams. During the first half he scored every point registered by the Quakers. Yale's scoring was evenly distributed, but the brunt of the Eli attack was borne by Joe Weiner and the most stubborn defensive game was exhibited by Captain Taft. Pennsylvania's five played without a substitution, and Yale made one change during the last three minutes of play of Baker for Olsen. The game was one of the cleanest ever played here, no member of either team exceeding the four-foul limit. The line-up:

Yale.	Position.	Pennsylvania.
Olsen	Left forward	Martin
Weiner	Right forward	Williamson
Taft	Centre	Jeffori
Mallon	Left guard	McNichol
Kinney	Right guard	Jones

Goals from floor—For Yale, Kinney, Mallon, Taft, Weiner, (3.) Olsen; for Pennsylvania, McNichol, (2.) Jones, Jefford, Williamson. Goals from fouls—Kinney, 4; McNichol, 7. Referee—Tom Thorpe, Columbia. Umpire—Carl Reed, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. Time of halves—Twenty minutes each.

TIGERS MODIFY SCHEDULE.

Princeton Drops Gridiron Battles with Syracuse and Rutgers.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 18.—The promise of radical changes in Princeton's football schedule for next year was substantiated in the list announced this afternoon by Manager Newton Bevin. Of the usual eight games on the schedule, four are with teams that did not play against the Tigers last year. Holy Cross, North Carolina, Tufts, and Bucknell are newcomers, while Lafayette, Dartmouth, Harvard, and Yale retain their places. Of the new colleges, Bucknell played Princeton the year before last, but could not arrange a date last season.

The keynote of the changes is seen in the fact that while Rutgers and Syracuse had to be dropped, there was no room in the schedule for other strong teams. The authorities felt themselves compelled to arrange a

531,302 OF EUROPE'S STEEL SHARES SOLD

496,433 of U. S. Steel Common and 34,869 of Preferred Returned to Us in 1915.

46% LET GO IN 21 MONTHS

Only Countries Buying During the War Are Austria, Canada, and Italy, Who Invest in Preferred.

Foreign holdings of United States Steel common stock last year declined from 1,193,064 to 696,631 shares, a recession of 41.6 per cent. In the same period the preferred stock owned in foreign countries receded from 309,457 to 274,588 shares, a loss of slightly more than 11 per cent. The record of individual countries shows that in all which held more than 2,500 shares of common at the beginning of 1915 there was extensive liquidation.

The investment value of the preferred shares evidently recommended them to many foreign investors, even in a period when Europe was selling her American stocks and bonds. Austria-Hungary, for one, increased her holdings of preferred to the extent of 1,397 shares. Canada bought 1,780 more and Italy added 470 shares to the amount owned by her subjects Dec. 31, 1914.

A natural inference to be drawn from the decline of common stock holdings is that selling was accelerated by the passing of the dividend. On the other hand, Steel common has enjoyed an advancing scale of prices for several months, and it could be argued that European owners saw an opportunity of realizing a profit from shares bought cheap some years ago, irrespective of the lack of a dividend.

Details of stock ownership in the different countries are presented in the subjoined table, the shares of each nation being given. The Steel Corporation keeps in touch with the foreign holdings through reports made up at the end of each quarter. The table follows:

	—Common.—		—Preferred.—	
	Dec. 31, 1915.	Year's De- cline.	Dec. 31, 1915.	Year's De- cline.
Africa	5	3	25	33
Algeria	150	190	75	..
Argentina	23	*15	18	*7
Australia	38	*35	403	51
Austria-Hun.	532	188	3,483	*1,397
Belgium	2,634	870	341	356
Bermuda	95	29	25	4
Brazil	7	11	16	15
British India	24	7	112	88
Canada	38,011	16,248	36,453	*1,780
Cent. America	235	147	237	91
Chile	11	*3	24	*12
China	13	..	37	*100
Denmark	..	..	140	*100
Egypt	..	..	40	100
England	355,088	355,533	147,453	27,458
France	50,193	14,344	32,524	4,226
Germany	1,147	1,476	1,330	1,922
Gibraltar	100	38	..	..
Greece	..	..	..	..
Holland	238,617	104,028	26,494	2,506
Ireland	1,261	1,261	3,929	196
Italy	280	134	2,148	*470
Japan	..	5	61	20
Luxemburg	..	..	15	*15
Malta	75	..	400	..
Mexico	250	50	16	219
Morocco	..	..	7	..
Norway	20	50	27	*7
Peru	3	*3	6	*1
Portugal	..	..	190	120
Russia	..	10	33	10
Scotland	3,435	773	12,256	1,491
Serbia	..	..	220	..
Spain	800	425	411	*1
Sweden	13	*12	1,130	*7
Switzerland	1,267	203	2,695	*78
Turkey	16	..	100	..
Wales	315	308	788	280
West Indies	1,568	304	863	11
Total	696,631	496,433	274,588	34,869

*Gain.

Going back to a date before the war the record shows that Europe had 46 per cent. more Steel common twenty-one months ago than on Dec. 31, 1915. Since March 31, 1914, England's loss has been 56 per cent. of her holdings, while Holland has let go of 39 per cent. of her stock. These two nations had been the largest investors in Steel shares, and a side light on European financial conditions is supplied in the fact that Holland sold fewer shares proportionately than England, the former's investments being protected in a way by her neutrality in a struggle that has disturbed the securities owned by belligerent countries.

Germany in the same period disposed of 45 per cent. of her Steel common, while French investors let go of 26 per cent. of their stock.

A remarkable factor in the market for Steel stocks last year lay in the readiness of foreign offerings. A year ago the common stock was selling around 50, and declined after the dividend was passed, late in January, to 38. From this level the quotation rose, despite heavy offerings from abroad, until 89½ was reached before the year ended. At the current price, in the neighborhood of $85 a share, the Steel common sold by Europe last year would have a market value of $42,196,800.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ang.-French	5	Oct., 1920	95⅜	95½	6.20
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	101⅛	101⅜	4.10
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	101¼	101½	4.50
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	4.90
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.95
City of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	99	99½	5.20
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1919	100⅝	100¾	4.45
Dom. of Can.	5	Oct., 1917	100½	101	3.90
French Govt.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅞	100⅛	4.40
Italian Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	99¼	100	6.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1916	100⅛	101¼	4.50
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100½	101¾	5.35
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	101⅞	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	98	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	98½	99	5.25
Company Issues.					
Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	101	5.60
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.20
Amor. Loco.	5	July, 1918	100⅝	101¼	2.40
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	2.40
A. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅛	100⅜	4.20
Ana. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101½	101⅝	3.85
Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	97	98½	6.50
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	101¼	101⅝	4.20
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	101⅜	101¾	2.35
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101	4.55
Can. No. Ry.	5	Sep., 1917	98½	99	5.55
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar., 1916	100	100⅛	5.00
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	99⅝	99½	5.15
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	100¼	100⅝	4.75
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95	96	13.70
C. Gas, Balt.	5	May, 1917	99¼	99½	4.67
C. P. R. & M.	6	May, 1918	102½	103¼	4.60
Cons. Power.	6	May 1, '17	99⅝	100⅛	5%
E. Pr. & L. C.	5	Mar., '18	95	98	6.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
Erie R. R.	4½	Apr., 1917	101⅜	102	4.40
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100¼	100⅜	4.75
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.44
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1918	100⅛	100⅜	5.65
Havana E. R.	6	Sep., 1916	100	100⅜	5.00
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	4.25
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	101⅜	102⅜	4.00
Lack. Steel.	5	Mar., 1917	101	101⅜	4.80
Louisv. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.90
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	100½	101½	5.50
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan. 1, '28	95	96⅜	6.50
Minn. Gen. Ry.	5	June, 1917	100⅛	101	5.00
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb., 1916	95	98	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98	99	6.85
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	98⅝	100⅜	5.95
N. Y., N. H. & H.	6	May, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.75
No. St. Pow.	6	June, 1917	100⅜	101⅛	5.20
Penn. Co.	4½	June 15, '21	101⅛	101⅞	4.10
P.S.C. of N.J.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅜	2.00
Seab'd A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100⅜	2.00
So. Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	100	100⅛	1.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	101⅛	4.85
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100½	100⅝	4.00
U.S.S.R. & M.	5	June, 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.65
U.S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98	99½	6.20
†United Frt.	6	May, 1917	101⅞	102⅛	2.00
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	100⅜	101	4.30
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	4.85
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101	101⅛	4.95
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100	101	5.10
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	99½	100⅛	6.00
West. Power.	6	Mar., 1917	99½	100⅛	5.40
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99	99⅝	6.75
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15, '18	100	100⅜	5%

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market sold at the highest point of the season yesterday and closed strong, with net gains of 2⅜@3c. Early in the day there was a comparatively quiet trade, but the undertone was firm, and toward the close the buying became very active. The advance was due largely to a sharp covering movement, which was precipitated by reports that the Imperial Government was a heavy buyer in Winnipeg and on evidences that a very prominent and influential trader in Chicago had again taken an aggressive stand on the buying side. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.44½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.49½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.52½, free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	1.39½	1.36⅝
July	..	..	1.32½	1.29⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	1.31⅛	1.28⅛	1.31⅛	1.28⅝
July	1.25	1.21⅞	1.24⅝	1.22

CORN.

The corn market was barely steady early, and throughout the day sentiment seemed to lean a little more to the bear side. The strength in wheat and oats exerted a stimulating influence on values, and at the close of the day the market was 1¼@1½c net higher. In the local cash market, No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 87½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	79⅝	78⅞	79⅝	79½
July	80	79¼	80	79⅝

OATS.

Exporters were again in the market for oats and sales were estimated at about 600,000 bushels. Commission houses were active buyers, and the market was strong at new high records, closing at 1⅜@1¾c net higher. The local cash market was strong: No. 3 white quoted at 53¾@54¾c; No. 4 white, 53@53¾c; fancy clipped white, 56@57c; ordinary clipped white, 55@56c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	53⅞	51⅛	53¾	52
July	50½	48½	50¼	49¾

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was again strong, with active buying by commission houses, due to reports of some improvement in the cash demand. Exporters said that there was a fair demand, but it was very difficult to make shipments, owing to a lack of ocean tonnage. The Department of Agriculture reported that there are 68,047,000 hogs in the country, compared with 64,818,000 last year. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 25,000; estimated for Wednesday, 54,000; Kansas City received 18,000, and Omaha 21,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	10.80	10.77	10.80	10.95
May	11.15	10.97	10.07	11.22
Ribs—				
January	..	..	10.90	10.80
May	11.25	11.15	11.25	11.20
Pork—				
January	20.10	20.00	20.02	19.80
May	20.55	20.20	20.42	20.30

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the cottonseed oil market was active, total sales for the day amounting to 26,800 barrels, but orders were quite evenly divided and price changes were narrow, the close being net unchanged to 1 point higher. The undertone was steady, however, owing to continued strength in the crude position, where prices were firmer at 60¼@61c, and on the firmness in lard. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.15@	9.25
January	..	..	9.15@9.34	9.20
February	9.15	9.15	9.16@9.18	9.17
March	9.20	9.12	9.18@9.19	9.19
April	9.20	9.19	9.18@9.20	9.18
May	9.23	9.15	9.21@9.22	9.21
June	9.25	9.20	9.25@9.26	9.23
July	9.32	9.25	9.30@9.31	9.29
August	9.34	9.28	9.32@9.34	9.33

COFFEE.

The volume of business in the coffee market was of such small proportions, and traders as a rule were so apathetic, that the day's operations gave no fresh clue to underlying sentiment, although after showing some steadiness early in the day the market eased off a few points, and at the close was 1 to 8 points net lower. Total sales for the day were 8,750 bags. The local spot market was very inactive, and prices were easier, with Rio 7s quoted at 7¾c and Santos 4s at 9¼c. Range of prices:

	Yester-day.	Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	7,943	7,156	19,749
Galveston	14,597	14,749	48,092
Mobile	557	1,290	676
Charleston	640	1,124	4,941
Savannah	3,335	7,009	15,956
Wilmington	497	117	1,075
Norfolk	1,521	1,931	2,770

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yester-day.	Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	2,043	418	2,617
Memphis	1,071	4,505	5,849
St. Louis	355	4,042	2,170
Houston	8,681	10,717	26,621

Receipts, 59,890 bales; total thus far this season, 2,598,687; total last season, 3,228,973.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
850 Galveston	12.50	381,952	572,719
1,050 New Orleans	12.13	448,979	381,908
300 Mobile	11.88	23,523	55,806
1,712 Savannah	12¾	225,366	321,686
—— Charleston	12	96,414	143,375
—— Wilmington	12	38,513	50,426
1,066 Norfolk	12	128,518	71,225
2,580 Augusta	12.06	198,047	151,983
3,300 Memphis	12.38	281,501	260,384
135 St. Louis	12⅝	18,664	38,050
2,805 Houston	12.50	223,176	211,705

The Liverpool market opened firm. There was a good demand in spot cotton, with middling 8 points advance, at 8.27d. Sales, 12,000 bales. Receipts, 5,000 bales, all American. Market closed barely steady.

EXPECT BIG CUBAN TRADE.

Seligmans to Pay $43,000,000 Soon for Sugar Plantations.

Exporters and bankers of the city expect to see a considerable increase of business with Cuba as the result of the formation of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation. This will be in the way of exports from this country of goods bought with the money being paid Cuban planters for their lands. The syndicate headed by J. and W. Seligman & Co., which launched the new company, is making payment for the eighteen sugar plantations, and within the next few weeks about $43,000,000 will be distributed through the National Bank of Cuba.

It is believed that many wealthy Cubans who normally would go to Europe for most of their supplies will come to New York this Winter for pleasure and business. The profitable sugar crop last year, it is said, has already brought numerous visitors from the Southern island, and they have been active in buying both necessities and luxuries.

A rumor heard in the financial district yesterday that about $12,000,000 in gold had been shipped to Cuba as part payment for the plantations could not be verified. Bankers in touch with the Cuban Cane Corporation said that a transfer of gold would not be necessary, as the huge transaction could be easily handled through ordinary exchange transactions.

THE COTTON MARKET DULL AND IRREGULAR

Fails to Make Full Response to Improvement Shown in Liverpool.

SMALL AMOUNT OF TRADING

Outlook for Next Season's Crop Not Bright, with Fertilizers Poor and High.

There was no change yesterday from the usual routine of dullness and irregularity in cotton. Liverpool was again better than due, with spots in good demand on sales of 12,000 bales and prices for contracts about 5 English points above the recent parity. The local market failed to make a full response, and moved irregularly within a range of 5 to 6 points. The close was steady at a net loss of 1 to 3 points on the near positions and 2 to 6 points higher on the late months.

Trading was of small proportions, as there is practically no interest aside from the operations of professionals. Southern spot markets continue steady, and cotton appears to be in good demand. Some Texas points report sales on an unusually large scale for so late in the season.

The Cotton and Cotton Oil News says: "There is so little change in the cotton situation since last week that we have no opinion to offer. The market has held up well under the most perplexing ocean freight situation ever known, and the domestic mill takings and the increase of spindles over last year are considerable."

Liverpool advices say that fabulous prices are being paid for steamers which can be brought under a neutral flag and thus escape requisition by the Government.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle says: "The outlook for the next crop is certainly not bright, with no potash and all fertilizers 30 to 40 per cent. higher than heretofore, and poor quality at that. It does not look possible to produce as large a crop, even if the acreage should be increased 20 per cent. We hardly think the yield can be increased at that more than 10 per cent., owing to the poor quality of fertilizers and the fact that the soil has been robbed of much of its fertility by last year's crop."

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, New Orleans 6 points lower. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged, 12.50c for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Closed.	Prev. Close.
Jan.	12.39	12.31	12.33@12.36	12.36@12.37
March	12.55	12.49	12.50@12.51	12.52@12.53
May	12.78	12.71	12.74@12.75	12.75@12.76
July	12.92	12.83	12.88@12.90	12.87@12.88
Oct	12.84	12.78	12.84@12.85	12.78@12.79
Dec	12.96	12.94	12.97@12.98	12.91@12.92

Total port receipts, 31,384 bales; last week, 36,827; last year, 101,040.

RECEIPTS.

	Yester-day.	Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	7,943	7,156	19,749
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Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—

N. Car.—Fair Wed. Thurs., fair, warmer; moderate w. winds, becoming e. Thurs.

S. Car.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.; warmer; gentle to moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., warmer; gentle to moderate n. to n. e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Wed., warmer in n. Thurs., fair and warmer, except in extreme n. w.; moderate n. and n. e. winds.

Ala.—Cloudy and warmer Wed. Thurs., rain and warmer; gentle to moderate n. e. and e. winds.

Miss.—Rain or snow Wed. or Wed. night, warmer. Thurs., rain and warmer; gentle to moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Tenn.—Fair, warmer Wed. Thurs., cloudy and warmer, probably rain or snow in w.

Ky.—Fair, slightly warmer Wed. Thurs cloudy and warmer.

Ohio—Fair, warmer Wed. Thurs., cloudy and warmer; moderate winds, probably s. w.

Ind.—Fair, warmer Wed. Thurs., cloudy and warmer.

ower Mich.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., warmer Thurs.; moderate w. to s. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Wed.; Thurs., snow and warmer.

Ill.—Cloudy and warmer Wed., followed by snow or rain at night or on Thurs.; warmer Thurs.

Mo.—Cloudy and warmer Wed., probably followed by rain or snow; Thurs., rain or snow.

Wis.—Fair and warmer Wed.; Thurs., snow and warmer.

MinnCloudy and warmer, Wed.; Thurs., snow.

Iowa—Cloudy and warmer Wed., probably followed by snow at night and on Thurs.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Wed.; Thurs., snow and colder.

S. Dak.—Snow Wed. and Thurs.; warmer Wed.; colder Thurs.

Neb.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs., with probably snow; warmer Wed.; colder Thurs.

Kan.—Unsettled and warmer Wed., probably snow or rain; Thurs., unsettled and colder.

CHANGES IN NEWARK BANK.

Adrian Riker Made Head of Franklin Savings Institution.

Adrian Riker was elected President yesterday of the Franklin Savings Institution, at Broad and Mechanic Streets, Newark. He succeeded Merritt G. Perkins, who was President of the bank for more than thirty years. The latter resigned because of failing health and also to give personal attention to private business. It was also announced that GeGorge H. Gleeson, who had been the bank's counsel for more than five years, would not be a candidate for the place and that Mr. Riker would act as counsel for a time.

It became known yesterday that a staff of bank examiners from the office of State Banking and Insurance Commissioner George M. La Monte was going over the books of the institution, so that Mr. Riker in assuming the position of President would know the official standing of the bank. A statement issued by Commissioner La Monte declared that the Franklin Savings Institution "is in every way worthy of the continued confidence of its depositors."

When questioned about the changes in the Franklin bank Mr. Gleeson declared that he had not retired as counsel of his own accord, but was being retired because of his relations with Mr. Perkins. It was stated by Mr. Perkins that the retirement of Mr. Gleeson was merely a coincidence.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, Jan. 18, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Gold reserve, 2,450,200,000 marks, increased 2,490,000 marks; commercial paper and Treasury bills, 5,360,000,000 marks, decreased 25,000,000 marks; circulation and banking notes, 6,380,000,000 marks, decreased 232,000,000 marks; private deposits, 1,836,000,000 marks, decreased 45,000,000 marks. Gold reserve covering circulation and banking notes increased from 37 per cent to 38.4 per cent. Payments in cash on the third war loan reached 11,734,700,000 marks, or 96.5 per cent. of the total subscription. Money borrowed on collateral by loan banks decreased 107,800,000 marks, to 577,000,000 marks.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Thirty-five corporations having aggregate capital stocks of $25,095,000 were chartered today. They include:

United Drug Co., chemicals, supplies, apparatus, cattle, live stock, horticultural products, flax, confectionery, $20,000,000; J. Norman Staples, J. C. McCormick, G. M. Gales, Great Neck.

Duveen Bros., Inc., works of arts or decorations, to carry on business with $2,550,000; M. J. O'Brien, J. B. Stanchfield, B. J. Duveen, 21 East 54th St.

The Rock Tire Mfg. Co., Inc., auto wagon tires; $500,000; H. J. Wellebil, T. M. McGrath, G. E. Whipple, 1,846 Coney Island Av., Brooklyn.

Pan-American Munitions Corp., cartridges, guns, munitions, dynamite, explosives; $500,000; A. S. Loucks, K. M. Ryan, K. M. Hezak, 115 North St., Jersey City, N. J.

Stone Desk Co., Inc., desks, store furniture, cabinet work, merchandise; $120,000; J. C. Osborn, C. F. Chanvin, L. H. Gates, 15 Stone St.

Niagara Smelting Corp., Lewiston; metals, chemicals, metallic products; $250,000; E. M. Smith, H. F. Baker, R. A. Kellogg, 536 Ellicott Sq., Buffalo.

Harrington, Kennedy, Bache & Co., Inc., agency, commission, brokerage, Brooklyn, $150,000; J. W. Sisse, W. A. Kennedy, J. W. Bache, 50 Church St.

John Weber, Inc., commission, selling agents, personal property, $140,000; Schoening, F. Hogeboom, J. Frank, Summit, N. J.

Club Operating Co., Inc., furnish entertainments, refreshments, living accommodations to club members under contract; $60,000; H. Gordon Pierce, Umberto A. De Novellis, F. J. Lancaster, 1 West 72d St.

Amnex Chemical Corp., chemical compounds, proprietaries; capital no par value; A. Roger, H. L. Cushing, L. Devier, Jr., 106 West 13th St.

J. Edward Fitzgerald, Inc., trucking, contracting, stevedore, autos, realty; $20,000; T. L. McClintock, H. Farmer, J. E. Fitzgerald, 214 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

Stacy, Bement & Beadle, Inc., Buffalo, agents, cattle, live stock, commission, selling agents; $15,000; W. E. Simmons, W. H. Frost, J. Roberts; 224 Main St., Forestdale.

Hardscrabble Realty Corp., realty, construction; $25,000; H. McDorell, W. S. and A. E. Sterling, 7 West 45th St.

Weara Watch Guard Co., Inc., watch jewelry, patented articles; $25,000; G. Silverstein, G. and L. Freedman, 1,222 Boston Road, Bronx.

Robert & Frost Motor Co., Inc., Poughkeepsie, autos, garage; $15,000; W. E. Simmons, W. H. Frost, J. Roberts; 224 Main St., Forestdale.

The 12 East 31st St. Hotel, Inc., hotels, restaurants, cafes; $10,000; D. H. and W. J. Knott, T. E. Tolson, 122 West 40th St.

Indestructible Paper Corp., stationers, printers, lithographers, publishers, paper manufacture; $10,000; N. Purcell, B. Pakula, E. E. Berger, 308 East 79th St.

Press Publications Service, Inc., photography, films, plates, accessories, engravings, works of art; $10,000; H. W. Sierichs, M. E. Pew, E. P. Willey, 142 West 23d St.

Whiting Repair and Sales Corp., talking and sound-reproducing machines; $10,000; C. C. Reynolds, A. R. Ingraham, A. H. Dodin, 1,123 Woodycrest Av., Bronx.

The Music and Theatrical Publishing Co., Inc., publish artistic magazine, book dramas, musical theatricals, $10,000; C. Riedel, N. Santella, M. J. Hanrahan, 146 South 9th St.

The Hitonian Factory Co., Inc., factory, construction, contracting, furnishing, $12,000; J. B. Nall, M. B. Walker, W. J. Groundy, 210 West 133d St.

Ritz Shoe Co., Inc., Rochester, boots, shoes, $10,000; J., M. and C. Ritz, 115 High St., Rochester.

The Northern Publishing Co., Inc., Syracuse, printing, publishing, $5,000; W. T. Clement, Jr., and G. L. Powell, Herkimer.

Schultz Electric Co., Inc., contracting, mechanical, electric work, $10,000; E. Rothstein, Y. and E. P. Schultz, 22 East 21st St.

Beach View Land Co., Inc., land, construction, $5,000; F. N. Kuttner, M. and L. Bache, 220 Broadway.

George Grammas, Inc., confectionery, ice cream parlors, $5,000; D. Gottesman, L. Katz, J. Grammas, 205 East 49th St.

Royal Women's Wear, Inc., women's apparel, dry goods, $5,000; R. Chiefetz, T. Levinson, J. Miller, 1,023 Kelly st.

Yeast Silver Smelting and Refining Co., Inc., milling, smelting, concentrating gold, silver, copper, metals, minerals; $5,000; M. Branning, T. and G. Katz, 148 West 144th St.

Authorizations: Centaur Film Co., Inc., Bayonne, N. J., photographic films, $10,000. Representative, Chester Beecroft, 71 West 23d St., Manhattan.

Van Duzer Extract Co., Inc., Massachusetts, flavoring extracts, essences, perfumes, $25,000. Representative, H. C. Hirsch, 829 Greenwich St., Manhattan.

Capital increases: American Contractor Publishing Co., New York, $2,000 to $150,000; Haverford Cycle Co., New York, $250,000 to $350,000; Farrington & Evans Co., Brooklyn, $12,000 to $48,000; Deposit Water Co., Deposit, $60,000 to $90,000; Hildrethgeer Mfg. Corp., Albany, $5,000 to $10,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Buffalo Transit Co., Buffalo; Mannie Solomon Co., Inc., Manhattan; Taylor Platt & Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Jan. 18.—Charters filed:

Duratex Co., Newark, to deal in leather, rubber, and textile goods, $250,000; Fred B. Kip, Harold M. Lloyd, Montclair; Ira A. Kip, South Orange.

Dermine Chemical Co., Jersey City, chemicals, $100,000; Ralph N. Abels, Abraham Abels, Solomon Lichtenstein, Jersey City.

Puritan Co., Camden, real estate, $100,000; Joseph A. Wojkowiak, Jacob H. Nagle, Clarence L. Reis, Camden.

Schmalz Dairy Farm, Warren Township, Somerset County, farm products, $100,000; John Schmalz, Fred W. Schmalz, Hoboken; Edward H. Schmalz, Springfield.

American Polish Corporation, North Bergen, to manufacture polish, $20,000; Michael Dietrich, W. L. Hatch, New York; F. G. Knapp, North Bergen.

Johnson & Mountjy, Inc., Wildwood, to deal in dry goods, $100,000; Reuben T. Johnson, Erma; Reuber Mount, Wildwood.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 18.—Charters filed here:

Mineral Refining Corporation, $1,500,000, to carry on the business of druggists, chemists, oil and color men; incorporators, local Wilmington (Del.) parties, Herbert E. Leatter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement Megner.

Philadelphia Western Corporation, New York, $1,000, to develop natural resources in all parts of the world; Joseph F. Curtath, H. O. Coughlan, Samuel B. Howard, all of New York.

Duer Motor Car Co., Chicago, Ill., $1,000,000, to manufacture motor-cars and vehicles of all kinds and all parts thereof; A. H. Neukirch, Weston Burton, J. A. Brown, all of Chicago, Ill.

Transocean Products Co., New York, $200,000; to engage in the business of tanning hides, leather, and skins of all kinds; George F. J. Ebbett, New York, Wm. J. Maloney, Herbert E. Latter, Wilmington, Del.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Dec. 22; Sydney, Dec. 23; Wellington, Dec. 27; Auckland, Dec. 28, and Honolulu, Jan. 6—which arrived per steamer Niagara, were dispatched east from Seattle on Jan. 15, and are due in New York on the morning of Thursday, Jan. 20.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Dec. 14; Shanghai, Dec. 23; Kobe, Dec. 28, and Yokohama, Dec. 29—which arrived per steamer Tamba, were dispatched east from Seattle on Jan. 16, and are due in New York on the morning of Thursday, Jan. 20.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..7:21 Sun sets..5:01 Moon sets..7:01

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:03	7:30	12:51	1:34
Governors Island	7:25	7:49	1:19	2:00
Hell Gate	9:15	9:39	2:59	3:40

Arrived—Tuesday, Jan. 18.

SS Andyk, Rotterdam, Dec. 31.
SS Collingham, Barry, Dec. 25.
SS Royal Prince, Dundee, Dec. 28.
SS Ocean, St. John's, Jan. 1.
SS Chippewa, Georgetown, Jan. 15.
SS Thelma, Boston, Jan. 15.
SS Westbury, Huelva, Dec. 24.
SS El Dia, Galveston, Jan. 14.
SS Medina, Galveston, Jan. 12.
SS Havana, Havana, Jan. 15.
SS Mitra, Gibraltar, Jan. 1.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick, Jan. 13.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

115 Devonshire St. BOSTON — 17 Wall St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities
Foreign Exchange
Letters of Credit

Correspondents of
BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD
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An Excellent Preferred Stock Investment

The Preferred Stock of the American Gas & Electric Co. (par value $50.) which we offer at a price to yield 6% is protected by the earnings of subsidiary companies operating in 74 communities in six States. Earnings are over six times the annual dividend on all outstanding preferred stock. Because of the geographical location of the subsidiary companies and the diversified nature of their business the sources of income are of a particularly staple character.

Send for Circular No. 199 which describes this stock.

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Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia — Boston — Detroit
London — Paris
William P. Bonbright & Co. — Bonbright & Co.

Accumulating Your Competency

We have prepared a pamphlet outlining a plan which, once adopted and consistently followed, should enable any man to make steady financial progress. The plan is based upon the elements of saving, compound interest and conservative investment—all of fundamental importance in the accumulation of wealth. Included in the pamphlet are tables illustrating the efficient workings of compound interest, and concrete examples of conservative investment bonds.

Ask for Pamphlet No. 1467, "Accumulating Your Competency"

Spencer Trask & Co.
Investment Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
ALBANY — BOSTON — CHICAGO

EXEMPT FROM FEDERAL INCOME TAX

$982,000
CITY OF MEMPHIS, TENN.
4¼% REFUNDING BONDS

Due $40,000 annually July 1, 1925 to 1948, inclusive, and $22,000, 1949

Principal and interest payable in New York City

Having sold more than half of these bonds we offer the balance at

Prices to yield 4.35%

Circular on application.

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON — CHICAGO

$100,000
Essex County, N. J.
Gold 4½s
Due 1935 and 1946.
Prices to yield 4.07%
Ask for circular T-156.

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. — Boston

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

$422,000
City of Memphis, Tenn.
4½% Refunding Bonds

Due $40,000 annually July 1, 1939 to 1948, inclusive, and $22,000, 1949. Principal and Interest Payable in New York City.

Prices for any maturity to yield 4.35%
Circular on request

WEIL, ROTH & CO.
115 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 8625
Cincinnati — Chicago

W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Move Downward in a Relatively Dull Session—One Striking Exception.

Without any new factors of consequence in sight to influence the markets, prices lost ground yesterday in a session that was devoid of interest except that pertaining to the movements in a few specialties. The closing was irregular, and as has often been the case since the war stocks began to lose in attractiveness, the extent of the declines was concealed in part by a few striking gains. Throughout most of the session the list acted as though such orders as were being executed represented merely professional dealings. The list of stocks dealt in was a long one, but the volume of sales in many of them was limited to the 100 shares necessary to keep the quotation up to date.

When the amount of trading returns to proportions that were considered regular and normal not so many months ago Wall Street at once begins to demand reasons. The public's appetite has been whetted by million-share days and wide price changes, until a quiet session in which most of the changes are supplied by fractional declines between sales arouses a feeling of discontent. If the trading element had its way there would, of course, be at least five big days a week. The explanation for the recent heaviness that seemed favored yesterday was that enthusiasm had been effectually dampened by the receipt of more American stocks and bonds from abroad. Reports that the latest consignment totaled $25,000,000 were not borne out, and this particular shipment seems to have been only incidental to the movement of American securities back upon this market, but it served to recall the whole situation arising out of the foreign liquidation. Securities have been pouring back upon this centre at a rate that must have clogged the investment demand had they all been put upon the market as fast as received, and until the pressure to sell lessens an advance in the general list must overcome selling orders both from home and abroad.

This situation is emphasized when a reaction occurs, because the weakness serves to show the presence of a large amount of new securities which have not yet become distributed. This phase of the market was illustrated yesterday by the weakness of Midvale Steel, Submarine Boat and other new stocks on the Curb.

The feature of the day's trading on the big board was supplied by a rapid advance in United States Industrial Alcohol. This issue became unusually active, with more than 27,000 shares changing hands, and it closed with a net gain of eight points. The sudden demand for the stock was said to be based in part on expectations of the adoption of a liberal dividend policy, but more directly to some short covering. Distillers, which is sympathetically affected, proved a laggard until late in the afternoon, when it moved up a point to 47¾, closing with a net advance for the session of 1⅜.

Marks were weak again, with a recurrence of such strength in guilders as to lend support to the belief that German purchases in Holland are being paid for in exchange on this country, which is sold that the proceeds may be changed to guilders. Sterling remained strong, advancing a little over Monday's quotation.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas	4½	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	3½		3
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5			3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	6	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¾%
Ninety days	2¾%

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1½	2	1½

ON TIME.

60 days	2¾@3	5 months	3@3¼
90 days	2¾@3	6 months	3@3¼
4 months	3 @3¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	2¾@3
6 months	3 @3¼
60 to 90 days	2¾@3

Other Names.

4 months	3@3½
6 months	3@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.76¾	$4.76¼	$4.76¼	+ .00¼
Cables	4.77⅛	4.76⅞	4.77⅛	+ .00⅛

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76¼	4.77⅛
5.1826 Paris	5.35⅛	5.34⅛
95.28 Berlin	74.75	74.87½
20.26 Austria	12.60	12.65
19.20 Greece	19.55	19.60
26.70 Scandinavia	27.45	27.50
19.30 Spain	19.05	19.10
5.1826 Switzerland	5.19	5.18
40.19 Holland	44.62½	44.87½
5.1826 Italy	6.75½	6.75
51.45 Russia	...	29.50
China—		
Hongkong	46.70	46.80
Shanghai	62.50	62.62
India—		
Bombay	33.00	...
Calcutta	33.00	...
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.12½	42.25
Rio	23.25	23.50
Japan—		
Kobe	50.87½	50.50
Yokohama	50.87½	50.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¾	$4.70¾	$4.71⅞	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $554,278,111; balance, $18,360,531; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $1,976,145.

The local banks have gained $176,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 80c premium; Montreal, $2.50 premium.

Bar Silver.

Bar silver in London, 26½d, up ⅛d; New York, 58c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 43⅞c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, JAN. 18, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	545,371
Same day last year	350,293
Year to date	9,654,883
Same period last year	2,409,203
Average price and change 50 stocks	89.77 — .53
Same day last year	63.61 + .59

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	86.78	Jan. 11
Same period last year	63.89	Jan. 19	60.07	Jan. 2
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
25	25¼	1,100	Alaska Gold Mines	25¼	25¼	25	25	— ⅛
9½	9¾	600	Alaska Juneau	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
27¾	28¼	900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	28¼	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
79¾	80	700	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	79¾	80	79⅛	80	...
70¾	71	800	Am. Agricul. Chem	71⅛	71⅛	71	71	— ⅛
98	98¼	200	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	98	98	98	98	...
67½	67¾	2,500	Am. Beet Sugar	67¾	69	67½	67½	+ ¼
93	94¾	50	Am. Beet Sugar pf	93	93	93	93	...
63	63½	9,000	Am. Can	63⅝	63⅞	62⅝	63	— ⅝
112½	113½	100	Am. Can pf	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅝	— ⅝
69½	70	4,900	Am. Car & Fdry	71	71½	69½	69½	— 1½
173½	173	2,000	Am. Coal Products	173	173	169	172½	+2½
115¼	116	300	Am. Coal Prod. pf	115¼	115⅞	115¼	115⅞	— ⅛
56	57	200	Am. Cotton Oil	56½	56½	56½	56½	— ⅛
11¼	11⅝	400	Am. H. & Leather	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
55¼	56	1,300	Am. H. & Leath.pf	56	57	55¼	56¼	+1¼
25	25⅜	100	Am. Ice Securities	25½	25¼	25½	25½	...
41	42⅜	100	Am. Linseed pf	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ⅜
65¼	65⅝	4,800	Am. Locomotive	66¼	66⅞	64⅝	65½	— ¾
101½	102½	100	Am. Locomotive pf	102	102	102	102	...
8¼	9¼	3,400	Am. Malt	8½	9½	8½	9	+ ½
33½	34	900	Am. Malt pf	32½	34	32½	33¾	+2½
103¾	103⅞	9,200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	103⅝	106¼	103⅝	104½	— ¾
112¼	113½	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	113	113	113	113	— ⅜
92½	93	50	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93	93	93	93	...
58	59	1,800	Am. Steel F'dries	59	59½	58	58	— ⅝
114⅞	115	3,541	Am. Sugar Ref	114½	115⅝	114⅝	115	+ ½
118	118¾	125	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	...
...	...	106	Do., s. 50 f	117½	117½	117½	117½	...
127⅝	127⅞	730	Am. Telegph. & Tel	127⅝	127⅞	127⅜	127⅝	+ ⅛
202½	203½	100	Am. Tobacco	202⅝	202⅝	202⅝	202⅝	...
202½	203¼	20	Do., odd lot	202½	202½	202½	202½	...
45	46	200	Am. Woolen t. r	45¾	45¾	45	45	— ⅝
10	14	100	Am. Writing P. pf	11	11	11	11	...
68	68½	2,000	Am. Zinc L. & S	68¼	68½	68¼	68½	+1⅛
88¼	88¾	7,620	Anaconda Cop. Co	89	89	88½	88⅞	— ⅛
67½	68	100	Associated Oil	67½	67½	67½	67½	— ½
106⅜	107	1,760	Atch., Top. & S. F	107	107⅛	106⅜	106⅞	— ⅛
99	99½	930	Atch., T. & S. F.pf	99¼	99⅝	99	99	— ⅛
110½	111	17,300	Baldwin Loco	110¼	110⅝	108½	110⅝	+ ¼
107½	109	200	Baldwin Loco. pf	108	108	108	108	+ ⅛
94⅞	94½	2,325	Baltimore & Ohio	94½	94⅝	94¼	94¼	— ¼
79⅞	79⅞	400	Baltimore & O. pf	79⅝	79⅞	79⅝	79⅞	+ ⅛
79⅞	80	50	Do., odd lot	79½	79½	79½	79½	— ⅛
2⅞	2⅝	900	Batopilas Mining	2¾	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
...	...	26	Bank of Commerce	177	177	177	177	...
470	487	1,810	Bethlehem Steel	490	493	475	480	—8
87	87½	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran	87¾	87¾	87½	87½	— ¼
49	52	67	Brown Shoe	50	50	50	50	...
12¼	13	200	Bruns. Tr. & Ry S	12¾	12½	12½	12½	...
12¼	13	25	Do., odd lot	12	12	12	12	...
75	75¼	2,000	Butte & Superior	74½	75½	74½	75	— ⅝
32¾	33	3,800	California Petrol	33¼	33½	32½	32¾	— ⅜
65	65½	1,200	California Pet. pf	65½	65¾	65	65	—2¼
58⅝	58¾	200	Canada Southern	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛
178	178½	1,100	Canadian Pacific	178½	178½	177⅝	178	+ ⅜
85	88	200	Case (J. I.) pf. ext	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞	88⅝	+2⅝
55⅛	55¼	14,100	Central Leather Co	54⅝	56⅞	54⅝	55⅛	+ ½
109⅞	110½	320	Central Leather pf	109⅜	110	109⅜	110	+ ½
64⅞	64½	1,700	Chesapeake & Ohio	64⅝	64¾	64⅛	64¼	— ½
14	15	300	Chi. Great Western	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ½
38¼	38⅜	400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	38¾	38¾	38½	38¼	—1
100⅞	100⅞	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P	101	101	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅛
134⅞	135	100	Chi., M. & St. P.pf	135	135	135	135	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Do., s. 30 f	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	...
...	...	41	Do., odd lot s.30 f	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾	...
17	17¼	4,645	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	16⅝	17¼	16½	17¼	...
23⅝	23⅞	2,400	Chile Copper	23⅝	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
53½	54½	2,700	Chino Copper	54⅜	54½	54	54¼	— ¼
74	75	200	Cluett, Peabody Co	74⅞	74⅞	74	74	—2
47¼	48	2,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	48⅞	48⅞	46⅜	47¼	—1¾
29½	30	100	Col. & Southern	30	30	30	30	—1
142⅝	143¼	600	Consolidated Gas	143½	143½	143	143	— ½
80	82⅜	100	Continental Can	80½	80½	80½	80½	—3½
106	109	55	Continental Can pf	109	109	109	109	...
22¼	22⅜	8,900	Corn Products Ref	22½	22⅜	21⅜	22¼	— ¼
98¾	99	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	98	98	98	98	—1⅛
67	67¼	19,700	Crucible Steel	68	69	65½	67⅜	— ⅝
177	179	2,900	Cuban-Am. Sugar	174½	181¼	174	178	+5
153½	153¾	110	Delaware & Hud	153⅜	153⅝	153⅜	153⅝	...
136½	137½	100	Detroit Edison Co	137½	137½	137½	137½	+⅝
136½	137½	50	Do., odd lot	137	137	137	137	...
47½	47⅝	6,100	Distillers' Secur	46⅝	47⅝	46	47⅝	+1⅜
27⅞	28	1,600	Dome Mines	28¼	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
...	...	— 2	Dul. Superior Trac	30	30	30	30	...
41	41⅛	9,700	Erie	41¼	41¼	40⅞	41	— ⅛
56½	57	1,600	Erie 1st pf	57	57	56½	56¾	— ⅛
54	55½	100	Federal M. & S. pf	55	55	55	55	— ⅞
298	305	22	General Chemical	300	300	300	300	...
175½	176	2,100	General Electric	176½	176½	174	175½	—1
475	490	400	General Motors	475	489	475	489	+14
113⅜	114	100	General Motors pf	114	114	114	114	— ⅛
72½	73	8,000	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73⅞	74	72⅜	72½	—1
85	86	200	Granby Consol	85½	85½	85½	85½	— ¾
124¼	124½	800	Great Northern pf	124	124¾	124	124½	+ ⅜
48	48⅝	1,600	G. N. certs.ore prop	48⅜	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	— ⅛
47¼	48	100	Greene-Cananea	47⅝	47⅞	47¼	47¼	— ⅞
23½	23¾	1,100	Guggenh'm Explor	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
128¾	130	5	Homestake Mining	129	129	129	129	...
106¾	107¼	308	Illinois Central	107	107⅛	107	107⅛	+ ⅛
46½	46⅞	10,000	Inspiration Copper	46⅝	46⅞	46	46⅞	— ⅜
19	19⅛	1,600	Interboro Consol	19¼	19¼	19	19⅛	— ⅛
75⅞	75⅞	600	Interboro Con. pf	76¼	76¼	75	75½	— ¾
23	23½	900	Int. Agricultural	24	24⅜	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
63	64	1,700	Int. Agricultural pf	66¼	66¼	63	63	—2
110	111	730	Int. Harvester, N.J	110	110¼	110	110¼	— ⅜
22	22¼	67,800	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	22½	23	21⅜	22⅛	— ⅛
83¼	83⅜	51,300	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	84⅜	84½	82¼	83¼	— ⅛
215½	216	2,150	Int. Nickel v. tr.cfs	220	220	215	216¼	—8½
109½	111½	100	I. Nickel pf.v.tr.cfs	111½	111½	111½	111½	...
11¾	11½	200	Int. Paper	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
49	49½	100	Int. Paper pf	49	49	49	49	...
30	30½	1,000	Kansas City South	30½	30⅝	30	30	— ½
75	85	5	Kayser (J.) & Co	85	85	85	85	...
82¼	82⅞	1,400	Lackawanna Steel	82	82¼	81⅞	82¼	...
79⅝	80	2,400	Lehigh Valley	80½	80½	79⅞	80	— ½
252	260	100	Liggett & Myers	259⅜	259⅜	259⅜	259⅜	—1¼
20¼	21	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛
179½	180	400	Lorillard (P.) Co	180	180	180	180	—1
129	130	200	Louis. & Nash	129½	129½	129½	129½	— ½
79	79	200	Mackay Cos	79	79	79	79	...
130	132	100	Manhattan Elev	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¼	...
103	110	700	Manhattan Shirt pf	109	109	109	109	...
66¼	67⅜	2,400	Maxwell Motors	67	67½	65½	67	— ¼
88½	88⅝	500	Max. Motors 1st pf	88⅞	89	88⅜	88⅜	— ½
88½	89¼	10	do., odd lot	89½	89½	89½	89½	...
53	53¼	200	Max. Motor 2d pf	54	54	53½	53½	—1
114½	115	9,700	Mexican Petroleum	114½	115¼	113¾	114¾	— ⅝
99	100	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	99	99	99	99	—2
38	38	8,670	Miami Copper	38⅛	38¼	37¾	37⅞	— ⅛
9	9¼	1,370	Minn. & St. Louis	8	9	7½	7½	...
22¼	22½	100	Minn. & St. L. pf	21	21	21	21	— ½
22¾	23¾	70	do., odd lot	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	...
124½	125	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	124¾	124¾	124½	124½	— ⅝
137	139¼	100	M., St.P. & S. S. M. pf s 30 f	137	137	137	137	...
...	...	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
15	17	200	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	—1¼
5⅝	6⅞	1,600	Missouri Pacific	6¼	6¼	5½	5⅝	— ⅝
5⅝	5⅞	700	do., trust rcts	5¾	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
76	77	100	Montana Power	77	77	77	77	+ ⅛
127	128	138	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	127	127	127	127	+ ½
81	83	200	Nat. Cloak & Suit	81¼	81¾	81¼	81¼	...
71⅜	71⅝	8,800	Nat. Lead Co	71⅞	72	70½	71½	+ ⅝
87	9	400	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
15½	15⅝	600	Nevada Con. Cop	15⅝	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
150	150½	2,800	N. Y. Air Brake	151⅞	151⅞	148	150	— ⅝
110	111	24,100	N. Y. Central	110¼	111	109⅝	110¾	+ ⅛
74½	75	2,600	N. Y., N. H. & H	75	75	73½	74⅜	— ⅛
28¼	28⅞	700	N. Y. Ont. & West	29	29	28	28⅛	— ⅛
24	27	100	Norfolk Southern	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼	—2¾
119¼	120	1,250	Norfolk & Western	120¼	120¼	119¼	119¾	...
73¼	73	100	North American	72¾	72¾	72½	72½	...
115⅞	116	900	Northern Pacific	115¾	115¾	115⅞	115⅞	+ ⅛
9¼	9⅝	800	Ontario Mining	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
12	12⅛	700	Pacific Mail	12	12	12	12	...
58⅜	58⅝	5,480	Penn R. R.	58⅜	58⅝	58	58⅛	— ⅜
100½	100½	200	People's Gas, Chi	100½	100½	100¼	100¼	+ ⅛
45⅝	45⅝	1,800	Philadelphia Co	45⅝	45⅝	44½	44½	— ⅛
80	80	100	P. C., C. & St. L	80	80	80	80	...
34⅜	35	1,700	Pittsburgh Coal	35	35¼	34⅜	35	— ⅛
107½	107½	300	Pittsburgh Coal pf	108	108½	107½	107½	— ⅛
100½	100½	300	Pittsburgh Steel pf	99½	100½	99½	100½	+1
59	60	300	Pressed Steel Car	60⅜	60⅝	59	59	—2
104	105	100	Pressed Steel C. pf	104	104	104	104	— ⅜
169	169	1,080	Pullman Co	170	171	168¼	168½	—1½
...	...	200	Quicksilver	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
...	...	200	Quicksilver pf	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
39	41	300	Railway Steel Sp	39⅝	39⅝	39	39	—1½
24½	25	1,800	Ray Con. Copper	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
81⅞	82¼	1,800	Reading	81⅞	82	81⅞	82	...
51½	51⅝	1,000	Rep. Iron & Steel	52	52	51⅞	51¼	— ½
107	108	786	Rep. Iron & S. pf	108½	108½	108½	108½	— ⅛
...	...	2,000	Rock Island Co	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
...	...	400	Rock Island Co. pf	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
24½	25	100	Rumely Co. pf. A	24½	24¼	24½	24½	...
6	6	300	St. Louis & San F	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
7⅝	7¾	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
40	40½	300	Seab. Air Line pf	40	40½	40	40½	+ ⅛
184	184	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	184	184	184	184	—1
61	61	200	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	61	61	60½	60½	— ½
102¼	102¾	5,400	Southern Pacific	102¼	102⅝	102	102¼	— ⅛
119½	119½	459	So. Pacific t r	119½	119½	119½	119½	...
151	153½	935	So. Porto Rico Sug	151	153½	150	150	—2
23½	23¾	1,000	Southern Railway	23½	23¾	23	23	...
84	87	200	Southern Ry. pf	84	87	84	84	— ¾
86	87	86	Standard Milling pf	86	87	86	87	+2
155½	156	9,500	Studebaker Co	155½	156	152¾	154¾	—1¼
60¼	61	6,050	Tennessee Copper	60¼	61¾	59⅞	61	+ ⅝
223	228	500	Texas Co	223	228	222	222½	—2½
87½	87¾	1,100	Texas & Pacific	87½	87¾	87½	87½	— ⅛
61¼	61¾	200	Third Avenue	61¼	61¾	61¼	61¾	...
137½	137⅝	3,000	Union Pacific	137½	137⅝	137½	137⅝	— ⅛
83	83¼	500	Union Pacific pf	83	83¼	83	83¼	+ ⅛
83	83½	70	do., odd lots	83	83½	83	83½	...
9½	9⅝	1,945	United Cigar Stores	9½	9⅝	9½	9½	...
222	223	100	United Dry Goods	222½	223	222½	222½	—2½
70¾	70¾	100	Un. Dry Goods pf	70¾	70¾	70¾	70½	—1
142¼	142¼	1,400	United Fruit Co. x r	142¼	142¼	140	140	—2
19½	19½	300	United Rys. Inv	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅝
36	36	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	36	36	36	36	...
22	23	300	U. S. Cast I. P. F	22½	22¾	22¼	22¾	+ ⅛
137⅞	145½	30,900	U. S. Ind. Alco	137⅞	145½	136½	145½	+8
111¾	112¼	400	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	111¾	112¼	111¾	112¼	+ ⅝
2¼	3	300	U. S. Red. & Ref	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
2¼	2¾	400	U. S. Red. & R. pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛

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50 PER CENT. OIL DIVIDEND.

California Company Has a Surplus of More Than $40,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18.—A 50 per cent. stock dividend was declared today by the Standard Oil Company of California at the Directors' meeting held today. The dividend, which was in addition to the regular quarterly one of $2.50 a share, was made payable April 15 to stockholders of record March 4, 1916. There are outstanding 496,866 and a fraction shares, entitled to the dividend of a half share each.

The stock dividend was made subject to the approval of the California State authorities.

The par value of the stock is $100 a share. The dividend, officers of the company said, represents a little more than half of the surplus, accumulated over a period of years. The last annual statement showed a surplus of more than $40,000,000.

LONDON MARKET STEADY.

Money and Discount Rates Are Easy—American Stocks Dull.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—Money and discount rates were easy today. American exchange improved and cable transfers were quoted at 4.77¼. Petrograd rates were firm.

The stock market was quietly steady. The war loan declined on rumors of an early new issue, and Brazilians were weak, but the rubber stocks and Kaffirs were steady, and Argentine rails continued strong on American buying.

American securities barely moved after a fractionally lower opening. Several bonds changed hands at steady prices.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday, and of those two groups of stocks combined, with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Railroads	81.11	80.64	80.84	—.33
Industrials	99.95	97.73	98.71	—.73

COMBINED AVERAGES.

Jan. 11	88.83	86.78	86.98	—1.73
Jan. 12	88.41	87.03	88.05	+1.07
Jan. 13	88.85	87.92	88.15	+ .10
Jan. 14	89.96	88.34	89.72	+1.57
Jan. 15	90.57	89.41	90.13	+ .41
Jan. 17	90.80	89.71	90.30	+ .17
Jan. 18	90.53	89.18	89.77	— .53

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*Jan., 1916	91.87	Jan. 3	86.78	Jan. 11	89.77
Jan., 1915	64.68	Jan. 22	60.07	Jan. 7	62.27
Jan., 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3	72.91
Jan., 1913	77.10	Jan. 9	75.00	Jan. 17	77.22
Jan., 1912	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
Jan., 1911	79.10	Jan. 9	63.00	June 10	68.06
Year, 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
Year, 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
Year, 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
Year, 1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
Year, 1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99¼	..
2s, c, 1930	99	..
3s, r, 1918	101¼	..
3s, c, 1918	101	..
4s, r, 1925	109¾	..
4s, c, 1925	110	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101½	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	140	150
Am B S & Fdy	102	106¾
Do pf	183	192
A. G. & pf.	117½	119½
Am Coal	20	28
Am Cot Oil pf.	99	100
Am Exp	136	138
Am Lin	22¾	23
A S pf, B	86½	87¼
Am Snuff	140	148
Do pf	104	110
A T & C	63½	68
Am T pf	106	107½
Am Wool	48½	49
Do pf	92	95¾
Do ctfs	91½	94
Assets R	6	8
A M 1st pf	92	95
Atl C L	113	114½
Booth Fish	..	40
Do pf	..	70
Beth S pf	140	150
B Un Gas	130½	132
Brown S pf	97	99½
B R & P	90	95
Do pf	113	..
Bush Term	94	110
But'k Co	29	32
Burns Bros	82½	83
Do pf	100	110
C R R of N J	290	320
C & S A Tel	135	140
Chi & Alt	8	12½
Do pf	12	14¾
C & N W	132½	135
Do pf	170	175
Chi. St P. M & Om	120	125
Do pf	138	141
C. C. C. & St L	43½	46
Do pf	75	76¾
Cl & Pitts	79¾	..
Do spec	46¼	..
Clu-P pf	110¾	111½
C & S 1st pf	53	55
Do 2d pf	40	50
Com T R	46	48
Cons G, E	114	115
Crex Carp	40	49
Cruo S pf	109½	110½
C-Am Sug pf	102	106
D & Co pf	95	96
D, L & W	223	229
D & R G	12	14
Do pf	23½	..
D & H	39	50
Det & M	80	..
Do pf	90	..
Det R	70	71
Dia Match	106	112
D, S S & A	5	9
Do pf	9	15¼
East Kod	500	..
Elec S B	63	65½
Erie & P	..	70
Erie 2d pf	51	52
F M & S	26	34½
Gen C pf	113½	115½
G'drich (B F) Co pf	109	113
Hack Wat	25	35
Hav E Ry. L & P	95¼	100
Do pf	101	..
Helme (G W) Co	180	195
Do pf	114	119
Hock Val	..	110
Inger-R	192	..
Do pf	102	..
I H, N J pf	112	117½
Int H C	73	77
Do pf	104	110
Iowa Cent.	5	10
Do pf	10	15
K C, F S & Mem pf	63	65
K C So pf	63	64
Kayser (J) & Co 1st pf	113	..
K & D M	3½	4
Do pf	80	..
Kings Co El	60	62
L & P	129	130
Kresge (SS) Co pf	110	112¾
Lacle Gas	105	106
L E & W	13	15
Do pf	37	41
Liggt & M pf	119½	120
Long Isl'd	21½	23
L-W Bisc 1st pf	92½	96
Do 2d pf	52½	60
Lorill'd Co pf	116½	..
M'kay Cos pf	66	67
Man Beach	2	5
Man Shirt	54	60
May D St	58	60
Do pf	102½	104
Mich Cent	125	126
M, St P & S S M 1	75	80
Mon Power pf	109¾	113
Mor & Ess	81½	89
M & B pf	65	75
N C & St L	130	140
Nat Bisc	121	124½
Nat C & S pf	108	112
Nat Enam	27½	28
Do pf	92	95
Nat Ld pf	113¾	114
Nat Rys of M 1st pf	23½	27
N Y C & St L	44½	45½
Do 1st pf	83	90
Do 2d pf	64	67
N Y Dock	12½	15
Do pf	25	40
N Y, L & W	123	..
N Y S Rys	60	..
Nort & W pf	88	90
N O T & L	70	75
N W Tel	52½	..
Pabst B pf	90	..
Pac Coast	45	70
Do 1st pf	80	100
Do 2d pf	60	80
Pac T & T	42	43¼
Do pf	94	97
Peoria & D	11	14
Pettib-Mul	48	65
Do 1st pf	92	94
P-Dodge	260	..
Pitts, C, C & St L pf	92	96
Pitts, Ft W & C	158	..
P S, N J	116	117¾
Ry St Spg pf	99	100
Rdg 1st pf	43½	45
Do 2d pf	43	44½
Rumely (M) Co ctfs	12½	13
St L & S F 1st pf	9	10
St L S W	..	20
Do pf	..	50
Seab A L	17¾	18
Sears-R pf	126	..
S-S S & I pf	99	100
S P R Sug pf	107	107½
So Ry, M & O	25	30
Ohio ctfs	65	75
Stand Mill	90	95
Studebaker Co pf	110½	113½
T R T	107	..
Tob Pr pf	100½	102
Tol, St L & West	5	8
Do ctfs	5	6
Do pf	10	15
Do ctfs	10	13
Twin City	..	..
U R T	96	96½
Do pf	128¾	..
Under Typ	84	90
Do pf	110	115
Union Bag & P	7¼	8
Do pf	28½	30
U C Sts pf	11¾	11¾
Un C Mfrs	62¼	64
Do pf	105	110
U S C I P pf	49	51
U S Exp	45	48
U S F & I	38	39
Va-Car Ch pf	108	112
Va Iron, C & Coke	60	62
Va Ry & P	47¾	48½
Do pf	100	101
W Md pf	40	49
W E & M 1st pf	76	78
Weym-Br	206	..
Do pf	114	115
Wilys-O	218	225
Wis Cent	37¾	39¾

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.09	Julia	.01
Alpha Con	.03	Justice	.03
Andes	.10	Kentucky Con	.02
Best & Belcher	.04	Mexican	.20
Caledonia	.34	Occidental Con	.75
Challenge Con	.07	Ophir	.27
Confidence	.20	Overman	.05
Con. Cal. & Va	.16	Sag. Belcher	.04
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.38
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con	.61
Hale & Norcross	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.50	D'field B. B	.01
Halifax	.50	D'field Daisy	.03
McNamara	.04	Florence	.49
Midway	.15	G'field Con	1.02½
Mizpah Exten	.20	G'field Kewanas	.19
Montana	.30	G'field Merger	.17
North Star	.15	G'field Exten	1.27½
Rescue Eula	.08	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Exten	4.45	Silver Pick	.04
West End	.70	Spearhead	.11
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.20	Man. Big Four	.04
Booth	.40	Nevada Hills	.19
C. C. D.	.09	Nevada Packard	.45
Comb. Fraction	.07	Rochester Mines	.67
		Round Mountain	.42

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Dr. J'pot	11¼	Isabella	20½
Elkton	36	Jackpot	7¾
El Paso	108	McKinney	43
Findlay	3¼	Portland	4½
Golden C	203	Vindicator	228
Gold Dol	2	Rav. B. H.	2½
Gold Sov	5¾		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

In its general drift, the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange trended downwards during the greater part of the day. At the same time, price losses, as a rule, were very moderate. There were a number of early strong spots in the market, but, on the advances, offerings were encountered which brought about reactions.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
80	Allis-Chalmers	28¼	28¼	27¾	27¾
470	Am. Beet Sug	67¼	68¾	67¼	67¾
1,210	Am. Can	63¾	63¾	62¾	63
520	Am. Car & Fy	70¾	71¼	68¾	70
145	Am. Hide & L	11½	11½	11½	11¾
80	Am. H.&L. pf	56	57	56	57
70	Am. Ice Sec	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
50	Am. Lins. pf	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼
570	Am. Loco	66	66	64½	65¾
140	Am. Malt	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼
60	Am. Malt pf	34¼	34¼	33¾	34
750	Am. Smelting	105¾	105¾	104½	105¾
40	Am. T. & T.	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾
780	Anac. Cop	89	89½	88½	88½
820	Baldwin Loco	110	110½	108	110½
10	Balt. & Ohio	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
40	Bruns. Dock	12½	12¾	12½	12½
600	Cal. Pet	33½	33½	32¾	33
1,410	Cent. Leather	54¾	56	54¾	55¼
70	C., M. & St. P	101	101	100¾	100¾
690	C. R. I & P	16¾	17¼	16½	17
5	Chile Copper	24	24	24	24
20	Chino C.	54½	54½	54½	54½
690	Col. Fuel & I.	48¾	49	46¾	47½
370	Corn Products	22¾	22½	21¾	22¾
5,890	Crucible Steel	68	69	65¼	67¾
270	Dist. Sec	46¼	47½	46	47½
60	Dome Mines	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¾
520	Erie	41¼	41¾	40¾	41
50	Erie 1st pf	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
150	Goodrich Co	74	74	72¾	72¾
130	Gt. Nor. Ore	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
650	Insp. Cop	46¾	46¾	45¾	46¼
50	Interboro Con	19¼	19¼	19	19
40	Int. Agric	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
2,980	Int. Mer. Mar	22¾	23¼	21¾	22¾
3,410	Int. M. M. pf	84½	84½	82¾	83¼
80	Int. Paper	11¾	11¾	11¼	11½
50	Kan. City So	30	30	30	30
50	Lacka. Steel	82	82¼	82	82¼
220	Lehigh Valley	80½	80½	79¾	80¼
110	Max. Mot	66	66	65½	65½
3,030	Mex. Pet	114¾	115¼	113	115
70	Miami Cop	38¼	38¼	37¾	37¾
270	Nat. Lead	71¾	71¾	70¾	71¾
40	Nevada Cons	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
2,820	N. Y. Cent	110¼	111¼	109½	111
340	N. Y., N. H.&H	75	75	73½	74¾
10	Pacific Mail	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Pennsyl	58¼	58¾	58¼	58¾
10	Ray Cons	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
460	Reading	82	82¼	81¾	81¾
30	Rep. I. & St	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¼
50	Seaboard pf	40	40	40	40
160	Sloss-S. S.&I	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
100	South. Pac	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¼
230	Studebaker	153	153½	153½	153¾
790	Tenn. Cop	60¾	61¾	60¾	60¾
280	Union Pac	137½	137½	137	137¾
130	United Fruit	142½	142¾	141	141
50	Un. Rys. Inv	19¾	19¾	19½	19½
10	Un. Rys. I. pf	38	38	38	38
60	U. S. Ind. Al	137¾	145¾	137¾	145¾
640	U. S. Rub	56¼	56¼	55¾	55¾
5,780	U. S. Steel	83¾	85¾	85	85½
20	Utah Cop	79½	79½	79½	79½
30	Va. Car. Chem	49½	49½	49½	49½
40	Wabash pf. B	31¾	31¾	31¾	31¾
80	West. Md	31¼	31¼	30¾	30¾
80	West. Un. Tel	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼
560	Westing. El	67½	67½	66¾	66¾
40,990.	MINING STOCKS.				
250	Belmont	4.60	4.60	4.40	4.40
100	Comstock	.15	.15	.15	.15
500	Cons. Virg	.20	.20	.20	.20
100	Goldfield Con	1.07½	1.07½	1.07½	1.07½
400	Gold. Florence	.51	.51	.51	.51
500	Hale & Nor's	.04	.04	.04	.04
300	Isabella	.21	.21	.21	.21
300	Jim Butler	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
400	Jumbo Ext	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
500	Mizpah Ext	.23	.23	.23	.23
400	North Star	.17	.17	.17	.17
1,000	Oro	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05½
500	Roxtand	.86	.86	.86	.86
100	Ton. Ext	4.37½	4.37½	4.37½	4.37½
5,550					

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the first week of January show these aggregate changes in gross earnings:

Twenty-four roads	$9,643,831	+$1,789,614
One road	17,101	— 685
Total (25 roads)	9,660,932	+ 1,788,929

LOUISIANA & ARKANSAS for November—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$156,328	$126,833	$29,494
Net	59,772	30,937	28,835
Sur. after chg.	36,946	7,425	29,523
5 mos. gross	728,812	710,768	19,044
Net	227,876	194,473	33,403
Sur. after chg.	112,561	72,705	39,855

Miscellaneous Earnings.

MORRIS & CO. for the year ended Oct. 30—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Total income	5,068,317	4,634,585	4,379,985
Admin. exp	1,058,078	924,518	951,855
Taxes, insur., interest, &c	1,689,824	1,504,394	1,511,112
Total deduc	2,747,902	2,428,912	2,462,968
Net income	2,321,415	2,205,672	1,916,997
Dividends	750,000	450,000	380,000
Surplus	1,571,415	1,755,672	1,536,997

VIRGINIA RAILWAY & POWER for December—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	503,440	443,651	59,798
Net earnings	280,143	231,346	48,797
Total income	287,710	227,645	50,065
Sur. after tax., rent. and int.	145,668	105,007	40,662
Bal. after dep.	137,336	96,674	40,662
6 mos. gross	2,780,966	2,632,708	153,260
Net earnings	1,479,014	1,370,985	107,320
Total income	1,528,505	1,411,440	117,065
Sur. after tax., skg. fd. and interest	670,957	600,877	70,080
Bal. after dep.	620,957	550,877	70,080

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co	120	123
American Light & Traction	383	†388
American Light & Traction pf	111	†114
Adirondack Electric Power	27	30
Adirondack Electric Power pf	75	77
*American Gas & Electric	132	137
*American Gas & Electric pf	50¾	51½
American Power & Light	68	69
American Power & Light pf	86½	87
American Public Utilities	40	43
American Public Utilities pf	72	76
American Waterworks & Electric	7¾	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	13	15
American W. W. & E. 1st pf	54	57
Atlantic P. & L. pf	92	95
Cities Service	120	123
Cities Service pf	78	80
Colorado Power	23	25¾
Colorado Power pf	98	100
Commonwealth P., R. & L	61	†62
Commonwealth P., R. & L. pf	83	†86
Consumers Power Co. 5s, 1929	102	104
Consumers Power (Me.) pf	92	95
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	94	96¼
Electric Bond Deposit pf	75	80
Electric Bond & Share, pf	99	100
Empire District Electric pf	80	85
Federal Light & Traction	9	12
Federal Light & Traction pf	40	47
Gas & Electric Securities	98	103
Gas & Electric Securities pf	75	85
Great Western Pow. Co. 5s, 1946	85	87
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	17	19
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf	67	68
Northern Ontario L. & P. 6s, '31	85	92
Northern States Power	44½	45½
Northern States Power pf	91½	93
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	64	64¾
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	90	92
Republic Ry. & Light	21	23
Republic Ry. & Light pf	69	72
Southern California Edison	91	94
Southern California Edison pf	103	105
Southern P. & L. pf	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	8¾	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	30½	31½
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Power	10	10½
Tennessee Ry., Lt. & Power pf	44	46
United Light & Rys	46	48
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	73½	75
Utah Securities	19½	20½
Western Power	17	18
Western Power pf	57	59

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

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ROCKY MOUNTAIN DIVISION FIRST MORTGAGE 4% GOLD BONDS

Dated January 1, 1915 — Due January 1, 1965

Interest Payable January 1 and July 1 at Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee

Authorized $20,000,000 — Outstanding $3,000,000

Bonds redeemable as a whole at 105 and interest on any interest date

Coupon Bonds of the denomination of $1000. Registered Bonds of $1000, and multiples thereof. Coupon and Registered Bonds interchangeable.

Listed on the New York Stock Exchange

These bonds are a direct obligation of The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, which owns and operates about 11,000 miles of steam railroad, extending from Chicago to the Pacific Coast. The bonds are secured by a first mortgage at less than $30,000 per mile on the Rocky Mountain Division, which consists of 106 miles of standard gauge railroad between Ute Park and Des Moines, New Mexico. This division connects The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company with The Colorado and Southern Railway Company and the El Paso and Southwestern System. It traverses valuable and extensive coal properties, supplying one of the best grades of coal in the southwest, which properties have an estimated life of over 200 years. A large part of the output is used for fuel by the Atchison system.

The earnings of the Atchison system for the year ended June 30, 1915, were officially reported as follows:

Gross Earnings (including other income)	$120,662,738
Operating Expenses, Taxes, Rentals, etc	83,746,129
Total Income	*$36,916,609
Interest Charges	12,785,747
Balance	$24,130,862

*About three times the annual interest charges.

These bonds are followed by junior bonds, and preferred and common stocks having a present market value of over $350,000,000.

Since 1896, when the present company was organized, over $308,000,000 has been spent on extensions and improvements, of which over $90,000,000 has been derived from surplus earnings which have been reinvested in the property. During this period gross earnings have increased 290%, net earnings have increased over 500%, and the physical condition of the road has been very greatly improved.

Price 88½ and Accrued Interest, Yielding 4.60%

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OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Adventure	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
86	Ahmeek	97	97¾	97	97
300	Alaska	25¼	25¼	25	25¼
180	Algomah	1½	1½	1½	1½
20	Allouez	65	65	65	65
2,005	Am. Zinc	67¼	68¼	66¾	68¼
75	Anaconda	89	89	88½	88¾
1,595	Ariz. Com'l	9¼	9¾	9	9¼
1,725	Butte & Bal	3	3⅝	3	3½
2,500	Butte & Sup	76	76	74½	75¾
415	Cal. & Ariz	69½	69½	69	69¼
20	Cal. & Hecla	558	558	555	555
20	Centennial	17½	17½	17¼	17½
20	Chino	54	54	54	54
25	Cliff	1½	1½	1½	1½
266	Copper Range	63½	63½	62¾	62¾
90	Daly-West	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
450	East Butte	15½	15½	15¼	15¼
60	Franklin	10	10	9¾	9¾
390	Granby	86	86¼	86	86¼
60	Greene-Can	47½	47¾	47½	47¾
450	Helvetia	40c	45c	40c	45c
15	Indiana	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
50	Inspiration	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
115	Island Creek	47	47	47	47
20	Isl. Creek pf	90	90	89¾	89¾
65	Isle Royale	28¾	29	28¾	29
20	Keweenaw	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
60	Lake	19	19	18¼	18¼
50	La Salle	5	5	5	5
120	Mason Valley	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
175	Mass. Con	12½	12½	12¼	12¼
50	Miami	38	38	38	38
20	Michigan	2	2	2	2
40	Mohawk	91½	91½	91	91¼
35	New Arcadian	9	9¼	9	9¼
8,081	New Idria	19½	20	19	20
25	Niplssing	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾
185	North Butte	29½	29½	29½	29½
1,490	Ojibway	2	2	2	2⅛
200	Old Colony	3½	3½	3½	3½
200	Old Dominion	65½	65½	64	64
10	Osceola	85	85	85	85
25	Pond Creek	14½	14½	14½	14½
100	Quincy	88¼	88¼	88	88
30	Ray Con	24¾	25	24¾	25
45	Santa Fe	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,705	Shannon	9¼	9¾	9¼	9¾
1,665	Shattuck	33¾	34	33¾	33¾
240	South Lake	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¼
30	St.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

80 Amer. Hawaiian S. S. Stock
200 Aeolian Weber P. & P. Com. Stk.
25 Aetna Explosives Com. Stock
50 American Chicle Pfd. Stock
100 Assoc'ted Merchants 1st Pfd. Stk.
100 Amer. Dist. Tel. of N. J. Stock
25 Amer. Lithographic Pfd. Stock
50 American Meter Stock
100 Amer. W. Wks. & Elec. Com. Stk.
50 By-Products Coke Stock
100 Crocker Wheeler Com. Stock
25 Du Pont Powder Com. Stock
50 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd. Stock
25 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
25 Federal Lt. & Trac. Com. Stock
50 Germania Insurance Stock
100 Great Northern Paper Stock
50 Hercules Powder Com. Stock
25 Harriman National Bank Stock
50 Hanover Insurance Stock
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd. Stk.
25 Ingersoll-Rand 5s
50 Lord & Taylor 1st & 2d Pfd. Stk.
25 New Jersey Zinc Stock
50 North River Insurance Stock
25 Niagara Fire Insurance Stock
100 Nichols Copper Stock
50 Porto Rican Amer. Tob. Stock
100 Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Com. Stk.
50 Royal Baking Powder Pfd. Stock
25 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg. Stock
25 Sheffield F. S. D. Pfd. Stock
30 Thompson-Starrett Com. Stock
50 U. S. Bob. & Shut.Com. & Pfd.Stk.
5 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock
100 Woodward Iron Com. Stock
25 Wash. St'l & Ordnance Com. Stk.

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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Move Irregularly in the Curb Market, with Declines the More General.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 284,679 shares of stock and $350,250 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 109,463; oils, 7,006, and mining, 168,115. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	Ajax Rub., Inc	72	72	71¾	71¾
2,700	Am.-B. Mfg. Co	83	89¾	80	89¾
800	‡Am. Drug S.,	14	14	13½	13½
3,100	A., G. & W. I.,	31¾	31¾	30	30½
2,500	A., G. & W.I.pf	47½	47½	45½	46
10	‡Bank. D. Corp	5½	5½	5½	5½
250	‡Can. C. & Fdy.	70	72	70	72
325	‡C. C. & F. pf.	90	90	88	88
1,600	Can. N. G. C..	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2¼
1,200	‡Car, L. & P..	6¼	6¼	6½	5¾
1,063	‡Car. St. w. i..	8¾	8¾	8½	8⅞
4,570	‡Chandler Mot.	83	*84⅜	*82½	83½
450	‡Chev. M. C.Co.	123	123¾	121	121
2,000	Corp. R. & H.	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5⅜
55	Crocker-W	103½	103½	103	103
1,700	‡Cuba C. Sugar	46⅜	46⅜	40¼	46½
100	‡Cuba C. S. pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½
900	Curtiss A. v. t. ctfs	58	58	57	57½
150	Driggs-Seaby ..	145	145	140½	145
400	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	Emerson Brant.	20½	20½	20½	20½
205	Emerson Phon.	13	*13½	12⅝	13
100	F. D. & C., w. i.	46	46	46	46
1,200	H. & B. C. Co.	50	*50¼	50	50
295	‡Heudee Mfg..	26	26	25	25
25	‡H. & A. Arms.	51	51	50	50
300	Int. Rubber ...	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
10	‡I.A. F. S.Corp	22	22	22	22
4,600	‡Int. Mer. Mar.	22¼	23	22¼	22½
1,100	‡Int. M. M. pf.	84	84½	82½	82½
6,000	‡Int. N., new.	55¼	55¼	53	54
800	‡Int. St. Pump	40	41	40	41
2,000	Kath. Br. pf..	22¼	28	*20¼	22
700	‡S. K., w. i.	16¼	16¾	16½	16¾
450	‡Lake Tor. B..	10½	11	10½	11
400	‡Lee Tire	45⅞	45⅞	45½	45½
6,200	Manhat. Tran.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,000	Mar. of Am..	4½	4½	4¼	4¾
100	M. A. v. t. ctf	35	35	35	35
2,000	‡Maxim Mun..	9¼	*9½	8¼	8¾
17,200	‡Midvale Steel	72	72	69	69½
4,000	‡Nevins Elec..	½	½	⅜	⅜
400	P. T. & M. C.	29¼	*30	*28½	29
120	‡Poole Eng. & Mach. Co.	148	148	140	142
1,125	Red. Elec., Inc	5⅜	6⅜	5⅜	5⅜
400	S. M. Car Co.	58½	59	58½	58⅝
1,400	‡St. J. Lead..	15¼	15½	14½	15
1,500	‡Stand. Motors	10	10	9½	9¼
7,565	S. B. v. t. ctfs	39½	39½	38½	37
200	‡Tob. Products	31	31	31	31
10,400	T. F. v. t. ctfs	6½	6½	6	6⅜
1,600	Un. Pr. Shar..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp	4¼	4¼	4	4¼
400	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp. pf....	4⅝	4⅝	4¼	4⅝
700	White Mot. Co	49¼	50	48½	49
6,000	W. F. Corp. v. t. ctfs.	2¼	2¼	2	2

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
11	Atl. Refining.	660	656	656	—14
15	Ill. Pipe Line.	181	181	181	..
200	Ohio Oil	201	199	199	— 1
20	Prairie P. L.	238	231	231	— 4
700	S. O. of Cal.	384	373	373	+ 1
23	S. O. of N.	218	217	218	..
15	Vacuum Oil ..	225	223	223	— 1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

800	‡Cosden & Co., (oil ref.).....	16¼	15¾	15⅞	— ¼
900	Empire Petro..	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
800	‡Houston Oil...	21⅞	21	21½	..
1,000	Mays Oil	15	15	15	..
500	Midwest	56	55	56	+ 1
200	‡Int. Petrol....	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
500	‡Sapulpa Oil & Ref.	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
1,200	‡Victoria Oil..	*2⅜	2½	2½	..
500	Wayland Oil & Gas	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,000	††Alta Con. M.	25	25	23	23
8,600	††Am. C'm'nd.	13½	13¾	12¼	13
2,300	††Atlanta	21½	21½	21	21
100	††Big C'wood.	4	4	4	4
1,800	Butte Cop. & Z., v.t. ctfs.	9	9	8½	8⅝
400	Butte & N. Y.	3	3	2⅝	2⅞
250	‡Calav. Copper	3⅜	3¾	3⅜	3⅝
1,100	‡Can. Copper	1⅛	2	1⅛	1⅛
600	Cer. de P. Cop.	37⅝	37⅝	36½	36½
500	‡C'stock Tun.	13	14½	13	14½
2,500	Cons. Ar. Sm.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅞
150	‡Con. Cop. M.	1½	1½	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	††D. Bl. Butte.	4	4	4	4
30,000	††Emma Cop..	24	25	24	25
5,000	††Fed. Res. M.	18	18	18	18
1,600	First Nat.Cop.	7¼	7⅝	7	7¼
600	Goldfield Con..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	††G'field Mer.	18	18	17	17
100	Hecla Mining.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2,150	Howe Sound..	6⅞	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜
5,000	††Inter. Mines.	15	15	15	15
400	††Jim Butler..	1	1	98	98
850	Jumbo Ext....	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
13,400	Kenn. Copper	55⅞	56⅛	55	55½
200	Kerr Lake....	4½	4½	4½	4½
700	††Kewanas	20	20	20	20
150	La Rose Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	††Majes. Mines	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
4,000	††Marsh Min..	38	38	38	38
1,000	McIntyre	1	1	1	1
800	††McK.-Dar. ..	42	42	42	42
100	Mines of Am..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
10,000	††Mother Lode.	25	25	24½	24½
325	††Nat.Zinc & L.	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2¼
850	New UtahBing.	5	5¼	5	5
700	Nipissing Mines	7¼	7¼	7⅜	7⅜
12,000	††Peterson Lake	36	36	35	35
1,000	††Oro	5½	5½	5½	5½
2,500	††Ray Hercules.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝
1,600	††Rex Consol..	34	34	34	34
6,000	††Rochester	68	70	68	69
700	††San Toy	20	20	19	19
700	Seven Troughs Coalition	47	47	47	47
8,300	Std. Sil-Lead..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜
1,200	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
14,000	††Success Min.	67	67	64	66
1,200	Tono. Jim But.	1	1	1	1
3,600	††Superstition ..	37	37	36	36
2,000	††Temiskaming	69	70	69	70
370	††Tono. Belmont	4¼	4¼	4¾	4¼
1,250	Tonopah Ext..	4½	4½	4⅞	4⅛
20	Tono. Mining..	7	7	7	7
900	Tularosa	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
650	Tri-Bullion	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	United Verde...	6¼	6½	6¾	6½
3,000	††U. S. Cont..	8	8	8	8
1,200	††W. End Con..	78	78	75	75
3,000	Yukon Gold M.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	W. Pacific, w.i.	15	15	15	15

BONDS.

$225,000	‡Balt. & O. new 5s	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102¼
	w. i	90½	90½	90	90½
110,000	‡Erie cv. 4s, Smelting 5s....	40	40	40	40
10,000	Consol. Ariz.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
5,250	‡Erie rights..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

***

Bid and asked prices of issues not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Jan. 18. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 17. Bid.	Asked.
B.-Am. Tob. Co., ord.	15	16	15	16
B.-Am. Tr. Co., ord. br	15¼	16	15¼	16
Lima Locomotive	19½	20	19½	20
Standard Shipbuild...	12½	13½	12½	13½

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives	80	90	84	85
Aetna Explosives pf.	82	92	84	86
American Brass	265	275	265	275
Atlas Powder	254	262	250	260
Atlas Powder pf.....	100	103	100	103
Babcock & Wilcox....	118	125	118	125
Bliss (E. W.)	340	360	335	350
Bliss (E. W.) pf....	73	83	73	83
Can. F'dries & Forg.	210	230	210	230
Canadian Explosives.	360	390	370	400
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.....	360	385	360	385
Du Pont Pow., new..	365	375	350	360
Du Pont Powder pf..	102	105	102	105
Hercules Powder	380	390	375	385
Hercules Powder pf...	114	120	114	120
International Arms ..	20	22	20	22
Marlin Arms Co.....	34	36	34	36
Marlin Arms Co. pf..	79	83	79	88
Nat'l-Bement-Pond ..	137	140	130	137
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf..	100	110	100	110
Savage Arms	495	..	495	..
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	470	485	475	485
Winch. Rptg. A....	2,400	2,450	2,450	2,550

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	41.00	..	40.87½	..
Lead	5.90	..	5.90	..
Spelter	18.50	..	17.87½	..
Antimony	42.00	48.00	42.00	48.00
Quicksilver	$200.00	..	$180.00	..
Aluminium	*53.00	55.00	*53.00	55.00
Iron, No. 2 X fdy.	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, was quoted at 24¼@24½c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Tuesday. £ s. d.	Monday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	85 15 0	85 15 0
Copper, futures	85 10 0	85 7 6
Tin, spot	173 10 0	173 15 0
Tin, futures	174 10 0	174 15 0
Spelter	88 0 0	88 0 0
Lead	20 17 6	20 10 0

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar.....	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf...	99	101	99	101
MacAndrews & F....	140	145	140	145
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	350	380	350	380
Porto-Rico Am. Tob.	212	220	212	220
R. J. Reynolds.....	470	485	470	485
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf..	120	122	120	122
Johnson Tin F. & M..	155	170	155	170
J. S. Young.....	155	170	155	170

Wanted

25 Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Com.
50 Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Pfd.
10 Shawinigan Water 1st 5s
200 N. Y., Honduras & Rosario Mining
100 United Gas & Electric 2nd Pfd.
79 United Gas & Electric Com.
200 International Text Book
50 Nichols Copper Com.
25 International Silver Pfd.
50 Southern Cal. Edison Com. & Pfd.
25 Childs Co. Com.
25 Pratt & Whitney Pfd.
25 U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle
25 Mergenthaler Linotype
50 Broad Brook Co.
25 Appalachian Power Com. & Pfd.
50 Amer. Cynamid Com.
50 American Piano Com. & Pfd.
100 U. S. Worsted 1st & 2nd Pfd.
100 U. S. Finishing Com.

For Sale

200 Art Metal Construction
25 International Silver Pfd.
60 Nichols Copper Com.
25 Childs Co. Com.
25 Childs Co. Pfd.
100 Adirondack Electric Com.
100 International Steam Pump Pfd.
25 Farr Alpaca
20 Douglas Shoe Pfd.
25 Regal Shoe Pfd.
50 Garland Corporation
100 Kirby Lumber Com.
5 U. S. Finishing Cons. 5s

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10 American Book Stock
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50 Continental Insurance Stock
100 Childs (Rest.) Com. & Pfd. Stock
150 Empire Steel & Iron Com. Stock
25 E. W. Bliss Com. Stock
50 Franklin Insurance Stock
25 Fidelity Phenix Insurance Stock
100 Germania Insurance Stock
100 Great Northern Paper Stock
25 H. W. Johns-Man. Com. & Pfd.Stk.
10 Home Insurance Stock
100 Hupp Motor Car Com. Stock
100 Hale & Kilburn Pfd. Stock
33 Ingersoll-Rand Pfd. Stock
100 Jas. Butler Com. Stock
25 Jas. Butler Pfd. Stock
100 McCall Corporation Com. Stock
25 New Jersey Zinc Stock
200 New York Shipbuilding Stock
20 New York Transit Stock
50 Pacific Coast Com. Stock
25 Phelps Dodge & Co. Stock
100 Rem. Type. Com. & 2d Pfd. Stk.
25 Scovill Manufacturing Stock
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg. Stock
25 Victor Talking Machine Stock
25 Wash. St'l & Ordnance Com. Stk.
100 Ward Baking Com. Stock
65 Ward Baking Pfd. Stock
30 Walter A. Wood M. & Rpg. M.Stk.
100 White Rock Com. Stock
5 Winchester Repeating Arms Stock

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Holders of undeposited General Mortgage Gold Bonds who desire to sell the same to the Reorganization Managers may during the month of January, 1916, surrender their bonds with the coupon of January 1, 1915, and all subsequent coupons attached (other than the Bankers Trust coupon so called) to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City, or at its office, 33 Lombard Street, E. C., London, England, and shall be entitled to receive at the time of such surrender $700.86 for each such General Mortgage Gold Bond of the principal amount of $1,000.

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Yesterday..3 3/8% per cent. for the best names
Monday....3 3/8% " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Cocoa Prices Steady.

While here and there there was a fractional decline during the past week, for the most part prices were steady in the market for raw cocoa. The domestic demand is now up to normal proportions, but the export trade is being hampered badly by the lack of ships. Stocks in this market are liberal enough to take care of any unusual demand that may arise. These prices were quoted yesterday on well known varieties: Bahia, 16¾@17c; Caracas, 17@17¼c; Arriba, 18¼@18¾c; Grenada, 17¼@17½c; Sanchez, 16½@16¾c; Haiti, 15½@16c, and Maracaibo, 20@22c.

Should Push High-Priced Shoes.

Owing to the scarcity of leather and the increased cost of substitutes for leather, it is, in the opinion of experienced shoe men, the duty of the retailers to push the sale of higher-priced shoes, and not to allow stocks to accumulate that later have to be forced by cut prices. Small stocks of stylish shoes, it is asserted, will bring more profitable business than large supplies of slow-selling styles. The leading shades of the moment in women's footwear are white, light gray, ivory, mocha and dark tan. Mocha and ivory are still very scarce, which is said to be the reason they are not used only in the best shoes. Some interest is being shown locally in the recent suggestion of novelty shoes for men, in order to even up the business, which is now running largely to fancy footgear for women.

Weather Helps Hard Coal.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that "the cold wave of the past several days has added to the troubles of the anthracite shippers and retailers by increasing the urgency of the demand and at the same time causing a further slow-down of traffic movements. Most of the embargoes are still in effect, and where restrictions are taken off at one point they are put on at another, so that the railroad situation as a whole is fully as bad as a week ago, aside from the additional delays caused by the coal being frozen when it reaches the piers. The sections most in need of relief are New England and Long Island. The general effect of the railroad embargoes against shipments to tidewater and to connecting roads has been to strengthen bituminous prices at this end of the line and to weaken them at the mines."

Crude Rubber Prices Soften.

After showing evidence of growing firmer durfng the morning, prices in the local crude rubber market softened yesterday afternoon on receipt of cable advices telling of an easier feeling in London. Trading throughout the day was quiet, the manufacturing interests showing little desire to trade on a falling market that is still considered high by many. The dealers also held off, waiting for the market to come to a definite level. It is said to be becoming more evident that the recent sharp advance was largely the result of speculation, with little consuming demand to back it up, and this is not adding anything to the haste of buyers to operate. Upriver fine was quoted at 86 cents a pound here for spot and forward deliveries, while pale crepe and smoked sheets, spot, were held at 92 and 91½ cents, respectively. Forward shipments were quoted a cent less.

Synthetic Gems Do Not Hurt.

One of the well-known local gem importers yesterday took issue with a statement recently published to the effect that business in rubies and sapphires was being hurt by the sale of synthetic gems, which in some cases have been brought to no small state of perfection. "The statement is obviously wrong," he said, "for the reason that a person with money enough to buy a sapphire or a ruby is sure to demand a genuine stone instead of an imitation, whether it requires an expert to determine the difference or not. Those who haven't a great deal of money naturally have to buy what their available funds will let them, and here is where the synthetic gem comes in. The call for sapphires has been quite good lately, and I think the reason that rubies have not done better is because Fashion has little need of red stones at present. Then, again, the number of really fine rubies in this market is limited."

Burlap Demand Picks Up.

The call for lightweight burlaps in the local market is reported stronger of late than it has been, and the call for heavyweights continues so active as to indicate a condition of trade that is not altogether healthy. With the trade on the threshold of what is said usually to be the busiest season of the year, there are some members who do not look on a mid-season demand with equanimity, especially with goods as scarce as they are. Eight-ounce 40-inch burlaps were quoted here yesterday at 7¼ cents, while 10-ounce goods in the same width, to arrive in three to four weeks, were held at 11 cents. For 10½-ounce goods, to arrive here in the near future, 11.25 cents is asked, but it would not be surprising to see this price run up several points before they are landed. Seven-ounce "forties" are held around 7.15 cents. With odd widths and weights scarce and active also, higher prices all along the line are predicted for the near future.

Speakers at Silk Dinner.

Thomas Mott Osborne has accepted an invitation to speak at the Forty-fourth annual dinner of the Silk Association of America, to be held at the Hotel Astor on Saturday evening, Feb. 5. The other speakers and guests include Governor Whitman, Dr. John H. Finley, Congressman Patrick H. Kelley of Michigan, Governor Fielder of New Jersey, Dr. W. Warren Giles and Congressman Julius Kahn of California. The number of reservations thus far received by the association ahead of last year, and the dinner promises to be the most successful in the history of the organization.

Orders in the Gray.

One of the leading dress goods factors is understood to be giving buyers more than the usual leeway on color specifications. Most of the mills are trying to get colors named just as soon after the orders are placed as possible. This house, however, is taking orders in the gray with one third of the colors to be named between June 1 and 15, another third on July 15, and the remaining colors on or before August 1. This would seem to indicate, according to selling agents, that the company is short on neither quantity nor variety of dyes. This mill organization, furthermore, is featuring quite a number of colors. The impression is growing in the market that there is something strange in the dyestuff situation. Factors cannot understand how prices continue to advance with domestic production making the progress claimed for it. It is intimated that certain middlemen may be the cause of exorbitant prices.

Prices May Not Be So High.

The manufacturing clothiers seem to be prepared for even greater shocks than they have experienced in the way of increased prices on piece goods. The opening of overcoatings on Monday showed them what may be expected, advances ranging from 40 to 60 per cent. On serges, however, the general increase is not expected to reach such a high level as in the case of woolens. The reason given for this view of the situation is that the woolen, and not the worsted, machinery has been mainly taken up with war business. If the idea of the big mills is to keep certain of their machinery free to take care of aditional business of this sort, prohibitive prices do not seem to have accomplished the object. The clothiers are just as eager to buy under ruling quotations as they have been disinclined in the past to buy when the prices were at rock bottom. The average increase looked for on serges is about 30 per cent., possibly a little less. When comparisons are made of materials and prices, the manufacturers of dress goods will probably jump their prices.

Gray Goods Show Little Change.

There was little change in conditions in the local gray goods market yesterday from those of Monday. Prices held firm at the same levels, and to a considerable extent the same constructions of goods were in demand. Some of the best business in printcloths was done on 39-inch 68-72s at 5⅜ cents, on 39-inch 72-76s at 6⅜ cents, and on 38½-inch 64-60s at 4⅞ cents for delivery within the next eight or ten weeks. Sheetings again sold fairly freely, there having been sales of 48-square four-yard goods at 5¾ cents for January-February delivery, and of 5.50s at 4½ cents for shipment during February. Sateens and other clothiers' specialties are still active. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....6⅝c 38½-inch, 64-60s...4½c
39-inch, 72-76s....6½c 38½-inch, 64-56s...4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....5⅝c 38½-inch, 60-52s...4½c
39-inch, 56-44s....4⅝c 38½-inch, 60-48s...4¾c
38½-inch, 64-64s...5c 27-inch, 64-60s....3½c

MERCHANTS WANT MAIL.

Association to Oppose Any Reduction in Deliveries.

Vigorous protest will be made by the Central Mercantile Association, 111 Fifth Avenue, against the proposed reduction in the number of mail deliveries in the business district. At the association's luncheon yesterday at the Aldine Club resolutions were adopted and Clarkson Cowl, President of the association, declared that the Board of Directors comprising the larger manufacturers, wholesale and retail firms and real property owners between Canal Street and Thirty-fourth Street, Fourth Avenue and the North River, opposed any reduction in the number of deliveries. He said that because of the vast volume of business done by mail order, any reduction in mail delivery would necessarily result in a reduction of the postal revenue at the New York Post Office.

A special committee was appointed to take up the matter and to present such facts as may be necessary to the Post Office Department and to Congress.

500 Hardware Dealers Dine.

Five hundred dealers in hardware, representing associations in Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx, Long Island, Newark, and Westchester and Hudson Counties, attended the third annual dinner of the Metropolitan Hardware Dealers' Association in the Hotel Astor last night. President Mathias Ludlow was toastmaster. James T. McCleary, Secretary of the Iron and Steel Institute, the only speaker, pleaded for fair play in business.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Grinnell Willis & Co., agents, have advanced the price of Burleigh longcloth to 12 cents.

The Munzer Company, resident buyers, have removed from 1,261 Broadway to 303 Fifth Avenue.

Serenity.

Our idea of serenity is to attend a barbecue, eat heavily of Spring lamb, onions and lettuce, drink two quarts of buttermilk and settle down to sleep against the trunk of a shady tree while Bob Henry speaks.—Houston Post.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

HANSCOM & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Hanscom & Co., (corporation), baker, of 3,794 Broadway, by O. E. Coates & Co., $25,693, flour; Ora B. Coates, $4,660, money lent, and Joseph Sausville, $5,236, merchandise. It had six branch stores, was incorporated on Sept. 20, 1909, with capital stock $10,000, and Cornelius T. Hanscom was President and Treasurer.

ASP NEWMAN—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against August Newman, gasoline and auto supplies, 145th Street and Seventh Avenue, by the Gasoline Distributing Company, $1,668.

C. V. KOONTZ & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against C. V. Koontz & Co., stock brokers, 25 Broad Street, by James Renville, $507; John McFarland, $200, and Arthur Roach, $235. It was stated that liabilities are $20,000 and assets $5,000. An assignment was filed on Jan. 14.

ANNA MISKY, the Maison Jacks, women's apparel, 136 West Thirty-fourth Street, has applied to Archibald Palmer, J., petition in bankruptcy was also filed by Samuel W. Dorfman, $399; Beatrice Markowitz, $355, and Levy & Loeb, $114. Liabilities are $5,500 and assets $2,000.

MORRIS KARP.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Karp, cloaks, 48 West Twenty-second Street, by Henry Hertz, $324; Ide Odes, $290, and Joseph D. Sunkind, $1. Liabilities are stated to be $5,000 and assets $1,500.

JOHN S. GORDON, as Gordon Brothers, elevator repairs, 327 West Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $5,744 and assets $287.

H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY.—Judge Learned Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on June 25, 1914, against the H. B. Claflin Company, dry goods, as a result of which the estate has no proceedings were taken on the petition.

LITTLE HUNGARY, INC.—Judge Mayer has appointed Isaac Heineman receiver for Little Hungary, Inc., which had a restaurant at Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth Street, bond $1,500, on request of creditors. He is authorized to continue business twenty days without compensation.

ENGLISH-AMERICAN TURTLE COMPANY, INC.—Edgar Allen Poe has been appointed receiver of the English-American Turtle Company, Inc., of 37 Wall Street, by Judge Learned Hand, in place of Alan D. Kenyon, who resigned. All the assets are in Maryland.

DAVID ISRAEL, sheet metals, 300 West Forty-eighth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $86,689 and assets of $59,712.

WILLIAM H. BURKE, dry goods, 1,015 Westchester Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $11,466 and assets of $5,848.

M. FREEMAN & CO., INC., jewelry, 133 Canal Street, has assigned to Leo Kohn.

SAMUEL LEVY, baker, 321 East 121st Street and 2,225 Fifth Avenue, has assigned to Samuel Newman.

SAUL LEVY, furniture, 256 West Eighty-first Street, has assigned to Gustav C. Wedekind.

SAM BERNHARD & RISGEL, INC., tailors, 162 East 125th Street, who assigned on Dec. 1, had their property reassigned to them yesterday.

Out of Town.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Empire Lumber Company, involuntary petition filed in behalf of the Faust Brothers Lumber Company. Liabilities and assets not yet estimated.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and Over.)

Alloway, Henry, and Mary L.—C. R. Stewart $502.27
Akron Building Co.—H. Hummel 2,775.06
Brown, Willard P., Jr.—S. L. Bailey, et al 195.48
Bruen, Edw. F.—E. V. Irwin 400.37
Buckingham Steel Co., Inc. — Central Leasing Co., Inc. 120.23
Bershadsky, Myer—H. Lazarus 239.91
Bergmann, Samuel, and David Turkel—J. J. Harris 1,183.28
Brophy, John J., and Edw. J.—American Radiator Co 149.96
Baum, Samuel—Wave Improvement & Construction Co 260.81
Blumenstock, Leonard—Hollywood Co.. 782.54
Clark, Arthur M.—H. H. Smith 117.01
Conway, John H.—R. Wilson 208.91
Collins, Geo. S.—J. H. Cochplower 192.41
Cohen, Rose, gdn.—J. Engel, costs 112.38
Corcoran, Wm. A.—M. Packard et al 319.97
Clark, Nellie I.—N. Y. Gas & Electric Appliance Co 269.68
Dover Furnace Ore Co., Louis S. Regent, Charles F. Preston, and John M. Coleman—G. Williams 4,350.05
Delney, William—E. Wilkins 119.22
Duzets, Peter A.—N. Y. Rys. Co 871.59
Dalberg, Melvin H.—J. Mason 119.91
Dayton, Wm. R.—N. Y. Rys. Co., costs. 107.47
Epp, Henry—Pioneer Distillers' Distributing Co., Inc. 177.49
Flinn, Arthur M.—E. A. Levy 100.31
Frank, Alfred A.—M. Lessler 200.00
Fulton, Robert M.—Lawyers Title & Trust Co 160.41
Grankofsky, Doran, adm.—Met. Tobacco Co., costs 108.18
Gilbert, H. Stanley, and Isaac Gordon (or Isidor Gordon)—N. Franzblau 200.11
Gaidfalon, Wm. D.—National Surety Co. 316.73
Granjis, Arthur E.—J. Stevens et al., costs 132.74
Gross, Morris—W. C. Hendricks 157.93
Grove Straw Hat Mfg. Co.—R. H. Roberts 2,905.60
Goodstein, Isidore—L. Sherman 119.52
Heyman, Julius C.—A. Cohen 1,027.63
Iskenderian, Misrak G.—F. W. Skinner. 214.97
Johnson, Fred W.—Castle Inn Restaurant Co., Inc., costs 108.91
John E. Sullivan Co. and William Welge—Cliff-Laurow Co., Inc. 230.01
Kerman, David—Fuzk & Wagnalls Co. 107.63
Larney, Wm. A.—D. B. Goldsmith 483.66
Miller, Nathan—Railwel Adv. Co. 946.91
McDonald, Dudley S.—Madsen & Wiswall Const. Co. 3,357.59
McGuire, Frank I., Walter R. Jenkins, Archibald Montgomery, and Milton B. Archer—P. J. Lee 3,923.88
Meline Land Co. and Chas. W. Clover—J. V. Irwin 391.03
Mackey, D. Clinton—M. Hunt 1,714.03
McDonald, James C.—L. Glasnowitz 123.13
Meyer, Chas. L.—Harvey Realty Co. 118.51
McCausland, Chas. H.—J. Shenk 1,281.38
N. C. M. P., Inc.—Strobridge Lithographing Co. 2,048.50
New Paltz, Highland & Poughkeepsie Traction Co. of New Paltz, N. Y.—C. H. Higgins 299.71
National Protective Legion—M. Gottreich 383.22
N. Y. Material Men's Mercantile Ass'n, Inc., and Maurice B. Rich—Materia Men's Ass'n, Archibald Palmer, J., petition in bankruptcy was also filed by Samuel W. Dorfman, $399; Beatrice Markowitz, $355, and Levy & Loeb, $114. Liabilities are $5,500 and assets $2,000. ..... 390.54
Otis, Chas. E.—W. Ramsey 552.55
Plotz, Meyer—Star Show Case Co. 231.25
Prevost, Chas. G. W.—M. Conte 170.41
Parmont, Max, and Abraham Pelsner—W. R. Golden 166.96
Peshkin, Abraham—H. Gross 100.25
Pacific Commercial Co.—W. M. 2,032.99
Rickert-Finlay Realty Co. and Broadway Flushing Development Co.—Broadway Apartments Realty Co. 39,964.74
Rosenbaum, George H.—N. L. Benson 565.40
Rothschild, Fannie—H. Marx et al 3,549.34
Schneider, Fred—West Side Construction Co., costs 139.08
Shaw, James L., Percy S., and Herbert —H. Bonowitz et al 12,639.08
Selmas Russian Toilet Preparations Co., Inc.—Beggs & Graham 201.64
Shafer-Decker Co.—Beckwith-Chandler Co 257.28
Sampsej, Thomas F. P.—J. Sampsej 469.43
Shapiro, Alexander, and Meyer Pilsbynick—S. Shapiro 692.91
Theriault, Edward, and New England Casualty Co.—Bostwick-Goodell Co... 2,804.84
Union Associated Press, Inc.—Merger-thaler Linotype Co. 1,220.99
Walsh, Daniel O. C.—M. Pakcrad et al. 475.34
Weber, Chas. E.—J. Pearson 249.76
Weber, Arthur—A. Kreilberg 190.84
Whitworth, Frank—J. T. Johnston 3,800.00
Zittell, Edw. J. and Matilda—Blumenthal & Bickert, Inc. 246.42

Bronx County.

Angel Const. Co., Inc., and Carmine Cioffi—R. Elkan $1,033.22
Cromnisky, John—Trustees of the N. Y. Universalist Relief Fund 831.11
Dunsky, Betty—B. A. Feldman 71.72
Delaney, William—E. Wilkens 119.22
Economical Flush Valve Mfg. Co., Inc.—J. E. Linde Paper Co. 51.61
Francis X. Kell Co.—Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Co. 107.20
Filkenstein, Albert A.—M. B. Schwab 32.93
Gallo, Harris H.—Gimbel Bros., New York 165.91
Garafano, James and Roy—Olin J. Stephens, Inc. 252.27
Henig, Solomon and Michael—M. Grossman et al 295.14
Hicks Street Corp'n, George Brown and Thomas Drysdale—Indiana Flooring Co. 851.67
Laykenack Realty Co., Inc.—Olin J. Stephens, Inc. 1,228.58
McLaughlin, Thomas J. and Mollie K.—L. T. White 813.19
McCabe, Charles F., Jr.—Central Union Gas Co. 202.36
Muller, John H. and Paula—M. H. Yracheta 355.96
MacDonald, Dudley Scrymser—Madsen & Wistaft Construction Co. 3,857.59
Ostro Construction Co.—Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Co. 86.56
Onyx Realty Exchange, Inc.—Guaranteed Awning Co., Inc. 276.14
Pape, Meta—J. Jaburg et al 60.87
Rosenberg, Joseph—L. Spanier 303.71
Swain, John—C. A. Sandkuhl 38.56
Toscani, John L.—J. B. Owens 245.02
Tucker, James G.—C. L. Bristol, Jr. ... 37.32

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Bohack, Henry C.—T. Koropjeck, Jan. 12, 1916 ..... $137.72
Same—Same, March 15, 1913 ..... 2,062.96
Same—Same, Feb. 2, 1914 ..... 104.20
Emanon Building Corp. and William Shapiro—R. Posner, March 23, 1915.... 303.81
Eisner-Mendelson Co.—J. Hammer, Dec. 24, 1915 ..... 1,231.52
Fenwick, Douglas, and John G. Johnson —W. H. Kniffin, Jan. 12, 1916..... 1,605.72
Holland, Alice M.—D. S. Doran, July 7, 1911 ..... 1,120.00
Isaacs, E. A., Israel Friedus, John E. Nail, and Henry Claman—A. Kornbluth, Feb. 25, 1913 ..... 10,908.69
Same—Same, Jan. 5, 1914 ..... 425.98
Lange, Fritz—Columbia Trust Co., Aug. 24, 1915 ..... 536.40
Midwest Realty Co. and U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.—Grassi Bros., Inc., Jan. 8, 1915 ..... 8,318.87
McBean, Duncan D.—S. M. Hoye, Oct. 21, 1915 ..... 4,177.02
Quintard, George W.—U. S. Rubber Co., Jan. 7, 1916 ..... 117.78
National Nassau Bank—Ingersoll-Rand Co., Jan. 4, 1916 ..... 2,278.37
Werner-Reini Co.—Rose F. Werner, and William G. Werner—J. F. Reilly, April 21, 1915 ..... 119.73
Wallace, Ernest H., and Lillian M. S. Wallace—H. M. C. Vedder et al., March 26, 1915 ..... 531.91
Rosenthal, Joseph W., and Max Mock—V. Snedeker et al., Nov. 14, 1895, (cancelled) 2,276.76
Dunn, J. Rose—Brennan estate, Nov. 26, 1915, (vacated) 771.35
Commercial Casualty Ins. Co.—G. Britt, June 8, 1915, (reversed) 1,311.23

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—C. A. Dorney Furniture Co.: C. Zeigenfuss, furniture; Murray Hill.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—F. Schwartz & Son; E. G. Schwartz, boys', children's clothing; Herald Square.
ATHENS, Ga.—W. T. Collins & Co.; W. T. Collins, millinery, ready-to-wear; 38 W. 32d; Park Ave.
ATLANTA—The Fair; S. Saul, cloaks, suits, millinery; 220 5th Av.; Hermitage.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; H. Weiss, upholstery goods; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Manhattan Pants Co.; J. Rosenbloom, pants; Broadway Central.
BALTIMORE—Hamburger & Co.; H. E. Hamburger, dresses; 1,270 B'way; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss M. Schofield, embroideries; 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE—Varsity Underwear Co.; L. H. Weill, piece goods; 1,270 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; J. E. Berk, jobs waists, muslin underwear; S. Lustig, leather goods, notions; C. Herman, toys; other clothiers' specialties are still active. Closing printcloth prices were:
BALTIMORE—Armstrong, Cator & Co.; J. K. Hill, flowers, feathers; 710 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—B. Freedman & Son; M. J. Freedman, woolens, tailor trimmings; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Bernheimer Bros.; A. Goodman, domestics, dress goods, silks; 470 4th Av.; Herald Square.
BALTIMORE—Hecht Bros. & Co.; E. Reiner, furniture, pianos, graphophones, &c.; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Witte Furniture Co.; F. Witte carpets, rugs, furniture; York.
BALTIMORE—J. E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wells, dress goods, silks, ready-to-wear; 146 W. 25th.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; C. M. Langfeld, leather goods; A. J. Fry, cloaks, suits; Miss Rafalman, representing; Miss K. Goeb, neckwear; 240 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Kramer & Feldman; A. Kramer, B. Feldman, cloaks; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; M. Kohn, dry goods; 220 5th Av.; Holland House.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Hills, McLean & Hoskin; G. H. Severson, furniture; 320 5th Av.; Longacre.
BISBEE, Ariz.—Phelps, Dodge & Co.; A. K. Keller, cloaks, suits, waists; 90 John.
BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Arcanas, representing; Miss Hunting, misses' coats; Miss Brock, boys' furnishing goods; Mr. Phillips, women's coats; Mrs. Milliken, infants' coats; Mrs. Nudd, toys; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; Mr. Heller, overcoats, raincoats; Mrs. Lansberg, misses, dresses; Miss Peck, misses' muslin underwear; Mrs. Phillips, women's costumes, dresses; Miss Griffin, women's silk waists; Miss Reddington, misses' waists; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—S. Hirshberg & Son; S. Hirschberg, furniture; Webster.
BOSTON—D. Banash & Son; D. Banash, millinery, &c.; Cumberland.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss M. McLaughlin, women's gloves, (basement); A. G. Sanborn, ribbons; Miss J. M. Walsh, skirts; W. D. Williams, representing; E. A. Brown, boys' clothing, auto clothing; Miss I. Burke, infants' furnishing goods; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Brown-Durrell Co.; P. E. Fitzpatrick, hosiery, fabric gloves; 19 West 19th.
BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co.; C. H. Van Note, interior decorations, carpets, rugs, draperies; 243 Church St; Park Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White co.; Miss N. C. Mackey, muslin underwear; D. C. Theall, upholstery; Miss H. B. Cobham, women's coats, suits, costumes, dresses; Miss E. B. Austin, infants' wear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; T. Frazier, furniture; H. Cook, corsets, petticoats, muslin underwear; G. Kneeland, upholstery goods; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon, dress goods, silks; H. Jennings, cloaks, suits, linens, white goods; I. Friedlander, boys' clothing; Mr. Falk, representing; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. A. Bacon Co.; J. W. Watters, mdse. mgr.; Miss S. Krons, jobs suits, silk dresses; Mrs. A. Wallace, coats, skirts, furs; O. Phillips, silverware, china, lamps, glassware; F. Kranson, men's furn. goods, women's, children's hosiery, underwear; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; C. H. Hitchcock, men's clothing; O. Powell, tailored suits; D. W. Edwards, millinery; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Sullivan Bros.; W. J. Sullivan, woolens; Breslin.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Smith-Murray Co.; E. M. Lampson, underwear, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—C. Misch; H. Walker, ready-to-wear; 1,261 Broadway.
BROCKTON, Mass.—Barron Furniture Co.; J. Barron, carpets, furniture; Broadway Central.
BROCKTON, Mass.; Barron Furniture Co.; N. Barron, carpets; Broadway Central.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—C. Francis, clothing; Holland House.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—S. O. Barnum & Son Co.; H. D. Fisher, hosiery, gloves; Broadway Central.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; W. Mutter, domestics, wash goods, blankets; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; R. Burtle, silks, dress goods; Prince George; R. Knox, hosiery, underwear; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; E. C. Truxes, laces; 116 West 32d.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; J. J. Cronin, silks; 116 West 32d.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Larkin & Wilson Co.; J. L. Dawson, furs; 43 Leonard.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; A. S. Dalgleish, millinery; 18 West 35th.
BURLINGTON—Miles & Perry Co.; R. C. Miles, clothing; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Rosenwald & Weil; J. E. Wellvestings; 200 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss D. Worsky, women's coats, suits; Miss B. Doherty, costumes, cheap dresses; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Gage Brothers & Co.; F. Bode, dress goods; 5th Av. and 37th.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; A. Cohen; skirts, suits, dresses; 13 East 22d.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Union Co-operative Clothing Co.; M. Goldstein, clothing; Grand.
CHICAGO—Tebbets & Garland Store; A. R. Scheele, groceries; 308 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; J. A. Alblez, carpets, rugs, linoleums; L. Berner, women's neckwear, ribbons, laces; N. Neuman, domestics, bedding, wash, white goods; Miss G. Dolman, infants' wear; W. B. Leddy, upholstery goods; curtains; 245 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Kuh, Nathan & Fisher Co.; H. Kuh, trimmings; 2-E. 23d.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; A. C. Lindberg, novelty headwear, flannelette wear, juvenile wearing apparel, petticoats, fancy knit goods; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; G. Walber, fabric gloves; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—J. Solomon & Co.; J. Solomon, woolens; Grand.
CHICAGO—S. Rosenthal, ready-to-wear; Grand.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss A. E. Hayes, underwear, infants' wear; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—J. Solomon & Co.; J. Solomon, woolens; Grand.
CHICAGO—S. Rosenthal, ready-to-wear; Grand.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss A. E. Hayes, underwear, infants' wear; 115 Worth.
CLEVELAND—Halle Brothers Co.; F. L. Carter, laces, handkerchiefs; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Higbee Co.; A. Shierick, merchandise manager; Miss C. E. Murray, wash goods; Mr. Staerker, representing; 2 Walker.
CLEVELAND—Halle Bros. Co.; Miss E. Wischmeyer, ladies' wear; 220 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Higbee Co.; F. Potts, linens; C. J. Staerker, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 2 Walker.
COLORADO SPRINGS—Giddings & Kirkwood; R. O. Gidings, notions, hosiery, gloves, silks, upholstery, toys; 220 5th Av.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—McAllister, Mohler & Co.; O. Staiger, draperies; Imperial.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus & Co.; Miss B. Dunlop, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; T. T. Toole, men's snirts, underwear; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.
CORSICANA, Texas—Jarrett-Elliott Dry Goods Co.; R. Jarrett, general merchandise; J. Spitzberg, dry goods; 100 5th Av.
CORSICANA, Texas—Marks Bros.; R. Costa, general mdse.; Imperial.
DALLAS, Texas—Neiman-Marcus Co.; Miss E. D. Drummond, misses', children's garments; 13 E. 22d.
DALLAS, Texas—Titche-Goettinger Co.; H. Hymes, domestics; 353 4th Av.; Flanders.
DALLAS, Texas—Sanger Brothers; D. G. Oppenheim, dress goods; 19 East 24th.
DALLAS, Texas—A. Harris & Co.; L. A. Harris, general merchandise; G. Dreyfuss, dry goods; 148 West 23d.
DENVER, Col.—A. T. Lewis & Sons Dry Goods Co.; Miss E. Kelly, muslin underwear, corsets, infants' wear; 16 East 18th.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Wilkens Bros. Co.; J. Horne, dress goods, silks; 353 4th Av.; Herald Sq.
DES MOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; E. L. Jones, jewelry, leather goods; 116 W. 32d; Wallick.
DETROIT—A. Krolik & Co.; B. R. Laurandeau, dress goods; 320 Broadway.
DETROIT—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; A. H. W. MacMillan, domestics, flannels, blankets; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT—Chelt-Marshall Co.; G. C. Marshall, men's, women's outing hats; Imperial.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co. Basement buyers—J. McCollum, muslin underwear, negligees, corsets; G. Rivers, men's furnishing goods, women's hosiery, gloves; Mr. Preston, merchandise; M. Sowney, men's, boys' clothing; E. B. Nagel, jobs ready-to-wear, sprint models; C. H. Armstrong, silks, linens, wash goods, domestics; 354 4th Av.
EASTON, Penn.—Woehrle & Young; H. E. Woehrle, men's hats, caps; Collingwood.
EASTON, Penn.—Wm. Laubach & Sons; A. R. Willauer, house furn. goods; 41 Union Sq.
EVANSVILLE—W. Hughes, millinery; 621 B'way.
FINDLAY, Ohio—C. B. Levy; ladies' hats; 72 Madison Av.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—Boston Store Dry Goods Co.; Miss K. Leftwich, ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.; Woodward.
FRESNO, Cal.—Wonder Cloak & Suit Co.; Mr. Cass, ready-to-wear; 1,261 B'way.
GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Grand Rapids D. G. Co.; W. B. Holden, furn. goods; York.
GREELEY, Col.—Shaw D. G. Co.; H. Shaw, general mdse.; Miss Bumgarner, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; F. S. Hesser, embroideries, fancy goods; A. J. Kline, housefurnishing goods; 43 Walker.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. H. Bennethum, Jr., cloaks, suits; W. M. Worcester, notions, jewelry, drug sundries; 2 Walker; Herald Sq.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; J. C. Bickel, silks; 2 Walker; Herald Square.
HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; S. Nussbaum, photo supplies, art goods; Continental.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thomson & Co.; J. J. Henry, carpets, rugs; 2 Walker.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thomson Co.; Miss C. Kennedy, millinery; F. W. Pass, ribbons, laces, embroidery, neckwear; 2 Walker; Wall

TOPICS OF BUYERS OF DRESS FABRICS

These Were Discussed at Their Annual Convention in This City Yesterday.

THE EXCESS-SAMPLE EVIL

While Business Is Now Good, Conservatism Is Advocated in Facing the Future.

Steps were taken yesterday, at the annual convention of the Jobbers' Association of Dress Fabric Buyers held at the Waldorf-Astoria, to arbitrate the differences existing between manufacturers, converters and commission merchants on the one hand, and jobbers on the other, regarding alleged abuses in the matter of samples. A special committee will be appointed by the President of the association to consider the subject and arrive at a definite settlement of the question.

Lyman B. Freize, Jr., of Clarence Whitman & Co., Inc., started the discussion leading up to the appointment of the committee. He was down for an address on "Sampling for Jobbers," and in the course of his remarks showed that the cost of preparing and distributing samples or swatches of goods among wholesalers was growing at an alarming rate. He declared that, whereas a few years before the cost of his firm on this account was $93,000, it rose last year to $110,000.

James C. Erskine of Wolf & Erskine, converters, with offices in this city, in discussing closer relations between wholesaler and converter also voiced the complaint that the sample abuse had reached a serious stage. W. T. Farley of the Farley-Harvey Company, Boston, gave it as his view that commission houses had been imposed upon by jobbers in their demand for excessive samples. It was brought out that jobbers in a great many instances called for more samples than they actually required, which had the effect of putting an unfair burden on the manufacturers or commission men. Several of the members said they favored uniform cuttings. Frederick G. Howard of the Windsor Print Works, proposed the following plan:

"The elimination of thoughtless extravagance in the quantities ordered of cards and feelers; a standardization of sizes of the samples and feelers on cards, and four standards covering wash fabrics, white goods, printed flannelettes and percales, respectively; an elimination of costly patented and irregular form of cards; if insisted upon by the customer, that the mill furnish the material only, the balance of expenses to be borne by the customer; and a limit of cost of so much per cent. on orders on a line for a season to cover sampling, any excess difference between this and the actual cost to be borne by the customer." The uniform size sample advocated and finding general favor was 5½ by 7 inches.

The committee provided for yesterday will be named shortly. It will consist of three jobbers and an equal number of manufacturers, converters, or commission men. Full power will be given the committee to reach a settlement of the sample question which shall be binding upon all members of the association.

Mr. Erskine condemned the practice of open orders given by jobbers subject to confirmation later. He said the practice worked an injury to both sides, although he recognized that jobbers were perhaps forced to this expedient owing to the rapid and radical changes in style characteristic of the market the last few years. The speaker had a good word for the American color card, which he declared made this country independent of former foreign sources.

In opening the convention, W. M. G. Howse of the Johnston & Larimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan., President of the association, said the present was a time for thoughtful consideration in view of the extraordinary conditions brought about in the American markets by the European war. He said that present conditions were such as to give jobbers unusual opportunities to make money. The president warned against intoxication over the profits of the last six months, and said it would not do to "rock the boat" at this time. Mr. Howse told the members that it would not do to be overoptimistic, and advocated conservatism in facing the future, although he said he saw a good year ahead for the buyers, and possibly several.

Several speakers told of the serious dyestuff famine. A resolution was passed indorsing the Hill bill for increased tariff protection to the American color and chemical industry. Professor A. H. Munsell of the Boston Art School told how colors may be blended and identified by means of the Munsell photometer. General use of this method, he said, would save firms thousands of dollars annually, besides making it possible to give orders by telegraph for dyeing fabrics, with the certainty that the blends would be perfect. The process, as described, eliminated the need of scientific knowledge of colors. T. James Fernley, Advisory Secretary, read a report dealing with the activities of the association the past year.

The officers of the association, all of whom were re-elected yesterday, include: President, W. M. G. Howse of the Johnston & Larimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita; First Vice President, M. G. Cooper of the Cooper, Coate & Casey Dry Goods Company, Los Angeles; Second Vice President, W. T. Farley of the Farley-Harvey Company, Boston, and Secretary-Treasurer, George R. Aufderheide of the Arbuthnot-Stephenson Company, Pittsburgh.

Directors chosen yesterday were T. J. Beaumont of the Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, and L. P. Goebel of the Havens-Geddes Company, Indianapolis.

THE WOOL AUCTIONS.

Brisk Demand and Higher Prices at London and Melbourne.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A large number of buyers attended the opening of the first series of the wool auction sales here today. There was a brisk demand for the 7,500 bales offered, and all grades advanced from 5 to 7½ per cent. except poor merinos, which were barely 5 per cent. dearer. Home traders were active, but American buyers were quiet. Russia bought scoured merinos and France greasy merinos.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 18.—The wool sales were reopened here today. There was spirited competition for all grades and prices advanced from 10 to 15 per cent. over the December rates.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 21960.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PROSPECT LEASING COMPANY, Bankrupt.

Prospect Leasing Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 13th, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York, on February 1st, 1916, at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Jan. 18, 1916.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 22745.—In Bankruptcy.—HARRY A. WEISSBERGER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Harry A. Weissberger are hereby given notice that on January 15th, 1916, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, January 28th, 1916, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting. PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy,

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Textiles, Metals, and Toys Come Up for Consideration.

Bernard, Judae & Co., Chicago, failed yesterday before the Board of Special Appraisers in an attempt to upset the practice of the Treasury Department in assessing violin bows as parts of musical instruments, with duty at 35 per cent. The firm claimed the bows to be dutiable either as wood manufactures at 15 per cent., or at 20 per cent. under the metal schedule.

Certain silk piece goods were entered for duty by Roth & Squiers on a pro forma invoice which stated the number of units of length and the price per unit, but failed to state whether the measurement was in yards, meters, or other lineal unit. The entered value was the sum obtained by multiplying the price by the number of units of measurement. The Appraiser passed the invoice as correct, and duty was assessed on the entered value. When the Consular invoice was subsequently received, the Appraiser reported that the number of units of measurement stated in the pro forma invoice was excessive, and that the correct measurements were those stated in the Consular invoice. Judge Howell sustained the protest and held that the case should be treated as one of shortage or non-importation.

George Borgfeldt & Co. were sustained in a claim that metal cash boxes or banks were dutiable at 20 per cent. under the provision in the law for manufactures of metal. The Collector was reversed in returning the articles at 35 per cent. as toys. A somewhat similar case was that of Butler Brothers of St. Louis, who imported tin banks used by children for the deposit of small coins. They were flimsily constructed of metal, and represented dog kennels. Judge Sullivan said a practical use had been shown for the banks, which took them out of the category of toys as returned by the Collector. He therefore held the claim for entry under the metal schedule was well taken. Trick mirrors, labeled "Look and Laugh," imported by the same firm, were held properly taxed as toys.

Gimbel Brothers were sustained in protests dealing with silk fabrics in part of wool. The merchandise was classified by the Collector at 44 cents per pound and 55 per cent., under Paragraph 381, Act of 1909, by reason of Paragraph 310 of the Act of 1913, providing for the retention of the old duty on wool cloths for a limited period. At the hearing the Appraiser reported that the goods had later been found to be in principal value of silk, as claimed. A reliquidation was ordered.

Franklin Simon & Co. lost in a controversy over the rates of duty on importations of wearing apparel composed of silk, some trimmed with lace, others trimmed with lace and or in part of net, and wearing apparel composed in chief value of cotton, appliqued. It was classified at 60 per cent. ad valorem as lace-trimmed merchandise. Several claims for rates lower than assessed were made, but Judge Brown denied relief because the record did not clearly designate the character of the goods, thereby making the protest legally insufficient to overcome the presumption of correctness in the action of the classifying officer.

TO FIGHT STYLE PIRACY HERE

Fifth Avenue Importers Plan to Work with Paris Syndicate.

A number of Fifth Avenue importers held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton to consider the formation of an organization to work in cooperation with the syndicate of Parisian designers, which was formed to fight piracy of their designs. The local importers expressed themselves in favor of such an organization, and it was decided to hold another meeting in the near future to give the subject further consideration.

Philipe Ortiz, American representative of the French syndicate, attended the meeting. There had been numerous reports of factional differences between members of the French organization which threatened to disrupt it entirely, but Mr. Ortiz announced the receipt yesterday of a cable message from Paul Poiret of the French syndicate, which read:

"The syndicate is not dissolved, and business is going on as usual. A meeting will be held next Friday."

"POIRET."

The New York importers are in sympathy with the aims of the French syndicate, but not with all the methods.

They hope to accomplish the same purpose without offending the buyers of reputable firms and driving them to patronize rival concerns in Paris. After insisting on the American buyers in Paris having the official O. K. of their syndicate the members of the French organization found that much trade was being diverted to other designers of less fame, and it was then that reports of desertions from the syndicate commenced to reach this country.

APPEALS IN DUTY CASES.

Tiles and Malt Extract the Subjects of Controversy.

The Treasury Department yesterday notified customs officials that the Government is to take appeals to the Customs Court in two cases recently decided by the Board of General Appraisers adversely to the department. One of these relates to red ferrolite flooring tiles, which had been assessed for duty at the rate of 5 cents per square foot as semi-vitrified tiles, under Paragraph 72 of the Tariff act, but which the board held to be properly dutiable at 1¼ cents per square foot under the same paragraph as "tiles, plain, unglazed, one color, exceeding 2 square inches in size."

In the other case, the Government wants the court to construe the tariff provisions relating to "malt extract." The Collector took duty on malt extract at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "malt extract, solid or condensed," whereas the board held the product dutiable at 40 cents per gallon under the section reading "malt extract, fluid, in bottles or jugs." Pending the settlement of these questions of classification, the customs authorities will continue taking the higher duty. The payment of refunds under the board's decision will also be deferred.

AS TO WRAPPING PAPER.

A Higher Duty Must Be Paid If It Has a Surface Design.

It was held yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers that it was not the intent of Congress to classify all wrapping papers, irrespective of their differences in character and value, under the general provision in the tariff for "wrapping papers not specially provided for." The case up for decision is that in the name of C. F. Hubbs & Co., importers of this city. The goods consisted of wrapping paper with a surface design.

Collector Malone classified the importation under the provision for "uncoated papers with the surface or surfaces wholly or partly decorated or covered with a design." George J. Puckhafer of Comstock & Washburn, counsel for the importing firm, argued that the action of the Collector in taking 35 per cent. duty was erroneous, and maintained that the proper rate was 25 per cent. under Paragraph 328 relating to "wrapping paper not specially provided for." Government Counsel Baldwin, on the other hand, insisted that the provision for surface decorated paper is more specific than the general provision for wrapping paper not specially provided for.

Judge Fischer overruled the protest.

GERMANS SEEK BUSINESS.

Carrying on Systematic Campaign in South America.

The Germans are by no means surrendering their business interests in South America, and as a matter of fact they are carrying on an even more systematic campaign there, according to a letter received by J. B. Wilson, assistant manager of the McAlpin Hotel, from D. R. Martinez, a piano exporter, who is at present on a tour of South America. Mr. Martinez writes from Montevideo, Uruguay, under date of Dec. 17:

"The Germans are making a tremendous business campaign through these republics, and are sending through the mails by way of Holland many copies of the Hamburg Herald, to promote their interests. Uruguay is a very rich republic. The people here are adopting many American customs of carrying on business, and have even gone so far as to close the banks and many offices and factories at noon on Saturdays, as well as on Sundays."

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Wendell P. Barker of New York City was admitted to practice.

127—Kansas City Western Ry. Co. v. George B. McAdow.—Submitted.

189—A. G. Dunham et al. v. C. V. Kauffman et al.—Passed temporarily.

154—I. Straus et al., &c., v. Notaseme Hosiery Co.—Argument continued.

155—J. S. Cardona v. F. P. Quinones et al.—Submitted.

156—C. Bradley v. Spokane and Inland Empire R. R. Co.—Argued.

157—W. S. Embree et al. v. Kansas City and Liberty Blvd. Road District of Clay County et al.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Jan. 19: Nos. 187, 188, 73, 198, 194, 196, 197, 198, 199, and 201.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Building.

Keuffel & Esser< Detzgen. Grandidon<Nat Bk of Commerce. Gen Elec Co<Sundh Elec Co, (2.) Re Rosenthal. Cuomo<US. | Re Boessneck. Phila & Reading Ry Co<Sherman. Steffens<Steiner. Wertheic<Lefkowitz, (2.) Follette<Tug Orestes.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Court Room 2, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar:

United States<Corn Products Refining Co. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Court Room 8, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg.—At 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Price<Costello. McCaffrey<S I R T. Morin<Cargo of logs. Pendleton<Tug C. Gallagher. | Red Star Tow Co< Tug Golden Age. C RR of N J<Tug Central 8. Products Mfg Co<Tug NY C 26.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 312, P. O. Building, at 2 P. M.—Motion calendar.

Shewan<Olympia et al. National Ltg Co<Wm E Cleary. Timmins et al<SS V Constantinos. Same<SS Protines. Auditore Stevedoring< SS Maleas. Lovell McConnell< Auffero et al. Prov Wash Ins<Pendleton et al. Scheuer, as trustee< Katzoff. (2.) | Goldstein, as trustee< Fellicano. Messick<Miami Cycle & Mfg Co. Cunningham Rty Co< St'ug Claremont. Same<St'ug Edward. Same<St'ug Florence. Same<St'ug Pearl. McNeill<Cunningham Rty Co. Re Oceana.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Common law calendar.

Case on—Yurewicz< Singer Mfg Co. | Paslick<Cent RR of N. J.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DECISIONS.

McDonnell, aplt., v. Prendergast, Comp. City of N. Y., et al.; Mercantile Safe Deposit Co., aplt., v. Sohmer, Comp. State of New York; re judicial settlement of account of Silas Adams, ex'r of will of Kutner, dec'd, Sire, aplt., Lafrenier, respt.; re judicial settlement of Sire, ex'r of will of Kutner, dec'd, Sire, aplt., Lafrenier, respt.; re Public Service Com. of the First Dist., aplt., v. Northern Union Gas Co.; re transfer tax upon estate of Dalsimer, dec'd. Comp. of State of N. Y., aplt.; Dalsimer, Kimbark, pltf., v. Waldemar Co., et al., deft's; Levitt, pltf., same; re Moscoitz, aplt., v. Wise, rec'r; Johnson, ex'rs of Mead, dec'd, aplt., v. Smith, as Mayor, &c., respts.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Re City of N. Y. to acquire land, &c., Ely Av., City N. Y., aplt., New et al.—Order reversed, with costs in the App. Div. and this court and proceedings remitted to the Special Term for the appointment of Commissioners.

People v. Parisi, aplt.; people v. Diemer, aplt.—Judgment modified by striking therefrom amount allowed for interest upon the recognizance from the date of forfeiture, and as modified affirmed, without costs.

Re Somerville, aplt., v. Williams, State Eng.—Order of App. Div. reversed, with costs in this Court and App. Div., and the order of Special Term affirmed.

Re Hawes, an attorney, aplt., v. Association of the Bar of the City of N. Y.—Order affirmed.

Re transfer tax upon estate of Thompson, dec'd., Comp. of State of New York, aplt., Thompson, respt., aplt.—Order affirmed, without costs.

People, pltf., v. Champlin, deft.—Motion to enlarge time granted, and time enlarged to Jan. 31, 1916.

Empire State Dairy Co., aplt., v. Sohmer, comp.—Motion for leave to intervene granted to the extent of allowing the appellant to file brief.

Hunt et al., v. Heath, aplt.—Motion for reargument denied, $10 costs.

S. C. Posner Co., aplt., v. Jackson et al.—Motion to strike appeal from order calendar granted.

Re acquiring title to lands, &c., Willard Parker Hospital, City of N. Y., aplt. Consolidated Gas Co., respt.—Order affirmed with costs. First question certified answered as indicated in opinion of Cuddeback, J. Second and third questions not answered.

Welch v. Swasey, Co., aplt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, under Section 1317 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Rigney et al., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co., aplt.—Order affirmed and judgment absolute ordered against appellant on stipulation, with costs in all courts.

Re last will of Holme, decd., Holme, aplt., Hall, ex'r, et al., respts; re last will of Holme, decd., Holme, aplt., Hall, ex'r, et al., respts.—Appeals dismissed, with one bill of costs.

Palmer et al., aplts., v. State of N. Y., respt.—Appeal dismissed, without costs.

Re petition of Dupont, respt., for determination of amount of damages, &c., by change of grade on North Main St., Port Henry, N. Y., aplt.—Order affirmed, with costs and question certified answered in affirmative.

People, pltff., v. Metropolitan Surety Co., deft.; re Fuchs, aplt., v. Metropolitan Surety Co. (Yawger, receiver.)—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

DAY CALENDAR:

Gombert<Niagara Jct Ry. Schwald<Storandt. Horan<Seymour. People<Mazielo. | Same<Steklow. Same<Scharf. Same<Pisano. N E Con Co<CNY.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Clarke, P. J.; Scott, Dowling, Smith, and Page, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Mettallurgical Sec Co<Mechanics & Metals Nat Bk. Gould<Fleitman. Humpfner<Beers. | Nat Reserve Bk<Corn Exch Bk. Goldwasser<Barnett. Rosenfeld<Jacobs.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I., Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Flanagan<CNY. Bonk<Waterside Land Corp. Bdway Trust Co< Ginsburg. Helperhauser<Mork. Weinberg<Wiener. Re Cooper (Brinkman) Gouert<Mechanics & Metals Nat Bank. Proctor<Proctor, Jr, (2.) Der Chaunessian< Elliott. Martin Disken & Son, Inc<Disken. Grauer<F & L Bldg Co (2.) Wright<Eltington. Kass<Gens. Rogers<Rogers. Re Landsburgh & Bros<Scheel. Poggiolo<Linch. Katz<Katz. Rhodes<Barry. De Lisle<De Lisle. Emigrant Ind Sav Bank<O'Beirne (2.) Chardak<Chardak. Hewitt<Schaffer (2.) Shidlowsky<New England Cement Co. Scheyer<Reitman. Durant<Berger. Callan<Kane. Frecht<Green-Matthews-Taylor Co. Cohen<Rich Light & RR. Lanchan<Sandrowitz. Kaufman<Jos Gordon. Bondy<Robinson. CNY<Wennerholm. Lawyers Mtg Co< Cohen. Dean<Sonntag. Mutual Life Ins Co< Matthews. Farson<Croisic Realty. McMahon<McGuire. Newman<Appel (2.) McMahon<McGuire. Shoninger Bros< Duval. | Heller<Gross & Co. Excelsior Saw Bk< Rosenthal. Clements<Clementa. Tetzel<McMullen. Shaw & Trieat, Inc. Kullman<L Gewirtz Co, Inc. Mannick<Pabst Brew. Freistel<Sammberger. U S Printing & Lith Co<Powers. Pollohronis<Bear Lithia Spring Co (2.) Re Karsch. Supreme Waist<Yager. Lalfredo<Palmieri. Palmer<Wilson. Botassis<Thanasules. Hers<Herz. Ernst<Krabo. Griffo<Griffo. Mullen<Morley. Re Diatkin. Rothfelgel<Weisenberg. Hopper<Altman. Re Perfumes Riviera. Wallach<McMahon. Re Crossman (McMahon.) Feinberg<Feinberg. Humphrey<Humphrey. Meisel<Schwarzstein (2.) Tracy<Phipps. Wagner<Wagner. Spiro<Spiro. Funnett<Herald Square Holding Co. Re Bosler<Rinehart. Reiter<Perlbender. American & British Mfg Co<Int Power. Turetsky<Taigman. Allied Inv Realty Co< Mitchell. N Y Sanitary Utilization Co<same. Sweetwood<Sweetwood Myivirn Corp<N Passman & Son.

PART II.—Newburger, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
O'Connor<CNY. Jube<Jube. Hilligard<Brande. Brooks, &c., Co< Shadbolt Mfg Co. Thompson<Thompson. Cohen<Chaitlin. Pier<Hecht, (2.) Third Nat Bank, &c< Graham. Seller<Rand Emb Neckwear Co. Hade<Hade. McGrath<McGrath. Preferred cause: Cong of Countrymen, &c<Quartomich. General calendar: De Vivo<De Vivo. Reichstein<Reichstein. United Women's, &c, Co<Salomon. | NY Mort & Secur Co< Buck Const Co. Amalgamated Press, Ltd<Amalgamated Press, Inc. Rubin<Low. Purdy<Purdy. John<Slotnick. Equit House & W C Co<Zinring. B'klyn Structural St'l Corp<Levy Dairy Co Seed Filter & Mfg Co< Stocking. Reinhardt<Thompson. Herschatt<Bedford. Lawyers Realty Co< Sinn. Berger<Sterling Optical Co. Case on.

PART IV.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—(November term continued.)—Davis, J.—Held in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:30 A. M. Case on—Vulcan Detinning Co.<Assman.

PART V.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.

Kean, Can Cortland Co<Purdy. | Can Cortland Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ing—Barrett<I B Cont Harris<Herzwokitz Myers<Bloom. Badgeley<Gen Con W & Liquor Co. | Banco Aleman Transatlantico<Salomon. Case on.

PART III.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Acker<Platt. Bradley<I R T Co. Ladno<Theodora. Mitchell<CNY. Hensle<Edison El Ill. Markowitz<B V Const. Ehrenzweig<Schwartz. Miller<B, Q Co, &c, RR. De Carluccio<CNY. Carmody<St Luke's H | Palermo<N Am Brew. Sohn<Forger. Lerman<Ice Mfg Co. Same<Knick Ice Co. Dominitz<Green. Navzenia<Haffspiegel. Lusk<CNY. Ardiznone<CNY, (2.) Belais<Mallett. Case on.

PART IV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. No day calendar until Friday, Jan. 21.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Crawford<Thomashefsky. Hohn<Marg. Veasey<No. Rye. Settimo<Consol Tel, &c, Co. | Fay<NY Times Co. Finkelstein<Grouch. Schwarzwald<same. Clear.

PART VI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Buchler<Kursheedt. Martin<Pournier. Gallagher<R Horton. Ullrich<Jacob Doll. Morrison<J Pierce Co. | Ascher<Wolf. Henry<Chas Weisbecker, Inc. Clear.

PART VII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Gerard<McMullen. Snare-Triest Co, Inc. McGuire<Douglas. Roland<Wooten. Wein<Fed Ir, &c, Co. Hurley<Muller. Welch<NY, NH & H. | W Kessler<N R Rty. M Kessler<same. Peter<Ebling Brew. Adler<same. Janchenak<S S Silver. Case on.

PART VIII.—Recess. Cases remaining on this calendar have been transferred to the Day Calendar of Part XII.

PART IX.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Kanty<Rosenthal. Roache<L R T Co. Puma<Masen. Rosen<Cobert. Binder<NY Consol RR Urban<Arluck. | Greenberg<Rosenfeld. Krauth<Brenzinger. Flumeri<Mayer. Indursky<NY Pharmacal Assn. Case on.

PART X.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XI.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—(To be held in Trial Term, Part XIII. room.)

Kehoe<C I & B RR. Egan<CNY. A Aaront<Cutler. Williams Corp. Z. Aaront<same. Murphy<Century Holding Co. Stryker<Penn RR. Goodwyn<Fry-NYC Realty Co. Roselieb<E Rutzler. Kowitz<CNY. McArdle<Jankelson Girchel<Gerngel. McGourty<Noon. | Martin<CNY. Farrell<Cons. Gas Co. Fay<Argus & Mer. Lamkin<McCay. Flynn<CNY. Mullen<Rafferty Brew Futornasky<Nas E RR Manglass<Pitts. Cont. Fischer<Meloy. Borden's Cond Milk Co <NY Rys. Cramer<Simpson Fox Rty Corp. Magdanne<Compagne de Sine du Nav. Case on.

PART XII.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

R De Gregorio<Mandelman. D De Gregorio<same. Donohue<Brady. Fahey<same. Cladin<Hexamer. Blumenfeld<A Sils, Inc. Lanza<So Pac Co. Rubin<Chernick. | Hodgins< NYRys. Preiser<same. Ormand<Market Auto Garage Co. Whelan<Behre. Chazinsky<Belford. Forrest<N Y Rys. Case on.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Green<335 E 106th St. Lloyd<Silverthorne. Driscoll<Hecht. Automatic Trans<Fox Morgan<Hewitt. McKenna<Parlaghy. | M G Samuels & Co< New Brunswick F L. Same<Br-Am Assur. Same<Agricult Ins. De Young<Tefft. Clear.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Rosenberg<Bronston Bros Co. Yorkshire Ice Co< Flanagan. Shongood<Verderber, G I Wilson & Sons< Barton. | Hoisting Machine Co< Fed Terra Cotta Co. Church<Com'l Tr Co. Berbeck Cont Co< Schwitzer. Clear.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Katz<Riesar. Wolfert<Northern Assurance Co, Lim. Springer<People Vaudeville Co. Crocker<McDouglas. Goodkind<Lunefeld. McCarthy<Bdway Music Corp. Pioneer Dist Distrib Co<Duffy. | Steinfeld<Arlington Ref Co. Wilson<Earl. Conradson<CNY. New Brunswick Iron Wks<Kaufman. Sullivan<Walsh. Schnur<Dalesandro. Sartoria<De Young. Case on.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Steinberg<Philipson & Co. Sullivan<Flanagan. Farley<Schaefer. McPartland<McPartland. | Rambaut<Engel. Johnson Heating Co< Lowy. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Adjourned for the term. Causes remaining in this part have been transferred to Part XIV.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estate of:
Edmund L. Dickas.
Wills for probate:
Addine Henderson.
Hannah Aaron.
Margaret Faning.
Joseph Hess.
Joseph J. Noll.

William F. Meyer.
Henry Viets.
Florence Brandon.
Frank M. Dodd.
Hannah Aaron.
C. H. Van Dyne.
Myrtle M. Stein.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Lynch, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Heaten<Gottlieb, Richard<Davis. Reid<Breitung, (2.) Stewart<Lindh, (2.) Ingersoll<The Chelsea. Easdale<Solomon. Merhige<Bulgur Mfg. Wells<Johnston. Am Bonding Co< D'Angelo. Du Pont De Nemours Co<Linch. Wall<Fleischman Baths. Landman<Bonwit, Teller & Co. | Fechter<Hershkowitz. Friedland<Haas. Frechtman<Gevirtz. Hurwitz<Roman Baths Co. Hamilton<Rau. Blau<Johnston. Styles<Johnston. Braunstine<Weinstein. Fearing, Whiton & Co <Heller. Luthi<Bassett. Krell<Abraham. Kind<Radnitz.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Feldman<N Y Rys. Moss<Keystone Tire. Vile<Liverright. Elliott<N Y Rys (2). Levin<Hesse. Townsend<Brown. Levine<Int R Co. Grossman<Guttman. O'Connor<Can Un Gas Yochelson<Schulman. Paumbo<Parpo. Middleton<L R T Co. Maccarone<Strauss. J Garry & Son, Inc,< Wasserman. Miller<Bellitti. Kane<Blood. Goldberg<Silis. Fusel<Handelman, (2.) Seidl<Vogt. Kenefick<N Y Rys. Cooperamith<same. Clifton<Lane. Werchung<Weil. Weis<Tannenbaum. Hamilton<Robinson. Palumbo<Parpo. Schulman<N Y Rys. Bailey<Thompson. Bornstein<N Y Rys. | Grunberg<B H R R. Tannenbaum<Mall & Express Co. Leon<Pheiffer. Aronstein<Landsberger. Grusgott<Singer. Goldstein<Solomon. Claman<42d St, &c, Ry. Weinberg<Kommel. Einsheimer<Sherman. Skokna<Straub. Worsberg<N Y Rys. Butler<Paul Co. Chowdas<Hencken. Willenbrock Co. Mason<Cooper Rty Co. Elliott<N Y Rys. (2.) Flannery<N Y Rys. Spielsinger<Oppenheim Klein<Int R T Co. Woods<Walker. Asinof<Cranlioh. Becker<Minsker Ind Bene Assn. Demorest<Albright. Sullivan<Greenblatt. Jacobs<Silverstein. O'Connor<Atlantic Ex. Part II., for trial. Lieb<Fiction Pictures, Inc. Bischoff<Yorkville Bk Clear. Case on.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Lefkowitz<Brecher-Cadden Co. Berkowitz<Geller. Borer<Bloom.

PART II.—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers St.), at 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Von Ossesen<Son. Kuerzi<Maier. Leonard<Goudie.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit in strict compliance with the rules of the court:

Mercantile Lace Co< Feldheim. PART IV.—Smith, J.—Case on. PART V.—Zeller, J.—Clear. PART VI.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Case on. PART VII.—McAvoy, J.—Clear. PART VIII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on. | Connolly<Herd. Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Ellinger< Schoch—Edward Lauterbach. Robert<Lazarus—Alfred Steckler, Jr.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.<Pay—John J. Halfin. Re Frank B. Maloney Co., Inc.—Theodore M. Richie. Re Man Rolling Mill—Lewis S. Marx. Re Brookstone—James A. Farrell. Re Roth—Geo. C. Norton.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Bowers<Silverman—Earle W. Webb.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J.—Met. Sav. B'k<Paulina Abeles—Burnett Berger. Yetta Green<Simon Lazerowitz—Sampson H. Weindhandler.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Re Neushotz. Re 173d St Imp Co. Standard Damp Proof & Roof Co<Krakauer Kaufman<Kaufman. | Van Velser<Van Velzer. Kapian<Steinberg. People<Duer.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J. At 10:30 A. M.

Altman<Salerno. Heinrich<Acker. Preiser<178d St Impv Corp. Cohen<Tekel. | Fluss<Schneeberger. Chesbrough<R Carvel Co, Inc. Morvillo<J Munch Trucking Co.

Highest number reached in regular order 417.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Tierney, J.—No day calendar.

PART II.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Demarest<Rice, Carlson<Carlson, Zingaro<Zingaro, Stange<G Roberts Co. Green<McMullen, Snare & Triest Co. Torrance<Simplex Auto Co. Beagen<Bendheim. Dryhe<Dimering. | Slavig<Rogers & Hagerty, Inc. Black<Bldg Asso of Woodhaven Club. Barbati<Fargo. Tweedy<Central Union Gas Co. Freiden<Freiden. Kandell<Schnaufer.

Highest number reach in regular order, 418.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schuls, S.

Motions:
Herman Karow. Ludwig Fried. Peter Nove. Willie Cohen.

Simon J Cahan. Michael J Becker. Mary Thatcher.

Accountings:
Lena Koch. Grace Joe. Charles Lowen. William G Baxter. Charles C Banke. Elizabeth Dressel.

Proof for probate:
Patrick J Nevin. Charles J Madsen. James Miley. Carrie J Singhi. Christina E Love. Charles Kuhn.

TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Bleohner<Krasner.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Steinberg<Greenbaum (2.) Eversman<I R T. Keiser<same. De Smet<Niles. | Chinsky<I R T. Jaeger<Erdenbrecher. Healy<So Blvd Ry. Atkins<Int R T.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Tierney, J. National Surety Co<Wenniger—Louis O Van Doren. Stolte<Central Realty Co—Enos S Booth. Varley<Reilly—Thomas Flemming Walsh.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Mills, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar, at 1 P. M.

Bauner<Fraser. Church<Seaboard Co. | Walling<Commercial Advertiser.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Walsh<Walsh. Kelly<Warren. Carfari<Knipe (2.) Glenz<Int R T. Wagner<Eiseman. Minion<Warner. Mennillo<Mennillo. Mooney<Baker. Brennan<Manhattan Queens Traction Co. Leonhardt<Leonhardt. Post<Steel Products Enamelling Co. Re Kuehl. Oligschlager<Connell. Tynan<Lautinberg. Meyer<Meyer. Weeks<Weeks. Holmberg<Auer. Perlmuter<Brody Bldg Co. Garvin<Moriarty. People<Dasheff. Same<Kessler. Young<Young. Piasecki<Manhattan & Queens Traction. Hunter<Willard. Re 80th St (Kirby.) Re Van Name & Co (Lapkemann.) Felin<Fox. Smith<Turnbull. Esposito<Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Co. | Re Messing (Houghton.) Frerichs<Love. Fort<Zarwell. Hochman's Sons Iron Wks<Purdy Constr. Thorn<Lester Realty. Re Bklyn Water Heater Co (Wilbur.) Re E 7th St. Mende<Freese (2.) Re E 82d St. Fredericksen<Schmidt. Consolidated Wafer Co<Elec Sugar Cone Mfg Co. Flynn<Iba Bros, Inc. Tow<Barton. Couch<Knudsen. Heidelberger<Gt Suburban Impt Co. Borough Bank< Thompson. N Y Disposal Corp< Freschi. Hayes

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FERRAL C. DININNY, Jr., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1916, by order of the Court, at 11 A. M., at Centre St., Nutley, N. J., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the Trustee's right, title and interest in and to

ALL that certain lot, tract or parcel of land and premises, hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the Township of Franklin, (now Town of Nutley,) in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, to wit:

BEGINNING at a point in the easterly line of the right of way of the Erie Railroad Company at the intersection thereof with the northern line of land of Joseph Walker; (1) thence along the same south fifty-eight degrees and nine minutes east six hundred seventy-four and sixty hundredths of a foot, more or less, to the westerly line of land of Samuel Hanna, deceased; (2) thence along the same north thirty-two degrees and fifty-one minutes east two hundred fifty-two feet and seventy hundredths of a foot; (3) thence parallel with the line first described north fifty-eight degrees and nine minutes west eight hundred and sixty-seven feet and thirteen hundredths of a foot, more or less, to the easterly line of right of way of said Railroad; (4) thence along the same south five degrees and fifty minutes east three hundred eighteen feet and thirty one-hundredths of a foot to the point of beginning. Containing four acres and forty-seven hundredths of an acre, more or less.

The above described premises are conveyed with the right of ingress and egress over and across the premises of Louise F. McMains and Richard C., her husband, to and from Washington Avenue, and described as follows; that is to say:

BEGINNING at a point in the northerly line of the above described premises easterly one hundred and ninety-five feet from the intersection thereof with the eastern line of right of way of said Railroad; (1) thence at right angles with said northerly line north thirty-one degrees and fifty-one minutes east one hundred twenty-six feet and ninety hundredths of a foot to the centre line of a certain street or right of way, said course being the easterly line of a street or right of way twenty-five feet wide; (2) thence north fifty-eight degrees and thirty-seven minutes west two hundred and eighty-one feet and sixty-two hundredths of a foot to the centre line of a certain street or right of way, said course being the centre line of a street or right of way forty feet wide; (3) thence parallel with said Railroad, and distant therefrom easterly twenty feet north five degrees and fifty minutes west one hundred thirty-one feet, more or less, to said Washington Avenue, said course being the centre line of the street or right of way forty feet wide; (4) thence along the above described premises and right of way being the same premises conveyed to Ferral C. Dininny, Jr., by deed dated August 3, 1901, by Louise F. McMains and Richard C., her husband, recorded in the Register's Office of the County of Essex, N. J., August 7, 1901, in Book K-84 of deeds for said County, on Pages 422-424. Reference is hereby made to a map in the Register's Office of said County, entitled "Property of Louise F. McMains, situated at Avondale, N. J.," showing transfer to Ferral C. Dininny, Jr., on which the said conveyed premises and streets and rights of way will fully appear.

And also all buildings, warehouses, shops, and structures of every character, upon any of the land hereinbefore described.

BEING the same premises conveyed to Ferral C. Dininny by The American Match Manufacturing Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, by deed dated October 28, 1910, recorded April 3, 1911, in the Essex County Register's Office, in Book Y-46 of deeds for said County, at Pages 147, &c.

IRVING L. ERNST, Trustee.
HAMILTON M. DAWES, Attorney for Trustee, 120 Broadway, New York.

ABOVE SALE ADJOURNED UNTIL JAN. 26TH, SAME TIME AND PLACE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FERRAL C. DININNY, Bankrupt.—No. 22,165.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt:

Please take notice that the Trustee herein will offer for sale at private sale upon written competitive sealed bids the assets of the above-named bankrupt, in whole or part, consisting of real and personal property, as follows: All the right, title and interest of the Trustee in and to certain tract of land with the improvements thereon situate, lying and being in the Township of Franklin, now Town of Nutley, in the County of Essex and State of New Jersey, containing approximately 4.47 acres of land adjoining the Erie Railroad and more fully described on map entitled "Property of Louise F. McMains, Situate at Avondale, N. J.," filed in the Register's Office of Essex County, N. J., and household furniture, effects, and other personal property belonging to the bankrupt and stored in one of the factory buildings at or near Nutley, N. J., all the right, title, and interest of the trustee in all household furniture and effects at premises 187 Riverside Drive, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., and of the entire capital stock of the Larref Realty and Security Company, and all the right, title and interest of the trustee in any other or further real or personal property of the bankrupt herein. Bids for any, whole, or part of the above real or personal property, assets, and effects may be submitted at the creditors' meeting hereinafter referred to. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid, and the trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and in the event of any part or all of said sealed bids being rejected, the aforesaid New Jersey property so rejected will be sold at public auction under the direction of Irving L. Ernst, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, at the premises of the bankrupt, at Center Street, Nutley, N. J., on the twelfth day of January, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and any of the New York property so rejected will be sold at public auction under the direction of Irving L. Ernst, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, at 187 Riverside Drive, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on January 12, 1916, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Said property will be open for inspection on the 4th, 5th, 8th, and 10th days of January, 1916, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, at the above premises. The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale at auction any and all property that does not bring at least 75 per cent. of said appraised value. For further particulars regarding sale apply to Hamilton M. Dawes, attorney for trustee, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, and day prior to sale, and the trustee asks that a meeting of creditors be held to pass upon said sealed bids as will more fully appear by said petition on file herein.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of creditors will be held before me at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the 7th day of January, 1916, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to pass upon said sealed bids and authorize the Trustee thereto, and for such other and further business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, December 27th, 1915.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

The above sale has been adjourned to Jan. 19th, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., at the same place.

The above mentioned real property will be sold on January 19th, 1916, at 11 A. M., at the premises of the bankrupt mentioned in the foregoing notice. The sale of the above mentioned personal property is hereby adjourned to January 20th, 1916, on which date the New Jersey assets will be sold at 11 A. M. and the New York assets at 4 P. M. at the places mentioned.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FERRAL C. DININNY, Bankrupt.—No. 22,165.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Please take notice that the trustee herein will offer for sale at private sale upon written competitive sealed bids, the assets of the above-named bankrupt, in whole or part, consisting of real and personal property, as follows: All the right, title and interest of the trustee in all household furniture and effects at premises 187 Riverside Drive, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., and of the entire capital stock of the Larref Realty and Security Company, and all the right, title and interest of the trustee in any other or further real or personal property of the bankrupt herein. Bids for any, whole, or part of the above real or personal property, assets, and effects may be submitted at the creditors' meeting hereinafter referred to. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least 10 per cent. of the amount of the bid, and the trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and in the event of any part or all of said sealed bids being rejected, the aforesaid New Jersey property so rejected will be sold at public auction under the direction of Irving L. Ernst, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, at the premises of the bankrupt, at Center Street, Nutley, N. J., on the 12th day of January, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and any of the New York property so rejected will be sold at public auction under the direction of Irving L. Ernst, trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer, at 187 Riverside Drive, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on January 12th, 1916, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Said property will be open for inspection on the 4th, 5th, 8th, and 10th days of January, 1916, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, at the above premises. The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale at auction any and all property that does not bring at least 75 per cent. of said appraised value. For further particulars regarding sale apply to Hamilton M. Dawes, attorney for trustee, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, and day prior to sale, and the trustee asks that a meeting of creditors be held to pass upon said sealed bids as will more fully appear by said petition on file herein.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of creditors will be held before me at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the seventh day of January, 1916, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, to pass upon said sealed bids and authorize the trustee thereto, and for such other and further business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, Dec. 27, 1915.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

ADJOURNED TO JAN. 26TH AT 11 A. M. (N. J. PROPERTY) AND 4 P. M. (N. Y. PROPERTY.)

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Negotiations Pending for Sale of Manhattan Hotel—Equitable Building Floor in $800,000 Lease—Heights Apartment Trade —Charles Street Sale—Crimmins Transfers Holding.

Negotiations are again pending, it was ascertained yesterday, for the sale of the Hotel Manhattan, occupying the block front on the west side of Madison Avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets. It is owned by the Belden estate, and is held at $4,500,000, according to the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, the brokers who are conducting the negotiations.

The prospective deal has narrowed down to two New York investors, it is said, with brighter prospects of the closing of the deal than has been the case in any of the negotiations within the last few years.

$800,000 Equitable Building Lease.

George T. Mortimer, President of the Equitable Office Building Corporation, made his first large lease yesterday to the American International Corporation, formed in November, 1915, by the National City Bank to develop the foreign trade of the United States, with F. A. Vanderlip, Otto H. Kahn, A. H. Wiggin, C. H. Sabin, Charles A. Stone, and Willard D. Straight among the projectors. The lease covers a period of ten years of the entire thirty-seventh floor of the Equitable Building, at an aggregate rental of over $800,000.

Heights Apartment Traded.

W. H. Latty and the 160 Broadway Company has sold to an investing client of J. K. Moors, 518 and 520 West 148th Street, a new law tenement on a plot 41.8 by 99.11. The purchaser gave in part payment the duplex dwelling on lot 50 by 105 feet at 481 Guion Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I. The Manhattan property was held at $52,000.

$115,000 Deal in Charles Street.

Samuel Lipman has sold to an investing client of S. Miglionico 39 and 41 Charles Street, a six-story new law tenement on a plot 65 by 95 feet. The property has been held at $115,000.

Trade in East Forty-ninth Street.

Victor Guinzburg, President of the I. B. Kleinert Rubber Company, purchased from the Maze Realty Company the three five-story tenements on 150, 152, and 154 East Forty-ninth Street, on a plot 75 by 100 feet, between Lexington and Third Avenues. The buyer gives in exchange the six-story building 190 Wooster Street free and clear.

This property adjoins a nine-story fireproof building built by Mr. Maze and sold to Mitchell Bernstein, and is opposite the new operation started by Goldberg & Kramer. Spear & Co. and H. Reinheimer negotiated the sale.

Sale in Water Street.

The old four-story building at 172 Water Street, on lot 19.8 by 85 feet, has been sold by the Cruikshank Company for Alexander Bing for the James Ertheiler estate. It is between Burling Slip and Fletcher Street. The buyers are said to be interests connected with the New York Steam Company, which recently purchased the adjoining Burling Slip corner plot.

Buyers for Tenements.

William H. Archibald sold for the Malone estate 98 Ninth Avenue, a five-story tenement, on a lot 28.2 by 100 feet, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets. This is the first transfer of the property in about forty years, the house having been built by Patrick Malone at that time and owned by the family since.

The Empire City Mortgage and Holding Company (Barkin & Weiss) bought 226 to 232 East Seventieth Street, four four-story tenements, each 25 by 100 feet. The property was transferred last week by the American Real Estate Company to Frances R. Harris.

Recent Buyers.

Dr. Thomas W. Willard, medical director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, is the buyer of the five-story residence 44 Riverside Drive, sold recently by the estate of William H. Hall.

Julian T. Sidney and Clarence S. Mayer are the buyers of the eight-story building known as Fischer's piano factory, occupying a plot 225 by 150 feet, on the north side of Twenty-eighth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, facing Chelsea Park. The buyers compose the J. & C. Fischer Company, and are tenants of the property, the sale of which was arranged by Ferner & Maass, as attorneys.

John D. Crimmins Transfers Holdings

Several properties owned by John D. Crimmins were transferred by him yesterday to the Crimmins Operating Company. They include the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, 100.5 by 145 feet, which was transferred subject to a mortgage of $250,000; the northeast corner of First Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, 100 by 168 feet; a plot, 42 by 105 feet, on the east side of Third Avenue, 66.5 feet north of Sixty-first Street; 225 East Sixty-seventh Street; an East Fifty-seventh Street parcel, and Bronx property.

West 83d Street Houses in Big Lease.

The four three-story residences at 309 to 315 West Eighty-third Street, 100 feet west of West End Avenue, have been leased by Paul A. McGolrick from John R. Slattery, who now lives in Paris. Mr. McGolrick has leased the property for three periods of twenty-one years each. For the present he intends to remodel the houses for bachelor apartments. Mrs. Lillian G. Johnson was the broker in the transaction. The houses cover a plot 60.8 by 102.2. The lease was recorded yesterday, the first twenty-one-year period dating from May 1, 1916, at an annual rental of $4,600.

Bronx Sales.

As a site for two five-story new law tenements the Anderson Building Corporation, Max Yarfitz, President, has purchased from Catherine Wynne a plot 107 by 105.5, on the northwest corner of Anderson Avenue and 162d Street. A. Blumenthal was the broker.

The Remlu Realty Company, H. U. Sinclair, President, has resold to Mrs. Sophia Seyfried the southwest corner of Lafontaine Avenue and 178th Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100. The selling company recently acquired the property in exchange for the plot of nine and one-half lots at the northwest corner of Morris Avenue and 193d Street. E. Osborne Smith negotiated the sale.

Buys $50,000 Basking Ridge Estate.

Halsey M. Larter has sold to Albert French of Montclair, N. J., his country estate at Basking Ridge, N. J. The property, which consists of about twenty-seven acres, with dwelling and numerous outbuildings, was held at $50,000. The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company and L. J. Auerbach negotiated the sale.

$280,000 Development at Teaneck.

Plans have been prepared for a big development operation near Teaneck, N. J., by the Ridgefield Park Building Corporation, controlled by Herkimer & ohen. The project calls for the erection of seventy frame dwellings near the West Shore Railroad station, at an aggregate cost of about $250,000. Work will begin in the Spring.

Leases.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., have leased for the estate of Cecilia Borg, the residence at 855 Fifth Avenue, to Joseph C. Baldwin, Jr. It is a 40-foot residence adjoining the northeast corner of Sixty-seventh Street.

Corn & Co. have leased the north store in the building being erected at 1224 Broadway, in conjunction with Cross and Brown Co., to Brodil's Luggage Shop, for a term of years.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Francis Draz to George B. Ogden, the four-story dwelling at 122 East Seventy-second Street.

Realty Brokers' Convention.

Fire Commissioner Adamson made the address of welcome yesterday morning at the Hotel McAlpin to the delegates at the convention of the National Association of Realty Brokers. In discussing fire safety and building regulations, he said that one reason why there were not better laws was due to the lack of consideration among property owners and realty brokers. Other speakers were Irving G. Herman, who presided, J. Ball Peirce of Wilmington, Del., J. Sterling Drake, George A. Hurd, President of the Mortgage Bond Co., W. Fred Silleck, Alfred H. Wagg, Abijah C. Fox and P. H. Burnett, Industrial Commissioner of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Co.

At the afternoon session the following officers were elected: President, J. Ball Peirce of Wilmington, Del.; Vice Presidents, Walter Scott, Hackensack, N. J.; Edward Benson, Greenfield, Mass., E. O. Card, Providence, R. I., A. W. Dresser, Burlington, N. J., W. W. Dresser, Portland, Me., M. D. Hart, Frederick, Md., Edward D. Kelly, Kansas City, Mo., B. Norton, Louisville, Ky., John L. Musser, Lancaster, Penn., J. S. Reynolds, Burlington, Vt., N. P. Martin, Columbus, O., W. K. Rodney, Laurel, Del., P. H. Story, Washington, D. C., F. L. Slaymaker, Alexandria, Va., Howard L. Swischer, Morgantown, W. Va., W. E. Wildman, Danbury, Conn.; Recording Secretary and Assistant Treasurer, Oliver Bunce Ferris, New York City; Executive Secretary and General Counsel, Irwin G. Herman, New York City; Membership Secretary, Herbert Eggleston, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Treasurer, William E. Morrell, White Plains, N. Y.

Bronxites Want Rapid Transit.

At the meeting of the United West Bronx Property Owners Association, held last evening, final arrangements were made for a mass meeting to be held at the Fordham Club tomorrow night, when former Borough President Cyrus Miller, Judge Cerney and Coroner Flynn will be principal speakers. The slogan of the meeting will be "We want transit."

Realty Notes.

The first annual meeting of the New Jersey Real Estate Board will be held at the Washington, Broad Street, Newark, N. J., on Monday evening, Jan. 24.

Plans have been filed for altering the five-story private dwelling at 13 Gramercy Park into bachelor apartments at a cost of $8,000 for John E. Cowdin as owner. Adolph Mertin is the architect.

The 315 West Ninety-seventh Street Realty Company has been incorporated to take over the Victoria apartment house at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-seventh Street. It is a nine-story structure, occupying a plot fronting 101.4 feet on the drive and 123.8 feet on the street, owned by Lillie J. Earle since 1908. The company is capitalized at $5,000, with H. H. Waller, A. J. Furth and G. T. Touleopulos as the Directors.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

102d St, 9 West, s, 181 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.11, five-story flat; John Bopp against Thomas Blake et al.; E. M. Burghard, attorney; Thomas P. Levy, referee; due on building rejected, tile, liens, &c., $1,260.07; to the plaintiff for $22,000.

110th St, 203 East, n s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against J. Weber et al.; R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys; J. Rowan, referee; due on judgment, $6,609.08; taxes, &c., $210.87; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

Sold Subject to Mortgage.

136th St, 148 West, s s, 242.8 ft e of 7th Av, 16.2x99.11, three-story dwelling; Agnes Hines against Albert Oppenheim and another, executors, et al.; Harry L. Murphy, referee; due on judgment, $8,590.28; taxes, &c., $1,140; to Sarah C. Radenstein for $5,000.

128th St, 174 East, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 19.6x99.11, three-story dwelling; Fidelity Trust Co. against L. L. Miller; Gordon Gordon, attorney; C. P. Rogers, referee; due on judgment, $4,045.07; taxes, &c., $326.73; to the plaintiff for $4,500.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

40th St, 460 West, s s, 60 ft e of 10th Av, 17.6x49.6, two-family flat; Sarah Kaufman against H. A. Wingert et al.; Davis, D. T. & D., attorneys; H. A. Friedman, referee; due on judgment, $3,070.58; prior mortgage, $4,000; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

By Charles A. Berrian.

9th Av, 682, e s, 75.1 ft s of 48th St, 25.1x100; five-story tenement; adjourned to Jan. 25.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

University Av, w s, at 180th St, (proposed,) two vacant plots, 184.2x350.4x irregular, and 62.4x37½; M. B. Averill and another against F. J. Hennessy et al.; Goldsmith, C. C. & W., attorneys; A. S. Norton, referee; partition; to William C. Bergen for $5,000 over mortgage.

Olinville Av, w s, 300 ft s of 218th St, 75x100; Oliver Davison against Nicholas Illich, executor, et al.; Davison & U., attorneys; L. J. Curran, referee; due on judgment, $1,796.02; taxes, &c., $1,079.67; to the plaintiff for $1,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Bonner Place, e s, 166.6 ft s of Morris Av, 38.3x75, five-story flat; adjourned to Jan. 28.

168th St, n s, 78 ft w of Lind Av, 88.6x74x irregular, vacant; M. D. Lyon and others, executors, against August Nelson; Thomas & E., attorneys; V. N. Mollenhauer, referee; due on judgment, $2,192.67; taxes, &c., $80.80; to the plaintiff for $1,800.

By Henry Brady.

Eagle Av, 672, e s, 525 ft s of 166th St, 27.8x116, four-story tenement; adjourned to Jan. 28.

By James J. Donovan.

172d St, n s, 100 ft e of Avenue A, 30.7x105.6x irregular, vacant; C. C. Beck against J. A. Wolff et al.; Reed & P., attorneys; Lamont McLoughlin, referee; due on judgment, $2,862.15; taxes, &c., $1,103.82; to the plaintiff for $8,800.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Park Av, s e cor 55th St, 100.5x108.9; Park Av and 54th St Corp against Park Av and 55th St Corp; E. S. Frith, attorney; A. C. Thomas, referee; due, $71,916.02; taxes, &c., $2,477.75; prior mortgage, $265,000.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Broadway, n e corner of Fairview Av, 100x102x irregular, vacant; M. Selig and another against J. A. Lynch et al.; Goldsmith, C. C. & W., attorneys; A. S. Norton, referee; due, $28,781.04.

Broadway, e s, 100 ft n of Fairview Av, 100x100, vacant; R. Bondy against same; same attorneys and referee; due $19,481.78.

Broadway, e s, 200 ft n of Fairview Av, 100x100, vacant; R. C. Bondy and another, exrs, against same; same attorneys and referee; due, $19,481.78.

Broadway, e s, 300 ft n of Fairview Av, 100x100, vacant; Lena Stix against same; same attorneys and referee; due, $19,481.78.

119th St, 40 West, s s, 478 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; three-story dwelling; East River Savings Institution against Kassel Simon et al.; C. P. Hibbard, attorney; A. B. Brenner, referee; due, $10,516.10; taxes, &c., $116.87.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Morris Av, 1,988, e s, 100 ft s of 179th St, 20x100, house; Rudolph Seus against August Jacob et al.; Wessell & Wessell, attorneys, Jacquin Frank, referee; due, $7,969.42; taxes, &c., $1,170.23.

Bronx St, 2,044 and 2,046, e s, near 180th St, 65.6x74 to Bronx River x84.6x36.4, frame houses; Gustave Frey, attorney; H. A. Friedman, referee; partition.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Bronx Boulevard, w s, 81.8 ft n of 222d St, 76.9x100; E. J. Schaeffer against Philip Donion et al.; Holden & C., attorneys; L. S. Greenbaum, referee; due, $1,065.15; taxes, &c., $1,587.78.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Longfellow St, w s, 250 ft n of Lafayette Av, 50x100, vacant; Sheldon Leavitt and another, trustees, against Anna Reser; J. E. Roosevelt, attorney; J. F. Dunn, referee; due, $2,968.06; taxes, &c., $855.32.

By James J. Donovan.

160th St, 366 East, s s, 117 ft e of Cortlandt Av, 25x100, three-story frame house; E. J. Gamble, executrix, against J. F. Muldoon et al.; W. W. Westervelt, attorney; W. J. McKeown, referee; due, $8,380.83; taxes, &c., $1,810.02.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, n e corner of Spring St, to a ten and eleven story store and loft building; Postal Life Insurance Co., 3 Nassau St, owner; F. Ebeling, 21 Park Row, architect; cost, $10,000.

27th St, 109 West, to an eleven-story factory and store; M. Wolff, 32 4th Av, owner; M. J. Engel, 420 East 48th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Gramercy Park, 13, to a five-story dwelling; J. E. Cowdin, 123 5th Av, owner; A. Mertin, 34 West 28th St, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, s w corner of Isham St, 100.8x115.2x100x103.4; William Crimmins, Jr., Montclair, N. J., to Warren F. Johnston, New York City, ¼ part, mtg $27,200 on whole. Feb. 2, 1906; attorney, W. F. Pancock, 24 Pine St.....$100

GRAND ST, 14 and 16, s e corner of Attorney St, 50x100, foreclosed Jan. 11; Percival H. Gregory, referee, to Greenwood Cemetery, 110 Broadway, mtg $95,000, Jan. 17; attorneys, Miller, K. L. & T., 80 B'way.....$6,800

MADISON AV, s w corner of 59th St, 100.5x 145; John D. Crimmins to Crimmins Operating Co., 624 Madison Av, mtg $250,000, b. and s., Jan. 15; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 B'way.....$100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, s s, 166.8 ft n of 116th St, 58.9x135.2, Hy. A. Feldman, referee, to Paterno Brothers, 601 West 115th St, Jan. 17; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $240,000

WOOSTER ST, 190, n w s, 24.6x100; Victor Guinzburg to 475 Broadway Co., 2,650 Broadway, Dec. 30; attorney, A. H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100

1827 AV, n e corner of 96th St, 100x168; John D. Crimmins to Crimmins Operating Co., 624 Madison Av, b. and s., Jan. 15; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

3D AV, s e, 108.5 ft n of 61st St, 42x100; 3d Av, e s, 66.5 ft n of 61st St, 42x100; John D. Crimmins to Crimmins Operating Co., 624 Madison Av, b. and s., Jan. 15; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

4TH ST, n s, 117.8 ft e of Lafayette Place, 21x127.4; Manchat Realty Co. to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, Jan. 17; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane.....$1

7TH AV, 2,367, e s, 75 ft n of 138th St, 22.11 x100; Philipp Branneis to Jakobina Rainsperger, 160 Fox St., mtg $25,500, all liens, Jan. 17; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 2d Av.....$1

27TH ST, 354 West, s s, 854 ft e of 9th Av, 22x98.9; Daniel J. Smith, Katonah, N. Y., et al. to Arthur P. Pratt, Roseland, N. J., all liens, Jan. 10; attorney, Paul Englander, 291 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Arthur P. Pratt to Coca-Cola Co., 330 West 27th St, quitclaim, Jan. 18; same attorney.....$100

49TH ST, 150 to 154 East, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 75x100.5; Maze Realty Co. to Boston Holding Corporation, 725 Broadway, mtg $67,500, Dec. 30; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway $100

57TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.5; John D. Crimmins to Crimmins Operating Co., 624 Madison Av, b. and s., Jan. 15; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

GRAMERCY PARK, 13, to a five-story dwelling; J. E. Cowdin, 123 5th Av, owner; A. Mertin, 34 West 28th St, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

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BROADWAY, s w corner of Isham St, 100.8x 115.2x100x103.4; William Crimmins, Jr., Montclair, N. J., to Warren F. Johnston, New York City, ¼ part, mtg $27,200 on whole. Feb. 2, 1906; attorney, W. F. Pancock, 24 Pine St.....$100

GRAND ST, 14 and 16, s e corner of Attorney St, 50x100, foreclosed Jan. 11; Percival H. Gregory, referee, to Greenwood Cemetery, 110 Broadway, mtg $95,000, Jan. 17; attorneys, Miller, K. L. & T., 80 B'way.....$6,800

MADISON AV, s w corner of 59th St, 100.5x 145; John D. Crimmins to Crimmins Operating Co., 624 Madison Av, mtg $250,000, b. and s., Jan. 15; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 B'way.....$100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 448, s s, 166.8 ft n of 116th St, 58.9x135.2, Hy. A. Feldman, referee, to Paterno Brothers, 601 West 115th St, Jan. 17; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway $240,000

WOOSTER ST, 190, n w s, 24.6x100; Victor Guinzburg to 475 Broadway Co., 2,650 Broadway, Dec. 30; attorney, A. H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St.....$100

1827 AV, n e corner of 96th St, 100x168; John D. Crimmins to Crimmins Operating Co., 624 Madison Av, b. and s., Jan. 15; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

3D AV, s e, 108.5 ft n of 61st St, 42x100; 3d Av, e s, 66.5 ft n of 61st St, 42x100; John D. Crimmins to Crimmins Operating Co., 624 Madison Av, b. and s., Jan. 15; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway $100

4TH ST, n s, 117.8 ft e of Lafayette Place, 21x127.4; Manchat Realty Co. to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, Jan. 17; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane.....$1

7TH AV, 2,367, e s, 75 ft n of 138th St, 22.11 x100; Philipp Branneis to Jakobina Rainsperger, 160 Fox St., mtg $25,500, all liens, Jan. 17; attorney, George A. Steinmuller, 1,511 2d Av.....$1

27TH ST, 354 West, s s, 854 ft e of 9th Av, 22x98.9; Daniel J. Smith, Katonah, N. Y., et al. to Arthur P. Pratt, Roseland, N. J., all liens, Jan. 10; attorney, Paul Englander, 291 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Arthur P. Pratt to Coca-Cola Co., 330 West 27th St, quitclaim, Jan. 18; same attorney.....$100

49TH ST, 150 to 154 East, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 75x100.5; Maze Realty Co. to Boston Holding Corporation, 725 Broadway, mtg $67,500, Dec. 30; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway $100

57TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.5; John D. Crimmins to Crimmins Operating Co., 624 Madison Av, b. and s., Jan. 15; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

GRAMERCY PARK, 13, to a five-story dwelling; J. E. Cowdin, 123 5th Av, owner; A. Mertin, 34 West 28th St, architect; cost, $8,000.

Realty Corporation, 59 Wall St, Jan. 14; attorneys, Forster, H. & K., 59 Wall St...$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BAXTER ST, s e corner of Hester St, 100x—; Sarah Gabriel to Mary R. Collins, 441 Washington Av, Brooklyn, prior mtg $60,000, installments, 6 p. c., Jan. 18; attorney, J. F. Rogers, 245 Broadway.....$5,000

GREENWICH ST, s s, 61 ft s of Bank St, 21x69.5; William D. Kilpatrick to Charles Dickinson, trustee, 1,190 Broadway, Jan. 13, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Stimson & W. 2 Rector St.....$5,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 166.8 ft n of 116th St, 58x9x186.6x Paterno Bros. to Brooklyn Savings Bank, 141 Pierrepont St, Brooklyn, Jan. 17, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$235,000

WOOSTER ST, 190, n w s, 24.6x100; 475 Broadway Co. to Victor Guinsburg, 21 West 89th St, Dec. 30, due, &c, as per bond; attorneys, Arnstein & L., 128 Broadway.....$20,000

5TH AV, s w corner of 111th St, 50x100; Louis H. Chalif to Terrain Realty Co., 111 Broadway, Jan. 7, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$50,000

28TH ST, s s, 60 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x74, prior mtg $17,000; 30th St, s s, 42 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x24.8, prior mtg $3,000; Lexington Av, w s, 20.6 ft n of 40th St, 19.6x 25, prior mtg $6,000; Maria J. Harris to Edward D. Page, Oakland, N. J., Jan. 17, due as per bond; attorney, John B. Leavitt, 30 Broad St.....$5,000

40TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 50x98.9; 149 East 40th St. Corporation to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 18, due as per bond.....$115,000

99TH ST, n s, 465 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 40x100.5; 245 West 69th St. Co., Inc., to Benjamin Morrovitz, 300 East 4th St, Jan. 15, due Aug. 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph G. Abramson, 30 Church St.....$5,000

72D ST, s s, 177 ft w of Park Av, 22.6x102.2; Walter C. Hubbard to Emma Liebmann, 875 Park Av, Jan. 18, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$37,500

72D ST, s s, 177 ft w of Park Av, 22.6x102.2; Oscar Saenger to Orcie Lubetkin, 111 East 95th St, Jan. 17, 1 year; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$20,000

104TH ST, 164 East, s s, 300 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Cecilia, wife of Peter A. Zanelli, to Zacharias H. Oppenheimer, 777 West End Av, Jan. 17, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Meighan & N., 120 Broadway.....$11,000

157TH ST, s s, 214.8 ft w of Broadway, 112.6x 99.11; Enrico Casabianca to George S. Milazzo, Newark, N. J., Jan. 17, prior mtg $170,000, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, G. M. Moscowitz, 189 Montague St, Brooklyn.....$10,000

161ST ST, s s, 25 ft e of Audubon Av, 75x— Benjamin Kalmus to South Side Construction Co., 267 Audubon Av, prior mtg $115,000, 4 p. c., Jan. 8; attorneys, Hoffman & Friedman, 31 Nassau St.....$14,500

Bronx.

GRAND AV, s e corner of 180th St, 70x90; M. M. S. Bldg. Co., Inc., to Lawyers Mtg. Co., 59 Liberty St, Jan. 17, due May 1, 1921, 5½ and 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 B'way.....$47,000

LOT 14, Section 1, Map of George H. Huber, James J. Fero to George H. Huber, 1,917 7th Av, Jan. 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,870

LOTS 63 and 64, Pel 20, Map of William B. Ogden; E. Osborne Smith to Jacob Dohrmann, 81 Palisade Av, Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 17, 1 year; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 B'way.....$4,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to Thomas H. Reynolds, 982 Anderson Av, prior mtg $4,000, Jan. 17, due March 1, 1916, 6 p. c.; attorney, same.....$2,000

LOTS 258 and 259, map of Gleason property, ½ part; also Lots 66 and 67, map of Gleason property, 50x100; also Lots 70 and 71, map of Rigsley estate, ½ part; George A. Fleming to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, Jan. 14, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Wilson Bryant, 258 East 138th St.....$1,000

LOT 1448, map of DeGraw estate; Timothy J. Dorsett to Adolph Schimpf, 19 Banta St, Elmhurst, L. I., Jan. 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

LOTS 49 and 50, Section

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Pressure is low tonight throughout the entire district west of the Rocky Mountains, with a pronounced disturbance central over Southern Nevada and Southwest Utah and general rains and snows continued over the central and south portions of this district, with low temperatures except over the extreme eastern sections.

East of the mountains pressure remains quite high except over the northern districts, including the entire Canadian district, and the weather was fair except from the Lake region eastward, where there were light local snows and in Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Eastern Colorado, where there were light rains and snows.

Temperatures are higher as a rule east of the mountains, although still much below the seasonal average, and were below the freezing point Tuesday morning in Northern Florida.

Generally fair weather will prevail Wednesday and Thursday in the Lake Region, the Ohio Valley, the East and South, except in the East Gulf States and probably Tennessee, where rain is probable Wednesday night or Thursday.

Temperatures will rise somewhat over the central and southern districts, but will remain below the seasonal average.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Sandy Hook to Nantucket.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh to northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate west, except fresh off the New Jersey Coast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Wednesday, except probably snows in north; Thursday fair.

Southern New England—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, slightly warmer Wednesday; Thursday fair.

Western New York—Cloudy Wednesday; snow near lakes; Thursday fair.

Northern New England—Snow Wednesday; Thursday probably fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	50	9	4 P. M.	56	19
6 A. M.	50	8	6 P. M.	56	17
9 A. M.	52	9	9 P. M.	54	17
12 M.	53	14	11 P. M.	55	16

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 14; for the corresponding date last year it was 52; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

Temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 9, at 8 P. M. it was 17. Maximum temperature 21 degrees at 2:25 P. M., minimum 8 degrees at 5:10 A. M. Humidity 59 per cent. at 8 A. M., 47 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.14 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.31 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M. Monday. Loss.

10:30—647-649 W. 49 St.; Knickerbocker Ice Co. ..... Not given

A. M.

1:05—440 W. 46 St.; De France Wet Wash Laundry $2,500

1:45—80 W. 144 St.; (auto); Dolphin Garage ..... Slight

3:45—Centre & Franklin Sts.; City Prison ..... None

7:25—100 W. 106 St.; Eliz. Keller..... Slight

9:30—244½ Rector St.; Michael Tayan..$25

9:45—174 Stanton St.; F. Rabinowitz..Slight

10:45—34 1 Av.; Jacob Lippman...Not given

11:50—998 Union Av.; Dr. Hill's Garage ..... Slight

11:55—80 W. 137 St.; Samuel Rumsey..Slight

P. M.

12:00—100 W. 144 St.; J. Grossman....Slight

12:15—154-160 W. 14 St.; Custen Bros..Slight

12:15—45 Henry St.; Abe Siffing..... Slight

1:00—760 Union Av.; M. Danger..... $500

1:30—131 Hudson St.; Lamont Corliss Co.$250

1:45—3 1 St.; Samuel Felt..... Slight

1:55—180 Chrystie St.; D. Tresa..... Slight

2:40—61 W. 38 St.; Sam Jacobson..... $100

2:50—63 2 Av.; Isaac Johnston..... Slight

3:00—557 W. 32 St.; not given..... None

3:45—437 E. 12 St.; A. G. Allis..... Slight

4:00—520 125 St.; not given..... Slight

5:25—4,154 B'way; not given..... Slight

5:40—305 W. 116 St.; Peter Foster..... Slight

5:45—305 W. 117 St.; not given..... $25

5:50—2,253 7 Av.; Rose Jacobson..... Slight

6:40—54 W. 126 St.; Hugh McKiernan..Slight

6:50—171 Edgecombe Av.; Pauline Baumnacker ..... Slight

7:55—2,018 2 Av.; Morris Pischler..... Slight

8:45—145-147 W. 72 St.; May G. Lamb..Slight

8:55—144 W. 109 St.; J. Ettinger; extending to 170 W. 100 St.; A. Massett $5,000

10:50—62 1 Av.; W. Schumnker..... Slight

11:10—21 Rutgers St.; J. Cohen..... $200

11:20—944 Columbus Av.; L. W. Somer..Slight

11:30—36 W. 53 St.; W. J. Toomey...$2,000

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Major James J. Mayers will remain on his present duties, office of Judge Advocate General.

1st Lt. Benjamin O. Thrasher, M. R. C., Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., to his home, and upon arrival will report to the Adjutant General of the Army. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

1st Lt. Walter E. Prosser, 4th F. A., detailed in the Signal Corps, Feb. 2, will proceed on or about that date to Ft. Bliss, Texas, with F. A. Co. I, Signal Corps.

Resignation of 1st Lt. John E. Rhodes, M. R. C., accepted.

Resignation of Major James J. Mayers, Judge Advocate, of his commission as Capt. of Infantry, to take effective Jan. 17.

Leaves: Capt. Edward Canfield, Jr., Q. M. C., 10 days; 1st Lt. Benjamin O. Thrasher, M. R. C., 1 month and 28 days; 1st Lt. John P. Bubb, Inf., 2 months.

Navy.

Lieut. Com. C. H. Fischer, to Inspector Instructor, Pennsylvania Naval Militia, Erie, Penn., and Federal inspection, Naval Militia of the Great Lakes.

Jr. Grade Lt. John C. Faus, Navy Recruiting Station, Des Moines, to Naval Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill., for treatment.

Boatswain F. J. Legere, Rec. Ship, New York, to Rec. Ship Philadelphia.

Gunner J. C. Cowan, Rec. Ship at Norfolk to the Constellation.

Pay Clerk E. F. Delaney, Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., to the Maine.

Pay Clerk W. C. Colbert, the Maine to the Missouri.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Cyclops, at Newport News; Louisiana, at Guantanamo, and Arethusa, Arkansas, Aylwin, Benham, Birmingham, Cassin, Culgoa, Cummings, Cushing, Delaware, Ericsson, Fanning, Florida, Jarvis, Jenkins, Jupiter, Kansas, McDougal, Melville, Michigan, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Nicholson, O'Brien, Ozmpbell, Parker, Patterson, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vestal, Virginia, Wadsworth, Warrington, Winslow, Wyoming, and Utah, at Culebra.

Sailed—Supply, from Guantanamo for Grand Cayman Island; Jason from Lambert Point for Boston.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following physical tests have been held:

Fire drill expert—Eleven passed, six rejected; candidates' choice—Police Department—Twenty-six passed, four rejected; Aqueduct police for transfer to the Police Department—Six passed, nine rejected; driver—Manhattan, five passed, six rejected; the Bronx, three passed, two rejected; Brooklyn, nine passed, eight rejected.

The mental test for promotion to engineer of steamer, Fire Department, will be held at 54 Lafayette Street on Feb. 1. The physical examination was taken by 601—forty-eight failed, twenty-three applicants did not appear.

United States.

The commission announces for Jan. 25 an examination for assistant metallurgist for work in low-grade and complex ores, for men only, in the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, for service in the field, at a salary ranging from $1,800 to $3,000 a year. The duties will include investigations of metallurgical and milling processes which have to do with the treatment of low-grade and complex ores, especially as regards the application of what is known as the "flotation process" or "flotation processes" to the problems which present themselves in the treatment of the ores above mentioned. Competitors will not be assembled for examination, but will be rated on education, professional experience, and publications, official reports, or theses. Applicants must have reached their twenty-fifth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The graduates of the Morris Evening High School will entertain the students of the school at a social in their honor on Jan. 21 at 8:30 P. M. at Hunts Point Palace, 163d Street and Southern Boulevard, the Bronx. Senator James A. Hamilton and Assemblyman M. Maidwin Fertig have accepted invitations to address those present concerning the Evening High School and Board of Education bills recently introduced in the State Legislature.

Under the auspices of the Social Service Department of the Free Synagogue at the Synagogue House, 36 West Sixty-eighth Street, at 8:30 P. M. today, Dr. I. Edwin Goldwasser, District Superintendent of the Board of Education, will speak on "The Education of the Child." An address on "The Home and the School Visitor" will be given by Miss Jane Day. Discussion will follow.

The Mothers' Council of Public Schools will hold a meeting at the Hotel Manhattan at 2 P. M. on Jan. 21.

The parents of pupils attending P. S. 5, Manhattan, have formed an organization.

The tenth annual dinner of the graduates of P. S. 85, Brooklyn, will be held on the evening of Feb. 19 at the Hotel Mohawk, Washington Avenue, that borough.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M. Jan. 18: Capts. J. J. Shevlin, 33, to 62; T. Palmer, 62, to 89; E. J. Bourke, 63, to 33; J. Lantry, 89, to 63; M. Devaney, 59, to 80. 8 A. M. Jan. 19: Lieut. J. J. McCann, Central Office Squad, to 42, assignment to Bur. of Repairs and Supplies discon. 4 P. M. Jan. 19: Patrol, C. E. Mason, 150, to 156, assignment as sta. house att. discon.; J. F. Curran, 159, to 276, bicycle duty; W. R. Bereczk, 168, to 174, mounted to motor cycle duty; W. Malkus and F. Eick, 174, to 154, assignments to motor cycle duty discon.; M. M. Byron, 278, bicycle duty; M. Griffin, Central Office Squad, to 18, assignment to County Court House discon.; M. Haggerty, Central Office Squad, to 154, assignment to office of City Clerk discon.; J. Taggert, Central Office Squad, to 154, assignment to office of City Clerk discon.; W. Demody, Brooklyn Bur. Hdqtrs. Scon.; W. McCarthy, J. J. Campbell, F. J. Connell, F. Durr, J. J. Frawley, J. F. Mannix, J. T. Pethers, E. M. Downey.

Mutual, 1 P. M., Jan. 19: Patrol, H. H. Munch, 174 to 278, assign. to mtd. duty discon.; S. H. De Clue, 278 to 174, mtd. duty. Mtd. patrol, with horses and equip.; F. S. Fitzgerald, 278 to 283; F. J. Gill, 283 to 281.

Temporary assignments: Inspector F. A. Tierney, 8 I. D., to comand 10 I. D., in addition to his own, during absence of Capt. commanding on sick report, 8:25 A. M., Jan. 17; Patrol, A. Zankl, 36, as sta. house att., 30 days, 8 A. M., Jan. 18. To 3 I. D. from prects. indicated, duty in raided premises, 15 days, 8 A. M., Jan. 20: W. H. Deal, 1; F. S. Burdick, 23; W. Wagner, 283; D. O'Connor, 6; J. Adams, 62.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol, G. F. Schaffer, 5, 30 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 23; J. P. Taaffe, 13, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 29; O. A. B. Gruber, 23, 1 day, 4 P. M., Feb. 7; T. A. Oppel, 31, 1 day, 8 P. M., Jan. 22; C. F. Golden, 33, 2 days, 6 P. M., Jan. 17; W. J. Ferrick, 68, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Jan. 29; W. S. Whipple, 144, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 17; T. Dillon, 194, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 16; L. M. Sobel, 195, 1 day, 8 A. M., Jan. 19; J. M. Bunte, 278, 1 day, 4 P. M., Jan. 15.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol P. H. Leppert, 65, 1:45 A. M., Jan. 2, to 12 P. M., Jan. 12; S. Obraytys, 161, 8:40 P. M., Dec. 21, 1915, to noon, Jan. 5. W. W. Lewis, 165, 3 A. M., Jan. 2, during disability; A. Colson, 278, 5:25 P. M., Jan. 1, during disability.

Fines Imposed: Lieuts. J. Murray, 6, (admitted to bail and failed to send a prisoner to court,) 2 days; J. Collins, 10, (failed to enter himself in desk blotter,) 10 days. Patrol. E. Noble, 2, (absent without leave,) 1 day; J. C. Reid, 2, (loitering,) 1 day; E. P. Broman, 5, (absent from post,) 5 days; H. J. Handy, (absent from post,) 2 days; J. Burke, 25, (improper patrol,) 2 days; B. P. Allen, 17, (absent without leave,) ½ day; J. P. LaStrange, 17, (same,) ½ day; D. Mandel, 22, (absent from post,) 4 days, (absent without leave,) 2 days; H. A. Goldsen, 18, (failed to signal,) 1 day, (improper patrol,) 1 day; C. E. Kirk, 18, (absent from post,) 2 days; F. McCloskey, 18, (absent without leave,) 2 days; G. Reis, 18, (absent without leave,) 1 day; M. T. Adams, 21, (absent from special post,) 1 day; E. C. Blanken, 21, absent without leave,) 2 days; W. J. Dempsey, 21, (same,) 3 days; G. J. Borrho, 22, (improper patrol,) 4 days, (absent from school crossing,) 1 day; P. Donnelly, 22, (improper patrol,) 3 days; P. McNierney, 22, (while assigned to raided premises, failed to answer door bell,) 1 day; M. Tarpey, 22, (absent from post,) 3 days; J. Burke, 25, (improper patrol,) 2 days; E. D. Maloney, 25, (absent from post,) 3 days; C. A. Stone, 25, (absent from duty at signal box,) 3 days; J. J. Ackerman, Jr., 26, (loitering, and drinking while) from glass at front door of saloon,) 6 days; M. Gill, 26, (absent from post,) 3 days; F. Benes, 28, (absent from post, coming from hallway leading to barroom of saloon,) 5 days; M. J. Fisher, 28, (absent from post,) 2 days; T. P. Murphy, 28, (absent from reserve duty,) 2 days; P. S. Quinn, 28, (absent from post,) 2 days; Schneider, 32, (absent without leave,) ½ day; J. T. Lawler, 35, (absent from post,) 4 days, (absent from school crossing,) 2 days; W. Meyer, 35, (failed to appear in court,) 3 days; J. Barfield, 36, (absent from post,) 2 days; C. W. Burris, 36, (improper patrol,) 2 days; K. D. Clemens, 36, (absent from post,) 2 days; M. Connolly, 37, (absent from special post,) 4 days; W. C. Hettler, 38, (absent from post,) 3 days; G. G. Morrissey, 38, (same,) 2 days; F. Beers, 38, (same,) 2 days; J. S. Flynn, 39, (absent without leave,) 5 days; M. J. Harrison, 39, (improper patrol,) 10 days; J. Haugh, 39, (absent without leave,) 1 day; J. F. Hayes, 39, (absent from reserve,) 4 days; C. M. Washburn, 40, (absent from post,) 4 days; W. H. Burnie, 42, (absent from post, standing in front of bar in saloon with a patrolman,) 5 days; J. Devlin, 42, (same,) 5 days; O. Hinz, 42, (at end of tour delivered memo. book with false entry in it,) ½ day; A. Keane, 43, (absent without leave,) 3 days; W. J. Lander, 43, (absent from post,) 6 days; J. Ryan, 43, (absent without leave,) 1 day; J. M. Norton, 61, (absent from post,) 3 days; T. Grady, 63, (same,) 4 days; C. H. Walbeck, Traffic Div., Subdiv. D, (same,) 2 days.

The following members, having passed their probationary period without being again convicted on a complaint, are reprimanded: Patrol J. S. Powers, 65, (absent from post;) M. J. Scarlett, 69, (failed to promptly signal;) M. J. Fannon, 159, (improper patrol;) A. Hins, 159, (absent from post;) F. H. Crane, 160, (same;) T. J. Donovan, 161, (improper patrol;) G. Myers, 163, (same;) P. C. Pitsch, 163, (absent from post;) J. I. Steers, 164, (same,) L. Hennessy, 167, (failed to promptly report information;) J. McGowan, 172, (absent from post;) C. L. Boll, 274, (absent from relieving point;) J. Clancy, 276, (absent from post;) C. J. Henry, Traffic Div., subdiv. D, (did not properly patrol.)

Charges Dismissed: Patrol, R. Doyle, 14, (absent from post;) J. Bremmer, 39, (same;) W. H. Burnie, 42, (improper patrol;) H. H. Eller, 74, (absent from patrol zone;) A. T. F. Browne, 150, (improper patrol;) F. P. McGovern, 159, (failed to take proper police action.)

Dismissed, 4:25 P. M. Jan. 17: Patrol, M. A. Shea, 181, absent from post, standing in rear room of liquor saloon.)

Fire Department.

Death: Lieut. W. J. Boyd, H. & L. 26, at 2:57 A. M., Jan. 16. Funeral from his late residence, 412 East 187th St., the Bronx, at 9:30 A. M., today. Interment at St. John's Cemetery. The funeral escort will consist of a battalion of two companies of ten men each, commanded by Capt. D. J. Carlock of Eng. 44.

Auto Boat Tender 1 will be placed in service at the quarters of H. & L. 26, Fire A. M. tomorrow, to replace the horse-drawn tender now in service. The following men are designated as company chauffeurs: Firem. Joseph Schneider, Firem. 1st gr. H. H. Schumacher, Firem. 2d gr. H. Engeholm.

The following will report to Firem. 1st gr. A. J. Muir at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Av. and 67th St., for practice, at 10 A. M., tomorrow: C. W. Roe, Jr., Eng. 13; A. T. Foote, Eng. 18; A. Hothersall, Eng. 31; R. Bornholdt, Eng. 39; J. D. Acevedo, Eng. 56; W. Clancy, Eng. 76; E. J. Donovan, Eng. 76, J. L. Dressler, Eng. 88; E. A. Dammeyer, Eng. 95; W. F. Gallagher, Eng. 213; W. F. Hickey, Eng. 214; F. M. Munn, Eng. 227; F. Ergenzinger, Eng. 237; C. A. Widmer, Jr., Eng. 250; H. B. Escher, Eng. 262; A. G. Kiely, Eng. 264; P. J. Metzger, Jr., 277; T. S. Richards, Eng. 282; H. Brenner, Eng. 288; E. A. Wooley, Eng. 287, (2d Sec.;) A. T. Cole, Eng. 290, (2d Sec.;) W. H. Breuer, H. & L. 20; J. J. Schoppmeyer, H. & L. 22; E. S. Clements, H. & L. 55, J. A. Unrath, H. & L. 40; A. J. Muir, H. & L. 45; R. C. Fraser, H. & L. 50; E. Bernsen, H. & L. 127; N. J. Bruno, H. & L. 128; G. Olsen, H. & L. 128; C. G. Brown, H. & L. 137; J. Miller, 3d, H. & L. 144; J. J. O'Keefe, H. & L. 147; J. A. Stack, H. & L. 148 J. T. R. Murray, H. & L. 149.

The following ununiformed firemen having passed their probationary period of three months satisfactorily are appointed as fourth grade firemen at $1,000 a year at 8 A. M., Jan. 19. C. Behr, Eng. 5; W. Tuss, Eng. 13; W. J. Thompson, Eng. 28; A. G. McGill, Eng. 68; A. P. Ditzenberger, Eng. 220; G. A. Poirier, Eng. 7; C. F. Kull, Eng. 25; G. G. Glass, Eng. 31; J. Cuthbert, Eng. 206; J. J. Donlon, H. & L. 3; F. Pfeiffer, H. & L. 5.

The Fire College Class (both sections) will report at the College Hall, 157 and 159 East 67th St., at 10 A. M. tomorrow.

Retired: Eng. of Str. J. Lehmkuhl, Eng. 64, (on his own application,) on an annual pension of $800, 8 A. M., Jan. 20.

Special leaves without pay: Fire, 1st gr. O. Connor, Eng. 43, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Jan. 19; Fire, 1st gr. C. L. Klausman, H. & L. 2, 36 hours, 8 P. M., Jan. 18.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Queen Anne stucco country house, 11 rooms, 3 baths, 2 large and 1 small attic; garage, finished similar to house, has ample car and stall space and 2 rooms; plot 156 feet by over 250 feet, containing 11 city lots. Apply Libman, 36 Hamilton Av., New Rochelle. Telephone 3032.

707 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Roberts Avenue, North Yonkers, two-story six, seven and eight room dwellings, new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; bargain prices. Brokers protected. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company, 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

A great sacrifice, owner leaving city, will sell handsome all year home, everything as new; gas, electric lights, large open fireplace, beautiful bath, large porch, newly decorated, big plot, shrubs, hedge; short walk to trolley, bathing beach, and depot; 45 minutes from city; price $2,700; $200 cash; title guaranteed. A. room 608, Century Building, 1 West 34th St.

Owner must dispose of fine farm, with 8-room bungalow, barn and chicken house, near station and trolley to town of 5,000; good soil; can be made a profitable farm and good all-year home by right party; must have $500 cash; will arrange balance to suit. B. Owner, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Pretty 8-room bungalow, decorate to suit, modern improvements, beamed ceilings, panelled walls, open fireplace, kitchen, fine bath, heat, water, large veranda; big garden plot, near bay and beach; built under personal care of owner; easy terms. Johnson, 187 Times Downtown.

NEW HOTEL AT FAR ROCKAWAY.
17 bedrooms, 2 baths, 14 bath houses.
One block from station, ½ block from ocean.
Unfurnished. Reasonable.
ASHFORTH & CO. 11 East 42d St.

Old-fashioned bungalow, 5 rooms; plot 80x110; water, electricity, &c.; needs few repairs; $100 cash; balance easy terms; title guaranteed. READ, Box 187 Times Downtown.

Private house, residential location, Central Avenue, Flushing, L. I.; 10 rooms and bath, all improvements; butler's pantry and garage; plot 40x100; rent $55. Phone 278 Tremont.

SUBURBAN HOMES, restricted and refined, 28 minutes from Manhattan; $4,000 to $7,500. Send for 1916 Spring list. Queens-Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

NEAR HUNTINGTON BAY.
Special bargain, modern all year house, 11 rooms, 3 baths, garden, trees, 2 acres. F. E. Ruland, Huntington, L. I.

Real Estate—Out of City.

$75 down and $14 monthly will buy my pretty up-to-date 6-room Queen Anne cottage, all modern improvements, on large plot; near trolley and station. B Cottage, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Park Av., (near 51st.)—An exquisitely furnished 8-room apartment to sublet at a sacrifice. F. L. Hurt, 30 E. 42d. M. Hill 5726.

West Side.

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus line stops at our door.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS, all sizes, all desirable localities, $100 up. J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST, 269 West 73d St., Columbus 3974 and 2790.

Handsomely Furnished Apartments, choice locations, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5892.

162D, 615 West.—3 rooms and bath, for month; between Broadway and Hudson R.; light, elevator; $55; only responsible people considered. Phone Cortland 4205.

TO SUBLEASE, furnished bachelor apartment in the Shropshire; occupancy lease to October 1st; rent $50. Apply Superintendent, 138 West 65th.

Beautifully furnished apartment in high-class building; 1 room, 2 baths; upper, F. L. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

Beautifully furnished 4-room apartment in new building; sublet June or longer. F. L. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5726.

Handsomely furnished two-room apartment, kitchenette, bath. Telephone 3927 Morningside. Apartment 28.

Sublet nicely furnished apartment; $200. 38 West 59th St.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

202-4 West 96th St., six rooms, steam heat, hot water; rent, $30-$32.

West Side.

BROADWAY, s e cor. 52d St., (Nos. 200-206 West 52d St.)—Five and six rooms, $60 to $75. Elevator, steam heat, electric lights. Quiet and respectable building. Apply on premises, or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. 'Phone 6700 John.

4, 5, AND 6 ROOMS.
ELEVATOR APARTMENT.
4,180 Broadway, corner 177th St.
RENT, $35-$57.50.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way. (147th)

7 AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
Elevator apartments; 1 apartment to a floor.
805 St. Nicholas Av., corner 150th St.
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way. (147th)

8 ROOMS, CORNER; $70.
400 West 152d St., (St. Nicholas Av.)
W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 3,573 B'way. (147th)

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

Grand Concourse Apartments.—See H. A. Douglas Co., 187th St. and Grand Concourse.

For apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

94th St., 126 West.—Seven large, light rooms with bath; private house block.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Three rooms, bath, and kitchenette; elevator apartment; cafe in building; three adults; no children; no dogs; west side, above 60th, below 165th St.; $55 to $75. Address K 116 Times.

Wanted—5, 6 room furnished apartment, below 100th St., 2 master bedrooms, Feb. 1 to July 1, rent $125, $150 month. Phone Murray Hill 5896.

Wanted—5, 6 room apartment, new building preferred, below 96th, Feb. 1 to Oct. 1; price not to exceed $200 monthly. Phone Murray Hill 1184.

5, 9, or 10 rooms, furnished, for client. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 W. 72d St.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

ELMWOOD HOTEL,
48-45 South Walnut St.,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Accommodates 100; fifty bathrooms. Thirty minutes from Broadway. Room with private bath and first-class table board for two, $18 to $30. Room with private bath and first-class table board for one, $10 to $15. SPECIAL. Special reductions from above rates to those leasing by the year, thus making prices equal to those of ordinary boarding houses, although accommodations are those of first-class hotel.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Avenue,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
"80 Minutes from Broadway."
Situated in New York's most delightful and exclusive suburb. Parlor, Bedroom and private bath, including unsurpassed dining-room service. $25.00 per week for two persons. Compare this with your present rate and what you get for it. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel 1 block from East Orange Station. Write for Booklet. 'Phone Orange 2620. W. T. READE, Prop.

Pennsylvania.

Woodleigh, Towanda, Pa.—Refined home for persons needing rest, good food, or trained nurse's care; fine rooms; private baths; steam heat, open fires; automobiles, horses; booklet. Address Miss Elizabeth Lamb.

Connecticut.

HOTEL-SANITARIUM, (HALL-BROOKE,) Greens Farms, Conn.—For nervous, apprehensive persons; beautiful grounds; appointments of high order; expert, sympathetic treatment. Phone 140 Westport.

Boarders Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

84TH, 117-119 EAST.—Large, sunny room, southern exposure; other rooms.

West Side.

77H AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Airy rooms; steam, phone, hot water; home cooking.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large room, private bath, electric light; table board.

72D, 157 WEST.—Room; near subway. "L," surface routes; well-appointed house; references.

78D, 142 WEST.—FRENCH HOME, FRENCH CONVERSATION. — Parisian lady offers refined people beautiful, newly furnished rooms, with board, exceptional cuisine.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Large front room; conveniences; home table; table guests; references.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Large single room; steam, phone, water; home cooking; references.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A house born of the demand for a living of simple elegance; pure, wholesome, tasty food at moderate prices; accommodation at table.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references, table guests; booklet.

93D, 109 WEST.—Front room, private bath, well heated, $8; other rooms.

106TH, 314 WEST.—In modern private residence, rooms for bachelors or married couples; meals optional; references.

WEST END AV., 822, (75th St.)—Newly furnished house; convenient locality; excellent service.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

YOUNG MAN who will return to New York Saturday seeks pleasant room, with morning and evening meals. Please state full particulars. L 69 Times.

ROOM AND BREAKFAST.—Refined gentleman; 70th to 96th, west of Columbus; full particulars; lowest price; references. X 113 Times.

WANTED, for gentleman, with sister, two rooms and board, with private family or first-class boarding house; only best please apply. K 103 Times.

Furnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D, 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentleman.

68TH ST., 232 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; private; convenient; reasonable; references.

West Side.

77H AV., 2,386, (139th.)—Large rooms; bath; reasonable rates to desirable gentlemen.

87TH, 11 WEST.—Elegant, large front room, beautifully furnished, magnificent private bathroom connecting. For particulars apply Rose, 13 West 39th.

64TH, 147 WEST.—NEW, SELECT, CONVENIENT; TELEPHONE; FRENCH; REASONABLE.

70TH 134 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, bath adjoining; continuous hot water, phone; reference.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome, large, sunny room; private bathroom; electric light; references.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Large, attractive room; private bath; private house; all conveniences; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Attractive room, southern exposure, adjoining shower bath, lavatory, select, references.

82D ST, 146 WEST, "Anderson Annex."—Large and small sunny rooms; running water; electric lights, steam, elevator.

84TH, 100 WEST.—Large, outside room, suitable one, two; telephone; reasonable. Pepper.

84TH ST., 31 WEST.—Unusual rooms in newly furnished house; every convenience.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large front room, adjoining bath; $6; gentlemen only.

87TH, 209 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, suitable two; piano, telephone; gentlemen. Gleiss.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; front parlor, connecting bedroom; $8; electricity.

91ST, 58 WEST.—Rooms; large, medium; single; private baths; electric; $4-$7-$8.

91ST, 149 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; also small suite; table guests; references.

92D, 48 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large, front room; every convenience; private house.

93D, 125 WEST.—Large and small, comfortable, front rooms; southern exposure; conveniences.

93D, 253 WEST, (Broadway.)—Handsomely furnished, large, steam-heated rooms; private baths.

94TH, 158 WEST. — Beautifully furnished room; double and single, running water, southern exposure.

95TH, 147 WEST. — Parlor floor, complete kitchenette, bath, every convenience, suitable couple.

96TH, 171 WEST, (near Broadway, subway express.)—Beautiful rooms; every comfort. Marsh.

105TH, 248 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large, attractive, sunny room; elevator apartment; private family. Phillips.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Two, private bath, $40 month; board optional, $5.50. Gayer.

129TH, 1 WEST.—Large and small, best order, for comfort; kitchenette; telephone.

121ST, 537 WEST. — Tastefully furnished, sunny outside room, with running water, in home of professional woman. Apt. 61.

122D, 137 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure; twin beds; continuous hot water.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large front; $7; electric, shower, elevator; convenient location. 2B.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (near 69th St.)—Room overlooking Park; $7. Col. 5277.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 244.—Duplex rooms, one, two gentlemen; elegantly furnished; reasonable. Meek, 6B.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Young man leaving college wants room in refined home; must be nice section and moderately priced. Box 204, Hartley Hall, Columbia University.

GENTLEMAN wants room in small elevator apartment between Lexington, Broadway, 122d, 127th Sts. K 96 Times.

Young lady, vocal student, desires room and piano; elevator apartment. X 202 Times Annex.

Unfurnished.

Unfurnished, one or two rooms and bath, if possible with kitchenette, by responsible party, in modern apartment house; west side, near subway; answer with full particulars. Address B., 2,557 Broadway.

Situations Wanted, Female

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER. — Double entry; modern methods; 6 years' manufacturing experience; moderate salary. A 207 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, CASHIER. — Eight years double entry; books opened; correspondent, manager. K 94 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Highly efficient; capable taking full charge large number accounts. K 114 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, thoroughly competent; best references. L. Lerman, 673 Snediker Av., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; 6 years' experience; accurate and modern methods; $12-$15. A 266 Times Downtown.

COOK.—German-American; neat; assist laundry; small family; references. L 2,045 Broadway.

COMPANION.—Lady of good health, refinement; experienced traveler; highest references. Mrs. Katherin Hays, 509 West 112th. Morningside 3249.

COMPANION.—Partial nurse; refined, educated, intelligent; American; act as secretary. K 102 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent; references; remodeling specialty; ultra-distinctive; out. Telephone 1204 Audubon.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; home, out; telephone 6416 Audubon. Stafford, 3,575 Broadway, corner 147th.

DRESSMAKER.—$2.50 daily; coats, gowns; remodeling. Hensley, 548 Riverside Drive. Morningside 5796.

GOVERNESS, &c.—Refined, experienced girl; governess, nursery governess; visiting preferred; excellent references. K 109 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Refined young lady wishes position, for business people or doctor's home; city or suburbs; best references. M. Glen, 522 West 157th St., Apt. 6D.

HOSPITAL NURSE.—College bred, traveled; specialty nervous and mental; references. Z 814 Times Annex.

MASSAGE, scalp treatment, and manicuring by Swedish graduate; ladies' residences. Mrs. de Prado, 65 West 56th St.

Situations Wanted, Female

Twenty cents an agate line.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Capable assistant to executive; experienced and qualified for responsible position; stenographer; college education. K 101 Times.

REFINED, cheerful companion wants position; can take full charge in nervous and mental cases; excellent city references. J 114 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speed in shorthand and on the typewriter; familiar with card systems and office devices; neat in appearance; $15. Speaker, 88 Nassau St. Miss B., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518

ADMITS HE SPENT $232,000 FORTUNE

Nothing Left, John L. Martin Testifies in Breach of Promise Suit.

LIFE STORY OF MRS. CLARKE

Plaintiff Asserts the Defendant Made Many Promises to Marry Her.

John Leon Martin, who is being sued for $50,000 for breach of promise by Mrs. Cora M. Clarke, testified in his own behalf yesterday. He was cool under fire, and did not hesitate to tell the facts in the case. When Mrs. Clarke testified on Monday she began her story in 1907, the year prior to the alleged proposal of marriage and her acceptance of it, thus leaving it to be inferred that her acquaintance with the defendant began at that time.

But Mr. Martin told a different story. He said he was 37 years old, and that he had two children, one by a former marriage and one by his present wife, whom he married in March, 1912. He testified that he had first seen the plaintiff at a horse show in an uptown riding academy, and had accompanied her to her home.

Before Mr. Martin testified Mrs. Clarke continued her testimony. She admitted that she had a daughter by the man whom she divorced in Chicago in 1895, and that another woman had adopted the child. Much time was spent by Terence McManus, the defendant's counsel, in cross-examination. He went back to the time when she was housekeeper and companion for Mrs. Mary E. Merritt in Brooklyn, and he wanted to know why Eugene LaGrove, grandson of Mrs. Merritt, continued paying her $50 a week after Mrs. Merritt died in 1898.

She said that she thought Mr. LaGrove paid her the money because Mrs. Merritt had left it to her in her will. But there was no mention of Mrs. Clarke in the will and she explained:

"I always supposed Mr. LaGrove gave it to me because it was left to me by Mrs. Merritt, who said she would take care of me as long as she lived."

These payments were continued for three years after she met Mr. Martin. Then Mr. LaGrove sent her $1,000 by the hand of John W. Tuttle, an employe of his, with word that the payments would cease. Asked when her relations with Mr. Martin began she said she remembered, but certainly it was not on the first night they met, although on that very night, while they sat together over drinks in a restaurant, he had asked her to marry him.

"That was in December, 1903?"

"Yes."

"Then why did you fix the date of the proposal in your complaint as August, 1907?"

"I don't know, he made many promises to marry me."

Mrs. Clarke admitted that the documentary evidence concerning the promise to marry did not begin until 1907, and that she had been passing as the defendant's wife for some years before that. Then she told about going to San Francisco with the defendant and about the jealousy of the latter of a man named Leventritt who was only a person whom she had once befriended. Shortly after they came back to this city they attended a Salome ball, where they had a nice little talk and disposed of all past differences.

Mrs. Catharine Wright, who was for many years in the employ of Mrs. Merritt as a cook, testified that she had seen Mr. LaGrove and Mrs. Clarke kissing each other and that she had seen them alone together in a room.

When Mr. Martin was asked whether he had ever proposed to Mrs. Clarke the night he first met her he replied decidedly that he had not. Mr. Martin said he was once employed on the racetrack in San Francisco. The plaintiff was there with him and it was there that he grew suspicious of her conduct. He had found the card of Mr. Leventritt on her table and he accused her of not behaving herself. He had supplied her with tickets to return to this city. Then he said:

"She was under the influence of liquor at the time I accused her of being too friendly with Leventritt and I took the tickets away from her, but she followed me into the car and we came home together."

Under cross-examination Mr. Martin expressed sorrow over his statement that the plaintiff was fond of liquor, and said he would not have mentioned it if he had thought. Asked if he also felt sorry about some of the other things he had said about her he was not permitted to answer because the court sustained an objection. He denied that he had ever proposed marriage after or before 1908. He declared that he would have kept his word if the plaintiff had "quit her foolishness."

Mr. Martin admitted knowing some famous bookmakers, and said he had no money at all now. His father had left him a trust fund of $150,000, but he and his mother had succeeded in getting the trust broken, so he got all of the money, besides $82,000 in bonds. Asked how much he had left he replied that he had nothing at all. He lost his money in Wall Street and in an unsuccessful business venture. The trial will go on today.

SAVE TUBERCULAR BABIES.

Funds Are Asked for the Farmingdale Preventorium.

At the annual meeting of the Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children at the Academy of Medicine yesterday Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, President of the institution, announced that babies born of tuberculer mothers were being saved from the disease by fresh air treatment in the New Jersey pine belt. At the present time, said Dr. Biggs, twelve infants are being cared for, and if sufficient funds can be obtained the officials of the preventorium at Farmingdale, N. J., expect to erect a special pavilion for the caring of infants threatened with tuberculosis.

According to Dr. Abraham Jacobi, this method of combating tuberculosis in the infant will prove an important factor of the anti-tuberculosis campaign.

Dr. Biggs also reported that the preventorium cared for 678 children from 4 to 14 years of age last year. The average gain in weight for the child patient was seven pounds, and one little girl from Brooklyn gained twenty-two pounds.

The following officers were re-elected at yesterday's meeting: Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, President; Dr. A. F. Hess, Vice President; Mrs. Henry Phipps, Second Vice President; Isaac N. Seligman, Third Vice President; Morgan M. Mann, Secretary, and A. S. Webb, Treasurer.

Among those present at the meeting were Mrs. Henry Phipps, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. James Speyer, Miss Beatrice Bend, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Mrs. Hermann M. Biggs, Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, Dr. Alfred F. Hess, Dr. James Alex. Miller, Lawrence Veiller, Alex. S. Webb, Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, M. Theodore Rosenberg, and Morgan M. Mann.

JEROME AV. TRAINS BY FALL.

Hayward Predicts the Opening of the Line from Woodlawn.

Commissioner Hayward gave out a statement yesterday in which he announced that it was probable that by the end of Summer the Public Service Commission would set up a temporary service on Jerome Avenue from Woodlawn as far south as Third Avenue and 149th Street. He also discussed the possibility of putting to immediate use the section of Lexington Avenue which has now been completed, as far as the structure is concerned, and gave many reasons why that did not seem advisable, although he did not give a decided opinion on it.

WHAT WE OWE TO ALIENS.

Mrs. E. T. Stotesbury Says She Has Just Realized the Debt.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18.—In the new ballroom of their residence at 1,935 Walnut Street tomorrow night Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury will give a dinner to members of the National Americanization Committee and their guests. This will be the first formal function of the National Conference on Immigration and Americanization, which will close Thursday night with a mass meeting in the Metropolitan Opera House.

Mrs. Stotesbury, who is Second Vice President of the committee, which has its headquarters in New York, said today:

"In common with thousands of other Americans I have just awakened to the fact that we owe these people who have come to our shores an immeasurable debt of gratitude for what they have brought to us. In the first place, we have not treated them courteously. They have come to us with all the faith and simplicity and kindliness, with all the wealth of imagination and the ardor of life for which they are remarkable and we have cold-shouldered them, we have crowded them into ugly dwellings and showed them into ugly dwellings and shoved none of the joy or the beauty or the gladness to which they have been accustomed.

"When I was first asked to join the National Americanization Committee I was startled that no one had thought of such a movement before. I wondered where I had been, what I had been thinking of, that I had not connected those people in the crowded slums of our cities with the charming, gracious, vivacious men and women I had met in the little mountain villages of Italy, in the hamlets of the South of France, and in the chalets that cling to the Alps.

"Who are they, after all, these people whom we talk of Americanizing? They fill our galleries at the opera, they flock to our art exhibits, they give the loudest measure of applause to Caruso and to our singers, who, after all, are their singers. What claim have we on music, or art, or the drama, or any of the things that make the soul of life which we have not received from them?"

ASSAILS PRIMARY LAW.

An Abomination, Says Senator Brown, Suggesting Its Repeal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—The plan of William Church Osborn, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, to have the election law amended to permit the election of National Committeemen in this State at the Spring primary, is not meeting with much encouragement from the Republican leaders in the Legislature. Mr. Osborn has asked Senate Leader Brown to stand sponsor for such a measure. Senator Brown regards the Osborn plan as one of dubious merit.

"I should hate to fasten on the Republican majority in the Legislature responsibility for any action tending to extend the operations of the direct primary law," Senator Brown said. "The direct primary law is an abomination, and it ought to be skinned alive. If the Governor had not objected we would have repealed it and brought back the convention system at the last session, and we would do it now if we thought the Governor would sign the bill."

CLEAR 6 NEW HAVEN MEN.

Indictments Against Acquitted Directors Are Quashed.

Indictments returned against the six acquitted Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company were quashed yesterday by Judge Hunt in the Federal District Court at the request of F. M. Swacker, who said that Attorney General Gregory wished to enter a nolle prosequi. These defendants were George F. Baker, Alexander Cochrane, Thomas De Witt Cuyler, Theodore N. Vail, Edward T. Milligan, and Francis T. Maxwell.

Mr. Swacker said yesterday that the Government intended to move the second trial of William Rockefeller, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Charles M. Pratt, Edward D. Robbins, and Charles F. Brocker in the late Spring or early Summer.

WILSON SENDS A LETTER.

Writes on National Defense for Genesee Society Dinner.

At the dinner of the Society of the Genesee at the Hotel Knickerbocker next Saturday evening, Jan. 22, Dr. David Jayne Hill, former Ambassador to Germany, will make a strong appeal for national defense. President Wilson has written a letter to be read at the dinner, in which he says:

"I am very much interested to learn that national defense is to be the topic of discussion at the next annual dinner of the Society of the Genesee. I wish I might be present to speak of the imperative necessity of pressing forward in this matter. I think the whole country realizes that necessity, and my own hope is that, with the greatest sobriety of thought but with very clear purpose, the influence of all forward-looking men will be exerted in behalf of the temperate and reasonable program now before the Congress."

COLD WEATHER TO LAST.

Moderating Slightly Today, Temperature to be Lower Tomorrow.

After shivering all day yesterday in a temperature never higher than 17 degrees above zero, New Yorkers are promised that it will be slightly warmer today. The Weather Bureau says it will be colder again tomorrow. There is no sign of snow.

The temperature at 8 o'clock yesterday morning showed that the cold spell was still general throughout the country. Albany, Chicago, Detroit, North Platte, (Okla.,) Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh showed 8 degrees above zero. Charleston was 28 above, and Galveston, 54 above. San Francisco was 42 above, and Tampa the same, while Halifax was at zero, with Duluth, 16 below zero; Helena, 18 below; Montreal, 4 below; St. Paul, 6 below, and Portland, Me., 4 below.

The highest temperature recorded was 68 degrees at Key West, Fla., and the lowest, 22 below, at Miles City, Mon.

METERLESS TAXIS TO COME UNDER LAW

New Ordinance Will Require Licenses for All Hired Passenger Cabs.

END SPECIAL PRIVILEGES

License Commissioner Bell Orders All Taxis Carrying Four Persons to be Four Feet Deep.

A new taxicab ordinance soon will be considered by the Board of Aldermen, drawn under the present form of city supervision of public hackmen, so that it will include the owners of some 2,000 or more meterless motor cabs. These are now doing business under special privileges with which the regularly licensed cabmen cannot compete.

This so-called private taxicab business claims exemption from the provisions of the present ordinance on the ground that it furnishes a superior service in equipment, but the framers of the new ordinance say this is in reality a subterfuge for charging the public double and triple fares. This superchange would not be possible if the operation of the cabs was under the control of the Bureau of Licenses.

Alderman Frank L. Dowling, Vice Chairman of the board, said the Aldermen would try to remedy matters if it was shown that the public was not getting a fair deal.

License Commissioner George H. Bell last night suggested that the taxicab problem could be disposed of by the simple expedient of amending the ordinance to designate a public hack as any vehicle intended for the carrying of passengers for hire. The amendment would read:

"All vehicles for hire or engaged in the business of carrying passengers for hire shall be licensed and equipped with meters prescribing single and double fare rates."

Commissioner Bell said the amended ordinance would do away with the special privileges accorded the private taxicab business at hotels, steamships and railway stations, from which the public cabmen are now excluded.

There are approximately 3,500 meter cabs and 5,000 licensed chauffeurs. With an ordinance to include all cars for hire, including touring cars, there would be about 7,000 cars under the control of the License Bureau. They would be regularly inspected for public service. There is plenty of business for all of them at the legal rates, the Commissioner said.

In an effort to standardize the size of the interior of public cabs the Commissioner has ruled that all must measure four feet from the inside of the front to the back in order to carry four persons at the double fare. Cabs which do not conform to this measurement must charge a single fare only, and will be permitted to carry only a single-fare meter. This, some public cabmen assert, is a handicap on their business, and a protest will be made to the Mayor, it was said.

DEMOCRATS MEET JAN. 27.

State Committee Is Called to Assemble at Albany.

Chairman William Church Osborn issued a call yesterday for a meeting of the Democratic State Committee at the Ten Eyck Hotel, Albany, at noon on Jan. 27, for the purpose of determining whether an unofficial State convention shall be held to resignate candidates for delegates-at-large to the National Convention. Mr. Osborn said he was not in favor of holding an unofficial convention this Spring, as the State Committee could do the work just as well.

"We all know that President Wilson is to be renominated," he said, "so it is not necessary to go to the expense and inconvenience of holding a convention."

The State Committee at its meeting will discuss the advisability of changing the rule for the selection of National Committeemen. In all but six States National Committeemen are selected at the primaries, and Chairman Osborn plans to have a bill introduced in the present Legislature providing for the same scheme in this State.

Mr. Osborn would not say whether he was a candidate for delegate-at-large to the National Convention, and when he was asked if Charles F. Murphy was a candidate, he said he didn't know.

CITY BREVITIES.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, will address a mass meeting of the ladies' waist and dressmakers at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory on Saturday afternoon. Conferences between the union officials and the employers' association were begun at 200 Fifth Avenue yesterday. A strike is not expected.

The New York Boat Owners' Association, which represents $35,000,000 of invested capital, yesterday elected these officers: Frank F. Gallagher, President; Fred B. Dalzell, Vice President; C. W. Crane, Treasurer, and Ernest Stavey, Secretary.

District Attorney Marshall began suit for the Government in the Federal District Court yesterday against the Erie Railroad Company for $5,000 penalties for various alleged violations of the Interstate Commerce law, including charging an excessive rate for carrying calcium carbide from Niagara Falls.

The Seaside Hospital of St. John's Guild reopened yesterday for the reception of sick and convalescent children of the poor of the city. Any one desiring to send a patient to the hospital should notify the office of the guild, 103 Park Avenue. Phone Murray Hill 7027. Contributions should be sent to Isaac N. Seligman, 103 Park Avenue.

The 1916 convention of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in New York, Major Eugene J. Flood President, has selected Coroner Timothy Healy as Grand Marshal of the St. Patrick's Day celebration, which will be held this year under the auspices of the A. O. H. and the United Irish Societies of Greater New York.

Because of the large attendance at the Prison Exhibit, 130 East Twenty-second Street, (Russell Sage Foundation Building,) the Joint Committee on Prison Reform has decided to hold the exhibit until Wednesday, Jan. 26.

Philip D. Fagans, Secretary of the Boys' Division of the West Side Y. M. C. A., 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, has resigned to become Executive Secretary of the Woodcraft League, at 11 West Thirty-fourth Street, recently founded by Ernest Thompson Seton. Oscar I. Kaiser, now Secretary of the White Plains Y. M. C. A. succeeds Mr. Fagans.

MRS. ENO IS OUTVOTED.

Queens Suffragists Ignore Protest and Elect Her Successor.

Charges that one of the Assembly district conventions was "packed" were made in a written protest by friends of Mrs. Alfred J. Eno of Queens, L. I., at the Queens Borough Convention of the Woman Suffrage Party, yesterday afternoon in the Masonic Temple, Jamaica. Another Assembly district also presented a written protest. But the friends of Mrs. Eno were outnumbered by 18 to 13. Mrs. D. R. Rodger, wife of a physician of Brooklyn Hills, Queens, was elected Borough Chairman in Mrs. Eno's place.

Only four delegates—the leader of each of the four Assembly districts in Queens—were permitted to vote for the Borough Chairman, but nine delegates from each of the four Assembly districts were permitted to vote on everything else. There were but thirty-one present, and of these thirteen voted for Mrs. Eno's side and the other eighteen against her. The voting for borough leader was done by Mrs. Julia McLaughlin of Long Island City, Miss Elizabeth Walker of Forest Hills, Mrs. Elsa Milles of Arverne and Mrs. Edward L. Taylor of Flushing.

Miss Eliza MacDonald of Flushing was elected Vice Chairman; Mrs. William J. Hancock of Queens Village, Secretary; Mrs. Webster F. Williams of Hollis, Corresponding Secretary, and Mrs. F. L. Holmes of Forest Hills, Treasurer. There was no opposition to these officers.

"The matter now rests with the City Committee and City Directors, and I shall abide by their decision," Mrs. Eno said after the meeting. "All I have had to say has already been thoroughly presented to the suffragists of Queens and the public in general."

MRS. SANGER DRAWS CROWD

Court Sets Misuse of Mails Case for Trial Next Monday.

Supported by a crowd of friends, many of whom had called at her home to escort her downtown, Mrs. Margaret H. Sanger, editor of The Woman Revel," appeared yesterday in the Federal District Court to answer the charge of having sent through the mails unmailable matter, which dealt with the subject of birth control. A cheer was raised by some of her friends as Mrs. Sanger came into the Federal Building, and she was greeted by dozens of sympathizers as she made her way along the corridors to the courtroom.

Mrs. Sanger acted as her own counsel. Judge Clayton set the case down for next Monday.

Among those who hurried into the corridor to speak to Mrs. Sanger were Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Abbott, Mrs. Jessie Ashley, Miss Fola La Follette, Mrs. Florence Lewis, Mrs. L. B. Beck, Max Heidelberg, Miss Maud Malone, Mrs. Florence Wolston, Mrs. Alice Frank, Mrs. Selma Cornine Brandt, Miss Cloggett, Dr. William J. Robinson of the Medical Review of Reviews, and Miss Ethel Byrne, Mrs. Sanger's sister.

A large number of telegrams of sympathy were waiting for Mrs. Sanger in court, one of which came from 500 Californians protesting against her "persecution."

EXPRESSES MORE POPULAR.

Cold Weather Hampers Development of New Elevated Service.

Interborough officials reported last night that there had been some adjustment of the travel on the elevated railroads in the rush hours to the new third tracks and their expresses. Although the Second Avenue expresses had not yesterday succeeded in drawing sufficient people away from the Third Avenue line to fill them, there were more passengers than on Monday, and the officials are confident that as soon as the new service is known and residents of the Bronx realize that it just as simple to get on a Second as a Third Avenue express, and that they reach the City Hall Station thereby with more comfort and speed, they will begin to use the new expresses freely.

It was suggested yesterday that the extreme cold had something to do with the sluggishness of the traveling public in adapting itself to new conditions. It has been very cold on the elevated structures of the Bronx in the morning these last two days and passengers were anxious to get into the cars as soon as posible, and were in on mood to try experiments with a new and little understood routes.

Six to Get Army Commissions.

Dan C. Kingman, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., announced yesterday that of the twenty candidates who took the examination for appointment as probational Second Lieutenant in the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., the nomination of the six successful candidates was about to be sent to the Senate. The winners were Gilbert D. Fish of New York, graduate Engineering School of Columbia University; George Mayo, son of Admiral Mayo, University of California; Paul T. Bock of New York, University of Illinois; Charles O. Boynton of California, University of Kansas; Arthur P. von Deeston of New York, Engineering School, Columbia University, and Edward N. Whitney of Illinois, University of Wisconsin.

NURSE WOULD BREAK HER WAR-AID CHAIN

Letters Asking Friends to Give and to Ask Others to Give Bring Coin Deluge.

QUARTERS BY THE BUSHEL

Post Office, Police, and Charity Organizations See No Way to Stop Ball That's Rolling.

The sum of $5,000, most of it in 25-cent contributions, has been collected by two women, inexperienced in such work, for anaesthetics for European war hospitals. Money is still coming in from all parts of the country as a result of their appeal, sent out under somewhat unusual circumstances. The fact is that now the ball has been started rolling, they can't stop it, even though they want to. The money is being turned over to various relief organizations as rapidly as any considerable amount accumulates.

The money is being collected by means of the old system, now frowned on by the authorities, known as the "endless chain letter." The first batch of letters was sent out some months ago by Miss S. V. Clarke, a nurse of 571 Park Avenue, and a friend, Miss Winifred Lipscombe. To how many thousands the letters have gone by now it would be impossible to estimate, but the contributions received show that the letters have reached every State in the Union. Here is a copy of the letter, several of which have been sent to THE TIMES office by persons who wish to know if the "chain" is all right:

NO. 42.

Owing to the scarcity of anaesthetics, operations which give untold agony are performed daily without their aid.

To mitigate the suffering, we make an appeal to every one to give 25 cents toward the purchase of chloroform to use in the "hospitals of the Allies." Please make four copies of this letter and send them to your friends, using the next highest number than this on each letter. Do not fail, or the chain will be broken. Send 25 cents to Miss Elizabeth Whitman, Eye and Ear Hospital, Thirteenth Street and Second Avenue, New York City, New York.

Investigation by the Post Office Department and by THE TIMES has established the fact that the appeal was made in good faith and that Miss Whitman is in every way responsible. But there are complications, as the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, of which Miss Whitman is head nurse, has not given its sanction officially to the collection of a fund.

That is why an effort was made to check the flow of contributions, an effort which has been unavailing.

The facts are as follows: The idea of an endless chain was brought forward by Miss Clarke and her friend, because they felt deep sympathy for the men in the war hospitals who were suffering because of the lack of medicines. They saw only a chance to do good for others and, desiring that some one to whom the money contributed could be sent, hit upon Miss Whitman, a personal friend, whose position gave her a certain "stability" required to make a success of their effort to help others.

And so despite Miss Whitman's objections the letters were started on their way and grew in numbers until it is estimated that possibly 50,000 of them have been circulated. That is but a guess, for no one could hope to tell the actual number.

The Post Office Department sent an Inspector to see Miss Whitman, and on going over her receipts decided at once that everything was regular. At the Inspector's department of the Post Office it was said yesterday that there was no question about "everything being all right." The chain letter was termed a "worthy charity," and that was the end of it as far as the department was concerned. The Police Department and different charity organizations also looked into it and came to the same conclusion—that the work was for a good cause and that everybody connected with it was worthy of respect and confidence.

Miss Whitman is receiving 25-cent pieces by the bushel. She said yesterday that the money had been turned over to various organizations, among them the British War Relief, the Red Cross, the Junior War Relief, the Needlework Guild, and the British-American War Relief. She has kept every receipt, and every contribution has been tabulated and accounted for.

8,000,000 Police Hellos a Year.

The annual report of the activities of the Telegraph Bureau at Police Headquarters was submitted to Commissioner Woods yesterday. The report shows that the installation of the patrol signal station along the patrolmen's beats has caused an increase of 3,000,000 telephone connections to be handled, and that more than 8,000,000 calls were taken care of by the bureau during the past year. Commissioner Woods, in commenting upon the work, stated that in the last twelve months the department had put in operation fifty-seven new telephone booths and that the number of patrol signal stations in the various precincts would soon be raised to 142.

DELAYS NEW APPOINTEES.

Committee Fails to Act on Service Board Nominations.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—While voting to report favorably all other nominations sent to the Senate by Governor Whitman, the Senate Finance Committee at a meeting this afternoon failed to take any action on the nominations of Oscar S. Straus and Henry W. Hodge as members of the Public Service Commission of the First District.

Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the committee, said after the meeting that the names of Messrs. Straus and Hodge had not come up at the meeting.

"I am waiting for the situation to clear," said Senator Sage, in explanation.

"Does that mean that there may be objection to the confirmation of either Mr. Straus or Mr. Hodge or both?" Senator Sage was asked.

"That is as far as I am willing to go at present," was the reply.

It is understood that the nomination of Mr. Straus will be taken up next week, and in all probability receive favorable action in the committee, but that no action will be taken on the nomination of Mr. Hodge until Senator George W. Thompson, Chairman of the committee which has been investigating the Public Service Commissions, has had an opportunity to satisfy himself that Lemuel Ely Quigg had nothing to do with his appointment. Senator Thompson said again this evening that he was determined that his charge that Mr. Quigg had been instrumental in getting the Governor to accept the resignation of Robert Colgate Wood as a member of the Public Service Commission while under fire should be heard by the Senate Finance Committee.

The committee voted to report favorably on the appointment of Dr. F. L. Marshall of New York to be State Superintendent of Elections and ex-District Attorney William D. Cunningham of Ulster to be Associate Judge of the new Court of Claims. Both were recess appointments. A number of minor appointments made during the legislative recess were also favorably disposed of by the committee.

Governor Whitman said today that he would take his time to consider the report of the Industrial Council sustaining Industrial Commissioners James M. Lynch of Syracuse, Louis Wiard of Batavia, and Edward P. Lyon of Brooklyn. Several civic organizations in New York City had protested against their nomination for the offices they now hold by virtue of recess appointments. Their terms would expire on Jan. 25 unless their nominations were sent to the Senate by that time.

The Governor indicated that if their names were sent to the Senate it would not be until next week. The general opinion at the capital is that the Governor will accept the report of the Industrial Council and appoint the present Commissioners.

SAFEGUARDS CITY PARKS.

Proposed Charter Amendment Restricting Use of Playgrounds.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 18.—Assemblyman Mark Goldberg, Democrat, of New York, will introduce tomorrow an amendment to the New York City charter prohibiting the Sinking Fund Commission, or any other authority, from permitting the use of a park for "public fairs or exhibitions." The amendment is due to the recent attempt to obtain Central Park for a Shakespeare spectacle.

The charter, Section 631, at present reads: "The Sinking Fund Commission may assign to the appropriate Commissioner of Parks for temporary use any properties it may deem suitable for recreation purposes, providing that upon one month's notice from the Sinking Fund Commission the said property shall be returned to the full control of the Sinking Fund Commission."

Mr. Goldberg's amendment inserts a clause at the beginning of Section 631 making it read: "Except as provided in Section 627 of this chapter, the Sinking Fund Commission may assign," &c.

Section 627 relates to the powers of Park Commissioners, and restrains them from granting the use of parks for military purposes, except in times of riot or war, or for a public fair or exhibition "in any portion of any park, square, or public place."

Hears Canal Will Be Open Feb. 15.

Colonel E. F. Glenn, U. S. A., who returned yesterday from Colon on the United Fruit steamer Metapan, said there was a channel twenty feet deep at all points in Gaillard Cut when he left the Isthmus, and he heard officially that the canal would reopen for traffic on Feb. 15.

TRACK PLAN UPHELD BY THE CONTROLLER

Replies to Criticism That the N. Y. Central Will Have Exclusive Access to Docks.

CALLS OBJECTION "UNFAIR"

Says Other Railroads Were Invited to Build Joint Line in 12th Avenue, but Declined.

Controller Prendergast was not disposed yesterday to take seriously criticism by S. Wood McClave of 1 Madison Avenue of the proposed plan for rearranging the west side tracks of the New York Central. Mr. McClave's comment dealt with the proposed substitution of an elevated railroad down Twelfth Avenue and the Marginal Way from Sixtieth to Thirtieth Street to replace the grade tracks now in Eleventh Avenue.

Mr. McClave asserted this meant a grant to the railroad company of an exclusive right to tap the docks along the North River, which he called "the most valuable franchise in the world." He contended it would interfere with the use of the proposed North River bridge by the other railroads. Moreover, he urged that if the elevated railroad were to be built it should extend around the entire waterfront of New York and be open to the use of all the railroads.

The Controller, in discussing these contentions, pointed out that the franchise for the Hudson River bridge had run out, so there was not much to be concerned about on that score. He expressed the view that the city had made the best bargain possible.

"There was a demand," he said, "to get the New York Central tracks off Eleventh Avenue, and now there is criticism because we have arranged for it."

The Controller was asked why it would not have been possible to elevate the Central's tracks on Eleventh Avenue and so leave Twelfth Avenue free for the use of all lines interested in the new long docks about Fifty-fourth Street. He replied that a careful examination of the problem had convinced the city that the Twelfth Avenue route was the better for all parties concerned.

"Will the New York Central have spurs running from its new elevated line on to the long piers?" the Controller was asked.

"Such an idea," he replied, "was never brought up at our conferences."

Then it was pointed out that some recent plans for harbor development, worked out by Calvin Tomkins when he was Dock Commissioner, contemplated the construction of an elevated railroad along the marginal way which could be used by all the companies together. It was also suggested that the railroads should construct for themselves yards and terminals to the east of West Street.

GRACE GEORGE MOURNS DOG

Disconsolate Over Loss of Major Barbara, a Wee, Wee Peke.

Major Barbara has broken the heart of Grace George, the actress, of The Playhouse, who is Mrs. William A. Brady, of 365 Riverside Drive, in private life. She is desolated and grived, she said last night, because Major Barbara went forth into the cold last Sunday afternoon and never came back. In fact, so sad is she it his lost that she has offered a reward of $50 through the advertising columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES, for the person who returns the Major.

"Mr. Brady gave Major Barbara to me the night before I opened in 'Major Barbara' here," Miss George said last night, between the acts at The Playhouse, "and the little Pekinese has been my good luck ever since then. She is the deasest, littlest, light-brown Peke, and I am heartbroken at her loss. She must have escaped from the house on Sunday afternoon and either got lost or some one picked her up and forgot to return her."

MAYOR SPEAKS TO AID BOYS.

Campaign to Raise $500,000 Reports Progress at Luncheon.

Mayor Mitchel, at yesterday's daily luncheon of the Campaign Committee of the Boys Club Association, at 37 Chambers Street, urged that every effort be made to collect the $500,000 desired to extend the work and facilities of the Boys Club at Avenue A and Tenth Street. In response to the Mayor's address a committee of the Boys Club will march to the City Hall at noon today and present Mayor Mitchel a set of resolutions expressing their appreciation of his interest.

The reports of the team captains yesterday showed receipts of $2,751, which, with $2,500 received by the General Committee, made a total of $5,251 for the day. The grand total of receipts to date is $85,629.85. Among the large gifts of the day were checks of $500 each from George D. Pratt and Willard Straight.

Among those who attended the luncheon yesterday were Job E. Hedges, George Gordon Battle, Rollin W. Morgan, Lawrence McGuire, Richard W. Meade, William Shillaber, Jr., Ralph Pulitzer, Joseph P. Day, C. H. Sherrill, Ogden M. Reid, Frederick C. Tanner, E. N. Potter, Dean Emery, N. C. Kingsbury, Frederick Strauss, Clark Williams, F. D. Carruthers, and E. Trowbridge Hall.

DUVEEN BROS. INCORPORATE

Art Dealers File Papers in Albany, with $2,550,000 Capital.

Duveen Brothers, art dealers, 710 Fifth Avenue, filed a certificate of incorporation yesterday in Albany, the new name being Duveen Brothers, Inc. The capital of the corporation is $2,550,000 and the Board of Directors consists of Henry J. Duveen, brother of the founder of the house, who was Sir Joseph Duveen, and his nephews, Joseph, Louis J., Benjamin J., and Ernest J. Duveen, and John B. Stanchfield and Morgan J. O'Brien.

The house of Duveen was established about 1870 in London by Joel Joseph Duveen. The family came originally from Holland. The founder had a small shop in Oxford Street, where he sold Dutch pewter and period furniture. He obtained a wide reputation, and was knighted by King Edward VII. for giving to the British nation a building for the paintings of Turner which that artist had bequeathed to his country.

The New York house was established by Henry J. Duveen in John Street. For many years the firm was at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, and two years ago built the structure at 710 of stone imported from France. Duveen Brothers, Inc., also have an establishment in Paris.

BREAK JAIL FOR A HOLIDAY.

Boy Prisoners Visit New York and Return to Paterson Police.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Jan. 18.—Just to show how easy it is to escape from police headquarters, George Barrotillo and George Marshall, 17 years old, picked a lock in the city jail yesterday afternoon, went to New York, enjoyed the sights, and came home today while the police were wondering where the boys were. They telephoned from a local pay station and requested that an officer come after them and escort them to headquarters. This was done.

The boys were arrested for robbing a grocery here, and yesterday were held in $300 bail for the Grand Jury.

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Clearance Sale of Hart Schaffner & Marx Winter Overcoats

Our entire stock—consisting of some 5,000 overcoats—went into this sale yesterday.

The world's best overcoats are included among the higher priced lots—all are made up by Hart Schaffner & Marx in the most perfect manner.

The very overcoat you want is probably here—to-day. So *don't* put off coming in until to-morrow.

$60, $55, $50, $45 and $40 Overcoats.....	38.00
$45, $40, $38, $35 Overcoats.....	33.00
$40, $35 and $30 Overcoats.....	28.00
$35, $30, $28 and $25 Overcoats.....	23.00
$25, $22.50 and $20 Overcoats.....	18.00

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